

## **Don and Anne Omer**

---

348 East 300 North , Centerville, UT 84014

February 10, 2008 10:35 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,  
Don and Anne Omer  
348 East 300 North  
Centerville, UT 84014

## Stephanie Bonne

---

2150 Valencia #103 , northbrook, IL 60062

February 10, 2008 10:34 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 Bonne  
2150 Valencia #103  
northbrook, IL 60062

## Patricia Coffey

---

2085 South Sievers Road , Vincennes, IN 47591

February 10, 2008 10:34 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,  
Patricia Coffey  
2085 South Sievers Road  
Vincennes, IN 47591

## **Karen Westermann**

---

230 old fraziers trail , West Point, VA 23181

February 10, 2008 10:33 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,  
Karen Westermann  
230 old fraziers trail  
West Point, VA 23181

**vercknocke pascal**

---

9 rue des tilleuls , bagnols sur ceze, 30200 France

February 10, 2008 10:31 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,  
vercknocke pascal  
9 rue des tilleuls  
bagnols sur ceze 30200

## Mark Miller

---

612 Summer Crossing , Atlanta, GA 30350

February 10, 2008 10:31 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,  
Mark Miller  
612 Summer Crossing  
Atlanta, GA 30350

## Lois White

---

1299 Williams Drive , Shrub Oak, NY 105881025

February 10, 2008 10:31 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,  
Lois White  
1299 Williams Drive  
Shrub Oak, NY 10588-1025

## **Elizabeth Bullock**

---

1246 W. Sunnyside Ave. Apt. #1-W, Chicago, IL 60640

February 10, 2008 10:30 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,  
Elizabeth Bullock  
1246 W. Sunnyside Ave.  
Apt. #1-W  
Chicago, IL 60640

## D Rees

---

7125 Cavalier Loop SW , Olympia, WA 98512

February 10, 2008 10:30 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,  
D Rees  
7125 Cavalier Loop SW  
Olympia, WA 98512

## **Kathy Morey**

---

112 Mohegan Road , Shelton, CT 06484

February 10, 2008 10:30 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,  
Kathy Morey  
112 Mohegan Road  
Shelton, CT 06484

## Richard Davis

---

P.O.Box 23 , Oliver Springs, TN 37840

February 10, 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,  
Richard Davis  
P.O.Box 23  
Oliver Springs, TN 37840

## **Benzi Kluger**

---

528 NW 28th Ave , Gainesville, FL 32609

February 10, 2008 10:28 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,  
Benzi Kluger  
528 NW 28th Ave  
Gainesville, FL 32609

## Gina Candelori

---

796 North Rocky River Road , Sanford, NC 27330

February 10, 2008 10:28 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,  
Gina Candelori  
796 North Rocky River Road  
Sanford, NC 27330

## Joan Schede

---

33 Plank Rd , Prospect, CT 06712

February 10, 2008 10:28 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,  
Joan Schede  
33 Plank Rd  
Prospect, CT 06712

## Marlies Wessbecher

---

37 Floral Dr. , Brookings, OR 97415

February 10, 2008 10:27 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,  
Marlies Wessbecher  
37 Floral Dr.  
Brookings, OR 97415

## Jeffrey Stannard

---

W2844 Crestwood Court , Appleton, WI 54915

February 10, 2008 10:25 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,  
Jeffrey Stannard  
W2844 Crestwood Court  
Appleton, WI 54915

## **Jerry Hudgins**

---

3 Grace Avenue , Asheville, NC 28804-2503

February 10, 2008 10:24 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,  
Jerry Hudgins  
3 Grace Avenue  
Asheville, NC 28804-2503

## **Don Brissette**

---

2987 County Road 103 , Barnum, MN 55707

February 10, 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,  
Don Brissette  
2987 County Road 103  
Barnum, MN 55707

## Cindy Lattanzio

---

7335 Edgerton , Dallas, TX 75231

February 10, 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,  
Cindy Lattanzio  
7335 Edgerton  
Dallas, TX 75231

## Michelle Dingman

---

717 Cass St. , Monroe, MI 48161

February 10, 2008 10:21 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 Dingman  
717 Cass St.  
Monroe, MI 48161

## Christie Nielsen

---

1652 Daily Dr. , Erie, CO 80516

February 10, 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,  
Christie Nielsen  
1652 Daily Dr.  
Erie, CO 80516

## **Barbara Allen**

---

4816 Petersbrug Road , Knoxville, TN 37921

February 10, 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,  
Barbara Allen  
4816 Petersbrug Road  
Knoxville, TN 37921

## **Kevin Trotta**

---

102 Russell St. , Cornwall, NY 12518

February 10, 2008 10:18 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,  
Kevin Trotta  
102 Russell St.  
Cornwall, NY 12518

## **Lois Peddicord**

---

369 Princeton Drive , Pittsburgh, PA 152354840

February 10, 2008 10:18 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,  
Lois Peddicord  
369 Princeton Drive  
Pittsburgh, PA 15235-4840

## **Dianne Hinch**

---

152 S. Budding Ave #201 , Virginia Beach, VA 23452

February 10, 2008 10:17 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,  
Dianne Hinch  
152 S. Budding Ave #201  
Virginia Beach, VA 23452

## Sandra Cuza

---

5640 Franklin Ave , Hollywood, CA 90028

February 10, 2008 10:17 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,  
Sandra Cuza  
5640 Franklin Ave  
Hollywood, CA 90028

## Shea Craver

---

1280 Fulbar Court , San Jose, CA 95132

February 10, 2008 10:16 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,  
Shea Craver  
1280 Fulbar Court  
San Jose, CA 95132

## **Noreen Kenny**

---

3730 Bill Downing Rd , Raymond, MS 39154

February 10, 2008 10:16 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,  
Noreen Kenny  
3730 Bill Downing Rd  
Raymond, MS 39154

## **MARGARITA MARIN LUNA**

---

C/ JORGE JUAN, 23 , VALENCIA, AL 46004 Spain

February 10, 2008 10:16 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,  
MARGARITA MARIN LUNA  
C/ JORGE JUAN, 23  
VALENCIA, AL 46004

## **Jonathan Butters**

---

108 Winsome Lane , Chapel Hill, NC 27516

February 10, 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,  
Jonathan Butters  
108 Winsome Lane  
Chapel Hill, NC 27516

## Darrell House

---

P.O. Box 387 , Wilkinson, IN 46186

February 10, 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,  
Darrell House  
P.O. Box 387  
Wilkinson, IN 46186

**V Bostock**

---

17 Cliveden Green , Nottingham, CA 910014552

February 10, 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,  
V Bostock  
17 Cliveden Green  
Nottingham, CA 91001-4552

## Rayleen Nunez

---

725 Tremont St. #413 , Boton, MA 021183425

February 10, 2008 10:10 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,  
Rayleen Nunez  
725 Tremont St. #413  
Baton, MA 02118-3425

## **Robert Marshall**

---

297 Luckey Lane , Sparta, TN 38583

February 10, 2008 10:08 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 Marshall  
297 Luckey Lane  
Sparta, TN 38583

## **Myra Dremeaux**

---

197 Forest Dr , Mount Kisco, NY 10549

February 10, 2008 10:08 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,  
Myra Dreameaux  
197 Forest Dr  
Mount Kisco, NY 10549

## Andrew Janjigian

---

33 Lawrence Street, #2 , Cambridge, MA 02139

February 10, 2008 10:07 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,  
Andrew Janjigian  
33 Lawrence Street, #2  
Cambridge, MA 02139

**Vito Patrissi**

---

71 Silver Street , North Granby, CT 06060

February 10, 2008 10:06 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,  
Vito Patrissi  
71 Silver Street  
North Granby, CT 06060

## Deborah Guthrie

---

375 Vindex Rd , Kitzmiller, MD 21538

February 10, 2008 10:06 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,  
Deborah Guthrie  
375 Vindex Rd  
Kitzmilller, MD 21538

## **tammy lettieri**

---

2500 sw 15 st , deerfield, FL 33442

February 10, 2008 10:06 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,  
tammy lettieri  
2500 sw 15 st  
deerfield, FL 33442

## Sheryl Pierson

---

71 Silver Street , North Granby, CT 06060

February 10, 2008 10:05 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,  
Sheryl Pierson  
71 Silver Street  
North Granby, CT 06060

## Jennifer Wilder

---

19607 Sandy Ln , Apple Valley, CA 92308

February 10, 2008 10:05 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,  
Jennifer Wilder  
19607 Sandy Ln  
Apple Valley, CA 92308

## **Keith Hargrove**

---

1 Shepards Way , Glen Carbon, IL 62034

February 10, 2008 10:05 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,  
Keith Hargrove  
1 Shepards Way  
Glen Carbon, IL 62034

## Janet Rauscher

---

3728 Guilford Avenue , Indianapolis, IN 46205

February 10, 2008 10:03 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,  
Janet Rauscher  
3728 Guilford Avenue  
Indianapolis, IN 46205

## Ernest Mucci

---

801 E Jefferson St , Phoenix, AZ 85034

February 10, 2008 10:03 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,  
Ernest Mucci  
801 E Jefferson St  
Phoenix, AZ 85034

## **Megan Ambroziak**

---

PO Box 62762 , Phoenix, AZ 85080

February 10, 2008 10:03 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,  
Megan Ambroziak  
PO Box 62762  
Phoenix, AZ 85080

## Lura Irish

---

POB 578 , Lakebay, WA 98349

February 10, 2008 9:59 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,  
Lura Irish  
POB 578  
Lakebay, WA 98349

## Charlene Nicholson

---

9315 Walhampton Drive , Louisville, KY 40242

February 10, 2008 9:59 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,  
Charlene Nicholson  
9315 Walhampton Drive  
Louisville, KY 40242

## Janice Hayne

---

15535 100th St N , Stillwater, MN 55082

February 10, 2008 9:57 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,  
Janice Hayne  
15535 100th St N  
Stillwater, MN 55082

## Susanne Dalton

---

4568 Cider Wood , Walker, MI 49534

February 10, 2008 9:57 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,  
Susanne Dalton  
4568 Cider Wood  
Walker, MI 49534

## **Tchira Seligman**

---

25-44 Steinway Street, #2R , Astoria, NY 111033751

February 10, 2008 9:57 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,  
Tchira Seligman  
25-44 Steinway Street, #2R  
Astoria, NY 11103-3751

**Rev. Angela Rapalyea**

---

501 E. Gravers Lane , Wyndmoor, PA 19038

February 10, 2008 9:57 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,  
Rev. Angela Rapalyea  
501 E. Gravers Lane  
Wyndmoor, PA 19038

## **Ryan Shanahan**

---

15 Hardwick St , Brighton, MA 02135

February 10, 2008 9:57 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,  
Ryan Shanahan  
15 Hardwick St  
Brighton, MA 02135

## **Karen Trepes**

---

P.O. Box 752 , Hammondsport, NY 14840

February 10, 2008 9:54 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,  
Karen Trepes  
P.O. Box 752  
Hammondsport, NY 14840

## **Elizabeth Koester**

---

844 Charter Woods Drive , Indianapolis, IN 46224

February 10, 2008 9:54 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,  
Elizabeth Koester  
844 Charter Woods Drive  
Indianapolis, IN 46224

## **Tacia McIlvaine**

---

31032 River Road , Millsboro, DE 19966

February 10, 2008 9:53 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,  
Tacia McIlvaine  
31032 River Road  
Millsboro, DE 19966

## Scott Nicol

---

1604 s orange , Weslaco, TX 78596

February 10, 2008 9:53 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,  
Scott Nicol  
1604 s orange  
Weslaco, TX 78596

## Chad Landers

---

11066 Wrightwood Place , Studio City, CA 91604

February 10, 2008 9:52 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,  
Chad Landers  
11066 Wrightwood Place  
Studio City, CA 91604

**ashley faries**

---

134 s. boston st. , galion, OH 44833

February 10, 2008 9:52 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,  
ashley faries  
134 s. boston st.  
galion, OH 44833

## Jocelyn Weisbrich

---

1338 Shattuck Ave. #203, Berkeley, CA 94709

February 10, 2008 9:52 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,  
Jocelyn Weisbrich  
1338 Shattuck Ave.  
#203  
Berkeley, CA 94709

## **Bonnie Nuckles**

---

1827 Fulton Avenue , Springfield, OH 45505

February 10, 2008 9:51 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,  
Bonnie Nuckles  
1827 Fulton Avenue  
Springfield, OH 45505

## **Marilyn Gaydos**

---

1050 Duvall Station Rd , Georgetown, KY 40324

February 10, 2008 9:48 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,  
Marilyn Gaydos  
1050 Duvall Station Rd  
Georgetown, KY 40324

## David Chastain

---

208 Arlo Todd Rd , Toccoa, GA 305775400

February 10, 2008 9:48 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,  
David Chastain  
208 Arlo Todd Rd  
Toccoa, GA 30577-5400

## **KJ Herson**

---

2017 N.E. 18th Street Apt. #6, Fort Lauderdale, FL 333052502

February 10, 2008 9:48 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,  
KJ Herson  
2017 N.E. 18th Street  
Apt. #6  
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33305-2502

## **Mary Ann Ford, IHM**

---

24071 Oneida , Oak Park, MI 48237

February 10, 2008 9:47 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,  
Mary Ann Ford, IHM  
24071 Oneida  
Oak Park, MI 48237

## Stephanie Fischetti

---

7909 Sabal Drive , Temple Terrace, FL 33637

February 10, 2008 9:47 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 Fischetti  
7909 Sabal Drive  
Temple Terrace, FL 33637

## Obie Hunt

---

1150 Grand Concourse apt.6A, Bronx, NY 104563941

February 10, 2008 9:46 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,  
Obie Hunt  
1150 Grand Concourse  
apt.6A  
Bronx, NY 10456-3941

## Shayna Gardiner

---

Grass Valley Ranch Road , Grass Valley, CA 95945

February 10, 2008 9:46 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,  
Shayna Gardiner  
Grass Valley Ranch Road  
Grass Valley, CA 95945

## Harold Carl

---

6458 Briercliff Ct. , Fort Worth, TX 76132

February 10, 2008 9:43 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,  
Harold Carl  
6458 Briercliff Ct.  
Fort Worth, TX 76132

## Carol Claus

---

P.O. 766 , York Beach, ME 03910

February 10, 2008 9:43 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,  
Carol Claus  
P.O. 766  
York Beach, ME 03910

## Marsha Wells

---

110 Twyford Ave , Sistersville, WV 26175

February 10, 2008 9:42 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,  
Marsha Wells  
110 Twyford Ave  
Sistersville, WV 26175

## Denise Redgrave

---

4050 Longleaf Ct. , Tallahassee, FL 32310

February 10, 2008 9:42 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,  
Denise Redgrave  
4050 Longleaf Ct.  
Tallahassee, FL 32310

## Jean Thorsen

---

4 Bay View Avenue , Old Saybrook, CT 064752024

February 10, 2008 9:42 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,  
Jean Thorsen  
4 Bay View Avenue  
Old Saybrook, CT 06475-2024

## **Wesa-Asgaya Sweeney**

---

1543 Shields Lane , Willisburg, KY 40078

February 10, 2008 9:41 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,  
Wesa-Asgaya Sweeney  
1543 Shields Lane  
Willisburg, KY 40078

## **Joanne Bunch**

---

4039 Medlin Avenue , Wake Forest, NC 27587

February 10, 2008 9:38 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,  
Joanne Bunch  
4039 Medlin Avenue  
Wake Forest, NC 27587

**lora colten**

---

p.o.box 2493 , Homer, AK 99603

February 10, 2008 9:38 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,  
lora colten  
p.o.box 2493  
Homer, AK 99603

## **Leland Long**

---

736 East 10th Avenue #2 , Denver, CO 802035237

February 10, 2008 9:37 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,  
Leland Long  
736 East 10th Avenue #2  
Denver, CO 80203-5237

## Lori Brown

---

1307 Lilac Terrace , Los Angeles, CA 90026

February 10, 2008 9:36 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,  
Lori Brown  
1307 Lilac Terrace  
Los Angeles, CA 90026

## **Debra Naumovitz**

---

6015 Johnston Road , Slingerlands, NY 12159

February 10, 2008 9:35 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,  
Debra Naumovitz  
6015 Johnston Road  
Slingerlands, NY 12159

## **Karen Munro**

---

104 Baucom Park Dr , Greer, SC 29650

February 10, 2008 9:35 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,  
Karen Munro  
104 Baucom Park Dr  
Greer, SC 29650

## **Brian Murr**

---

1567 Mount Gretna Rd , Elizabethtown, PA 17022

February 10, 2008 9:35 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,  
Brian Murr  
1567 Mount Gretna Rd  
Elizabethtown, PA 17022

## Eric Weaver

---

47 Hawleys Corners Rd , Highland, NY 12528

February 10, 2008 9:34 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,  
Eric Weaver  
47 Hawleys Corners Rd  
Highland, NY 12528

## Susan Page

---

5050 Foothills Rd Apt F, Lake Oswego, OR 97034

February 10, 2008 9:34 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,  
Susan Page  
5050 Foothills Rd  
Apt F  
Lake Oswego, OR 97034

## **Margaret Brockman**

---

25 E Montclair Ave , Greenville, SC 29609

February 10, 2008 9:34 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,  
Margaret Brockman  
25 E Montclair Ave  
Greenville, SC 29609

## Jessie King

---

1945 Eastchester Rd., Apt 26E , Bronx, NY 10461

February 10, 2008 9:31 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,  
Jessie King  
1945 Eastchester Rd., Apt 26E  
Bronx, NY 10461

## Christopher Fitzpatrick

---

29 Colleen Dr , Brockton, MA 02301

February 10, 2008 9:31 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,  
Christopher Fitzpatrick  
29 Colleen Dr  
Brockton, MA 02301

## Frank Leeds

---

46 Marion Lane , Eugene, OR 97404

February 10, 2008 9:31 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,  
Frank Leeds  
46 Marion Lane  
Eugene, OR 97404

## **Kris Pagenkopf**

---

7625 SW 7th Place , Gainesville, FL 32607

February 10, 2008 9:30 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,  
Kris Pagenkopf  
7625 SW 7th Place  
Gainesville, FL 32607

## Cynthia Linton

---

990 North Lake Shore Drive, #15E #15E, Chicago, IL 60611

February 10, 2008 9:29 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,  
Cynthia Linton  
990 North Lake Shore Drive, #15E  
#15E  
Chicago, IL 60611

## **Alan Fiermonte**

---

415 W. 10th Ave. , Conshohocken, PA 19428

February 10, 2008 9:28 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,  
Alan Fiermonte  
415 W. 10th Ave.  
Conshohocken, PA 19428

## Denise Fisher

---

5145 Dietrich Avenue , Orient, OH 43146

February 10, 2008 9:28 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,  
Denise Fisher  
5145 Dietrich Avenue  
Orient, OH 43146

## **Michele Glenn**

---

5221 Pond View Drive , Jacksonville, FL 32258

February 10, 2008 9:27 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,  
Michele Glenn  
5221 Pond View Drive  
Jacksonville, FL 32258

## Jennifer Sweetland

---

1902 North 49th Street , Milwaukee, WI 53208

February 10, 2008 9:27 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,  
Jennifer Sweetland  
1902 North 49th Street  
Milwaukee, WI 53208

**robyn reichert**

---

6916 stoney creek circle , lake worth, FL 33467

February 10, 2008 9:26 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,  
robyn reichert  
6916 stoney creek circle  
lake worth, FL 33467

## Joyce and Patrick May

---

45 Bluestem Ct. , Streamwood, IL 60107

February 10, 2008 9:24 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,  
Joyce and Patrick May  
45 Bluestem Ct.  
Streamwood, IL 60107

## Stephen Gerrish

---

134 Red Cloud Way , Hailey, ID 83333

February 10, 2008 9:24 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 Gerrish  
134 Red Cloud Way  
Hailey, ID 83333

## JC Dufresne

---

141 Lindy Hills , Cibolo, TX 78108

February 10, 2008 9:24 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,  
JC Dufresne  
141 Lindy Hills  
Cibolo, TX 78108

## **Brad Howell**

---

7 Overlook Dr. , Long Valley, NJ 07853

February 10, 2008 9:24 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,  
Brad Howell  
7 Overlook Dr.  
Long Valley, NJ 07853

## **kenneth knoppik**

---

1740 sw 66th ave , boca raton, FL 33428

February 10, 2008 9:21 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,  
kenneth knoppik  
1740 sw 66th ave  
boca raton, FL 33428

## Valerie Bigelow

---

11013 Powers Ave. , Hunt Valley, MD 21030

February 10, 2008 9:21 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,  
Valerie Bigelow  
11013 Powers Ave.  
Hunt Valley, MD 21030

## Larry Berliant

---

2105 Kenton , Green Oaks, IL 60048

February 10, 2008 9:19 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,  
Larry Berliant  
2105 Kenton  
Green Oaks, IL 60048

**chris Van Den Broeck**

---

Hoeksken 37 2275 lille, antwerpen, Belgium

February 10, 2008 9:18 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,  
chris Van Den Broeck  
Hoeksken 37  
2275 lille  
antwerpen

## Wesley Hamilton

---

117 Nickle Road , Harmony, PA 16037

February 10, 2008 9:16 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,  
Wesley Hamilton  
117 Nickle Road  
Harmony, PA 16037

## Shannon Teper

---

1920 S. Palmetto Avenue , Flagler Beach, FL 32136

February 10, 2008 9:15 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,  
Shannon Teper  
1920 S. Palmetto Avenue  
Flagler Beach, FL 32136

## Joel Jacobson

---

4530 Kingscup Ct. , Ellicott City, MD 21042

February 10, 2008 9:12 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,  
Joel Jacobson  
4530 Kingscup Ct.  
Ellicott City, MD 21042

## **Paul West**

---

1437 Regency Court , Fort Collins, CO 80526

February 10, 2008 9:10 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,  
Paul West  
1437 Regency Court  
Fort Collins, CO 80526

## Scott Gorrell

---

64-5215 Nani Waimea Street , Kamuela, HI 96743

February 10, 2008 9:08 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,  
Scott Gorrell  
64-5215 Nani Waimea Street  
Kamuela, HI 96743

**michael chase**

---

4083 sunbeam Road, #2403 , Jacksonville, FL 32257

February 10, 2008 9:06 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,  
michael chase  
4083 sunbeam Road, #2403  
Jacksonville, FL 32257

## Salvatore Paladino

---

2315 Ribble Street , North Port, FL 342915671

February 10, 2008 9:06 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,  
Salvatore Paladino  
2315 Ribble Street  
North Port, FL 34291-5671

## Joel Shimanoff

---

37 Huntington Avenue , Lynbrook, NY 11563

February 10, 2008 9:06 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,  
Joel Shimanoff  
37 Huntington Avenue  
Lynbrook, NY 11563

## David Miner

---

412 36th Street NE , Bradenton, FL 34208

February 10, 2008 9:04 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,  
David Miner  
412 36th Street NE  
Bradenton, FL 34208

## **Richard Blain**

---

43447 Calle Carabana , Temecula, CA 92592

February 10, 2008 9:04 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,  
Richard Blain  
43447 Calle Carabana  
Temecula, CA 92592

## Jennafer Engelstein

---

790 Waldens Pond Road , Albany, NY 12203

February 10, 2008 9:03 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,  
Jennafer Engelstein  
790 Waldens Pond Road  
Albany, NY 12203

## Debbie McBride

---

8910 Water Cret Trail , Richmond, TX 77469

February 10, 2008 9:02 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,  
Debbie McBride  
8910 Water Cret Trail  
Richmond, TX 77469

## **Rick Blanchett**

---

1441 SW 97th Ave , Pembroke Pines, FL 33025

February 10, 2008 9:01 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,  
Rick Blanchett  
1441 SW 97th Ave  
Pembroke Pines, FL 33025

## Rosalie Clarke

---

110 west 11th street , The Dalles, OR 97058

February 10, 2008 8:59 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,  
Rosalie Clarke  
110 west 11th street  
The Dalles, OR 97058

## Tommy Harmon

---

114 Meadow Lick Rd. , Alum Creek, WV 25003

February 10, 2008 8:59 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,  
Tommy Harmon  
114 Meadow Lick Rd.  
Alum Creek, WV 25003

## **Bill Eastman**

---

1800 S E M L King Blvd , Portland, OR 97214

February 10, 2008 8:58 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,  
Bill Eastman  
1800 S E M L King Blvd  
Portland, OR 97214

## Lana May

---

300 S. Edward St. , Mt. Prospect, IL 60056

February 10, 2008 8:54 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,  
Lana May  
300 S. Edward St.  
Mt. Prospect, IL 60056

## Carole Simcox

---

4391 Corless Road , Richmond, BC V7C 1N1 Canada

February 10, 2008 8:53 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,  
Carole Simcox  
4391 Corless Road  
Richmond, BC V7C 1N1

## **Don Garrett**

---

PO Box 1402 , Green Valley, AZ 85622

February 10, 2008 8:52 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,  
Don Garrett  
PO Box 1402  
Green Valley, AZ 85622

## Emily Grabenstein

---

1000 Anvil Drive , Collegeville, PA 19426

February 10, 2008 8:51 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,  
Emily Grabenstein  
1000 Anvil Drive  
Collegeville, PA 19426

## **Barbara Whitehair**

---

29 Westwind Drive , Methuen, MA 018441959

February 10, 2008 8:48 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,  
Barbara Whitehair  
29 Westwind Drive  
Methuen, MA 01844-1959

## Susan Boulden

---

2801 Perry Lane , Austin, TX 78731

February 10, 2008 8:48 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,  
Susan Boulden  
2801 Perry Lane  
Austin, TX 78731

## **Judith Fordham**

---

121 Zachary Rd 121 Zachary Rd, Coburn, PA 16832

February 10, 2008 8:47 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,  
Judith Fordham  
121 Zachary Rd  
121 Zachary Rd  
Coburn, PA 16832

## Janette Morrell

---

111 Weyham Road , Weymouth, MA 01291

February 10, 2008 8:47 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,  
Janette Morrell  
111 Weyham Road  
Weymouth, MA 01291

## **Richard Ingram**

---

1104 Autumn Ridge , Lexington, KY 40509

February 10, 2008 8:47 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,  
Richard Ingram  
1104 Autumn Ridge  
Lexington, KY 40509

## **Patty Hopkinson**

---

100 Metropolitan Park Dr , Barrington, RI 02806

February 10, 2008 8:47 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,  
Patty Hopkinson  
100 Metropolitan Park Dr  
Barrington, RI 02806

## **Bryan Hile**

---

33412 Nova Rd , Pine, CO 80470

February 10, 2008 8:47 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,  
Bryan Hile  
33412 Nova Rd  
Pine, CO 80470

**sandra zuckerman**

---

105 glenview rd. , south orange, NJ 070791140

February 10, 2008 8:47 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,  
sandra zuckerman  
105 glenview rd.  
south orange, NJ 07079-1140

## Gail Lynch

---

12 Country Club Drive, #30 , Manchester, NH 03102

February 10, 2008 8:43 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,  
Gail Lynch  
12 Country Club Drive, #30  
Manchester, NH 03102

## **Paul Zakrzewski**

---

23227 Central Park Ave. , Richton Park, IL 604712603

February 10, 2008 8:40 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,  
Paul Zakrzewski  
23227 Central Park Ave.  
Richton Park, IL 60471-2603

## Clara Thurner

---

1175 Ranchland Drive , Cleveland, OH 44124

February 10, 2008 8:40 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,  
Clara Thurner  
1175 Ranchland Drive  
Cleveland, OH 44124

## **Alfred Montgomery**

---

3310 Laurel Oak Ct. , Doraville, GA 303401449

February 10, 2008 8:38 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,  
Alfred Montgomery  
3310 Laurel Oak Ct.  
Doraville, GA 30340-1449

## Jenae Neiderhiser

---

P.O. Box 555 , Middleburg, VA 20118

February 10, 2008 8:37 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,  
Jenae Neiderhiser  
P.O. Box 555  
Middleburg, VA 20118

## Steven Schaller

---

14043 Spoonbill Lane , Clearwater, FL 33762

February 10, 2008 8:36 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,  
Steven Schaller  
14043 Spoonbill Lane  
Clearwater, FL 33762

## **Eugene Huggins**

---

200 Breezewood Dr. , Geyserville, CA 95441

February 10, 2008 8:30 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,  
Eugene Huggins  
200 Breezewood Dr.  
Geyserville, CA 95441

## **Edie Litwin**

---

2160 N Coach Road , Palatine, IL 60074

February 10, 2008 8:28 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,  
Edie Litwin  
2160 N Coach Road  
Palatine, IL 60074

## Stephen Murray

---

1170 Thomas Rd , Decatur, GA 30030

February 10, 2008 8:25 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 Murray  
1170 Thomas Rd  
Decatur, GA 30030

## Hope Wudtke

---

N6624 Hwy 47-55 , Shawnao, WI 54166

February 10, 2008 8:20 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,  
Hope Wudtke  
N6624 Hwy 47-55  
Shawnao, WI 54166

## **Rugh Henderson**

---

945 Stauffers Church Road , Palmyra, PA 17078

February 10, 2008 8:18 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,  
Rugh Henderson  
945 Stauffers Church Road  
Palmyra, PA 17078

## Gary Bailey

---

5816 Scenic Drive , Yakima, WA 98908

February 10, 2008 8:18 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,  
Gary Bailey  
5816 Scenic Drive  
Yakima, WA 98908

## Matthew Orr

---

345 Shore Rd Apt 2B, Long Beach, NY 11561

February 10, 2008 8:16 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,  
Matthew Orr  
345 Shore Rd  
Apt 2B  
Long Beach, NY 11561

## **Donna Schall**

---

1956 Maple Road , Stow, OH 44224-4633

February 10, 2008 8:15 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,  
Donna Schall  
1956 Maple Road  
Stow, OH 44224-4633

## Colonel Meyer

---

3701 Eagle Pass Street , North Port, FL 34286

February 10, 2008 8:13 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,  
Colonel Meyer  
3701 Eagle Pass Street  
North Port, FL 34286

## Teri Jacobs

---

7796 Deer Crossing , Mason, OH 45040

February 10, 2008 8:13 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,  
Teri Jacobs  
7796 Deer Crossing  
Mason, OH 45040

## Michael Grish

---

7502 Northcrest Blvd. , Austin, TX 78752

February 10, 2008 8:10 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,  
Michael Grish  
7502 Northcrest Blvd.  
Austin, TX 78752

## **BETTY KING**

---

4233 ROYAL PALM AVE , MIAMI BEACH, FL 331403016

February 10, 2008 8:10 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,  
BETTY KING  
4233 ROYAL PALM AVE  
MIAMI BEACH, FL 33140-3016

## **Arlene Dreste**

---

2461 N Rosser Road , Ajo, AZ 85321

February 10, 2008 8:10 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,  
Arlene Dreste  
2461 N Rosser Road  
Ajo, AZ 85321

## **Leah Laramee**

---

3054 Hibiscus Dr , Honolulu, HI 96815

February 10, 2008 8:08 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,  
Leah Laramée  
3054 Hibiscus Dr  
Honolulu, HI 96815

**mark otzelberger**

---

39087schlies rd , highbridge, WI 54846

February 10, 2008 8:08 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,  
mark otzelberger  
39087schlies rd  
highbridge, WI 54846

## **Marcia Knoll**

---

PO Box 93 , Idamay, WV 26576

February 10, 2008 8:05 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 Knoll  
PO Box 93  
Idamay, WV 26576

## **Robert Cierlitsky**

---

245 South First Street , Lehighton, PA 18235

February 10, 2008 8:05 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 Cierlitsky  
245 South First Street  
Lehigh, PA 18235

## **Kevin Hussey**

---

12 Steinhardt Avenue , Old Bridge, NJ 08857

February 10, 2008 8:04 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,  
Kevin Hussey  
12 Steinhardt Avenue  
Old Bridge, NJ 08857

**mauguy eric**

---

475 rue wilson , tourlaville, ID 50110 France

February 10, 2008 8:02 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,  
mauguy eric  
475 rue wilson  
tourlavage, ID 50110

## Monica Rawson

---

3960 Pointe drive , Lakeland, TN 38002

February 10, 2008 8:02 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,  
Monica Rawson  
3960 Pointe drive  
Lakeland, TN 38002

## **Roy Fuller**

---

PO Box 392 , Caroga Lake, NY 12032

February 10, 2008 7:59 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,  
Roy Fuller  
PO Box 392  
Caroga Lake, NY 12032

## **Robert & Helen Swab**

---

6809 Cicero Ct. , Dayton, OH 45424

February 10, 2008 7:59 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 %pa\_first\_name% Helen Swab  
6809 Cicero Ct.  
Dayton, OH 45424

## **Ruth A. Carter**

---

"3336 Foxford Court, N.E." , Atlanta, GA 30340

February 10, 2008 7:53 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,  
Ruth A. Carter  
"3336 Foxford Court, N.E."  
Atlanta, GA 30340

## **Robert Dawson**

---

515 Rita Drive , Odenton, MD 21113

February 10, 2008 7:52 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 Dawson  
515 Rita Drive  
Odenton, MD 21113

## Matthew Coplan

---

3040 Drexmore Dr , Cuyahoga Falls, OH 44223

February 10, 2008 7:51 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,  
Matthew Coplan  
3040 Drexmore Dr  
Cuyahoga Falls, OH 44223

## Jennifer Kehret

---

6200 Foulk Road , Waterloo, IA 50702

February 10, 2008 7:51 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,  
Jennifer Kehret  
6200 Foulk Road  
Waterloo, IA 50702

## **Martin Steitz**

---

21853 Iden Avenue Place N , Forest Lake, MN 55025

February 10, 2008 7:46 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,  
Martin Steitz  
21853 Iden Avenue Place N  
Forest Lake, MN 55025

## Susan B Houle

---

975 Morrill Rd , Danville, VT 058289302

February 10, 2008 7:41 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,  
Susan B Houle  
975 Morrill Rd  
Danville, VT 05828-9302

## **Ann Wright**

---

606 Robin Rd. , Ann Arbor, MI 48103

February 10, 2008 7:40 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,  
Ann Wright  
606 Robin Rd.  
Ann Arbor, MI 48103

## Clara Beeler

---

2202 N CR 275 E , Logansport, IN 46947

February 10, 2008 7:37 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,  
Clara Beeler  
2202 N CR 275 E  
Logansport, IN 46947

## **Michele von Kampen**

---

po box 33092 , Phoenix, AZ 850673092

February 10, 2008 7:31 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,  
Michele von Kampen  
po box 33092  
Phoenix, AZ 85067-3092

## Veva Lane

---

6462 Danbury Ln. , Dallas, TX 75214

February 10, 2008 7:29 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,  
Veva Lane  
6462 Danbury Ln.  
Dallas, TX 75214

## Mary Wood

---

7584 Lokken Lane , Verona, WI 53593

February 10, 2008 7:26 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,  
Mary Wood  
7584 Lokken Lane  
Verona, WI 53593

## **Pierre Duttlinger**

---

Disponentgatan 7 , Malmö, AE SE21157 Sweden

February 10, 2008 7:24 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,  
Pierre Duttlinger  
Disponentgatan 7  
Malmö, AE SE21157

## **John Blalock**

---

215 NE Brunson Ct , Port St Lucie, FL 34983

February 10, 2008 7:19 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,  
John Blalock  
215 NE Brunson Ct  
Port St Lucie, FL 34983

## Dawn Daniel

---

1540 White Bluff , White Bluff, TN 37187

February 10, 2008 7:17 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,  
Dawn Daniel  
1540 White Bluff  
White Bluff, TN 37187

## Cathy Zimmerman

---

411 8th St W , Ashland, WI 54806

February 10, 2008 7:16 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,  
Cathy Zimmerman  
411 8th St W  
Ashland, WI 54806

## Rachel Greenberg

---

598 Ashland Avenue, #4 Apt. #4, Buffalo, NY 14222

February 10, 2008 7:16 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,  
Rachel Greenberg  
598 Ashland Avenue, #4  
Apt. #4  
Buffalo, NY 14222

## **Rachel Elfenbein**

---

825 Carpenter Lane , Philadelphia, PA 19119

February 10, 2008 7:02 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,  
Rachel Elfenbein  
825 Carpenter Lane  
Philadelphia, PA 19119

**chris schroeer-heiermann**

---

605 normal ave , normal, IL 61761

February 10, 2008 6:59 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,  
chris schroeer-heiermann  
605 normal ave  
normal, IL 61761

## **Amal EL BEKRI**

---

282 SIDI ABBAD 1 , MARRAKECH, MH 40 000 Morocco

February 10, 2008 6:53 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,  
Amal EL BEKRI  
282 SIDI ABBAD 1  
MARRAKECH, MH 40 000

## **Robert Fener**

---

1011 Swapping Camp Road , Amherst, VA 24521

February 10, 2008 6:50 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 Fener  
1011 Swapping Camp Road  
Amherst, VA 24521

## **Nicolle RUYTS-DUA**

---

12, Akkerwindestr , ANTWERPEN L-O, 2050 Belgium

February 10, 2008 6:42 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,  
Nicolle RUYTS-DUA  
12, Akkerwindestr  
ANTWERPEN L-O 2050

## Tamara Schuette

---

3128 301st Ave , Appleton, MN 56208

February 10, 2008 6:38 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,  
Tamara Schuette  
3128 301st Ave  
Appleton, MN 56208

## Monica Cortijo

---

Italia 262 , Las Heras, AA M5540CYF Argentina

February 10, 2008 6:31 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,  
Monica Cortijo  
Italia 262  
Las Heras, AA M5540CYF

## **Phil Ducreux**

---

23 rue de la cabrotte , Loyettes, 01360 France

February 10, 2008 6:24 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,  
Phil Ducreux  
23 rue de la cabrotte  
Loyettes 01360

## **Frederika toll**

---

2009 E Peppertree Cir , carlsbad, NM 88220

February 10, 2008 6:23 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,  
Frederika toll  
2009 E Peppertree Cir  
carlsbad, NM 88220

## **Michael Wichman**

---

1001 Arbor Lake Dr #407 , Naples, FL 34110

February 10, 2008 6:20 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,  
Michael Wichman  
1001 Arbor Lake Dr #407  
Naples, FL 34110

## Steven Hibbs

---

P.O.Box 6166 , Diamondhead, MS 39525

February 10, 2008 6:16 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,  
Steven Hibbs  
P.O.Box 6166  
Diamondhead, MS 39525

## Steven Cervine

---

897 Glen Canyon Rd. , Santa Cruz, CA 950601648

February 10, 2008 6:07 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,  
Steven Cervine  
897 Glen Canyon Rd.  
Santa Cruz, CA 95060-1648

**catherine melvin**

---

the kerries west , tralee, n/a Ireland

February 10, 2008 6:07 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,  
catherine melvin  
the kerries west  
tralee n/a

## Judy Epstein

---

3449 Garfield Ave. South Apt. 104, Minneapolis, MN 55409

February 10, 2008 6:07 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,  
Judy Epstein  
3449 Garfield Ave. South  
Apt. 104  
Minneapolis, MN 55409

**joshua pelleg**

---

5 Marganit Str, , omer, 84965 Israel

February 10, 2008 6:07 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,  
joshua pelleg  
5 Marganit Str,  
omer 84965

## Maria Caira

---

52 Brigham St , Hudson, MA 01749

February 10, 2008 6:03 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,  
Maria Caira  
52 Brigham St  
Hudson, MA 01749

## **James Hardison**

---

218 Baltimore Rd. , Rockville, MD 20850

February 10, 2008 6:02 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,  
James Hardison  
218 Baltimore Rd.  
Rockville, MD 20850

## Billie Adams

---

1360 Talona Mtn. Rd. , Ellijay, GA 30536

February 10, 2008 5:57 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,  
Billie Adams  
1360 Talona Mtn. Rd.  
Ellijay, GA 30536

## **Roseanne L**

---

10321 Meridian , Seattle, WA 98133

February 10, 2008 5:54 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,  
Roseanne L  
10321 Meridian  
Seattle, WA 98133

## **R Brailly**

---

4644 Minnehaha , Minneapolis, MN 55406

February 10, 2008 5:53 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,  
R Brailly  
4644 Minnehaha  
Minneapolis, MN 55406

## **Sheila Amies-Byron**

---

Beechdown Park Totnes road, Paignton, TQ4 7PR United Kingdom

February 10, 2008 5:46 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,  
Sheila Amies-Byron  
Beechdown Park  
Totnes road  
Paignton TQ4 7PR

## Geoffrey Pope

---

286 Meetinghouse Rd , Mashpee, MA 02649

February 10, 2008 5:32 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,  
Geoffrey Pope  
286 Meetinghouse Rd  
Mashpee, MA 02649

## Vicki Cyr

---

128 Ash Grove Court , San Jose, CA 95123

February 10, 2008 5:25 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,  
Vicki Cyr  
128 Ash Grove Court  
San Jose, CA 95123

## Costas Rikkou

---

Agiou Paulou 9 , Athens, 10438 Greece

February 10, 2008 5:22 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,  
Costas Rikkou  
Agiou Paulou 9  
Athens 10438

## David Rawlins

---

PO Box 923 , Pauma Valley, CA 92061

February 10, 2008 5:18 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,  
David Rawlins  
PO Box 923  
Pauma Valley, CA 92061

## Terrence Sullivan

---

9 English Place , Candler, NC 28715

February 10, 2008 5:12 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,  
Terrence Sullivan  
9 English Place  
Candler, NC 28715

## Michael Yard

---

4722 W Placita de Suerte , Tucson, AZ 85745

February 10, 2008 5:08 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,  
Michael Yard  
4722 W Placita de Suerte  
Tucson, AZ 85745

## **Simona Bixler**

---

CMR 480 Box 1270, APO AE, AE 09128

February 10, 2008 5:04 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,  
Simona Bixler  
CMR 480  
Box 1270  
APO AE, AE 09128

## Andy Middleton

---

549 Highland Avenue , Montclair, NJ 07043

February 10, 2008 5:04 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,  
Andy Middleton  
549 Highland Avenue  
Montclair, NJ 07043

## Geneviève Pieroni

---

la Barque , Fuveaux, 13710 France

February 10, 2008 5:02 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,  
Geneviève Pieroni  
la Barque  
Fuveaux 13710

**josette Roux**

---

domaine st Christophe , Marseille, 13011 France

February 10, 2008 5:01 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,  
josette Roux  
domaine st Christophe  
Marseille 13011

**alexandra susini**

---

le guizay , PLANFOY, 42660 France

February 10, 2008 5:00 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,  
alexandra susini  
le guizay  
PLANFOY 42660

## **Richard Dimatteo**

---

236 Kalmia, #107 , San Diego, CA 92101

February 10, 2008 4:58 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,  
Richard Dimatteo  
236 Kalmia, #107  
San Diego, CA 92101

## **Rhona Baum**

---

14593 Oak Street , Saratoga, CA 95070

February 10, 2008 4:55 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,  
Rhona Baum  
14593 Oak Street  
Saratoga, CA 95070

## chantal Chavassieux

---

121 chemin ste Marthe , Marseille, 13014 France

February 10, 2008 4:50 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,  
chantal Chavassieux  
121 chemin ste Marthe  
Marseille 13014

**maya puerta**

---

chemin martin , Marseille, 13013 France

February 10, 2008 4:49 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,  
maya puerta  
chemin martin  
Marseille 13013

## Marguerite Doyle

---

39 Joyce Kilmer Road , West Roxbury, MA 021325123

February 10, 2008 4:49 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,  
Marguerite Doyle  
39 Joyce Kilmer Road  
West Roxbury, MA 02132-5123

## Jacinda Daugherty

---

45 West St. Anthony Lane , Florissant, MO 63031

February 10, 2008 4:48 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,  
Jacinda Daugherty  
45 West St. Anthony Lane  
Florissant, MO 63031

**patricia bacon**

---

97 success , jefferson, NH 03583

February 10, 2008 4:44 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,  
patricia bacon  
97 success  
jefferson, NH 03583

## **Marianne Martucci**

---

145 East 15th Street New York, New York, NY 10003

February 10, 2008 4:43 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,  
Marianne Martucci  
145 East 15th Street  
New York  
New York, NY 10003

## Isaac Campos

---

7119 1/2 Aurora Ave. N , Seattle, WA 98103

February 10, 2008 4:42 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,  
Isaac Campos  
7119 1/2 Aurora Ave. N  
Seattle, WA 98103

## Carolyn Hill

---

2123 W. Glenn Dr. , Phoenix, AZ 850217731

February 10, 2008 4:34 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,  
Carolyn Hill  
2123 W. Glenn Dr.  
Phoenix, AZ 85021-7731

## **James Bochenek**

---

226 Diamond Hill Rd , Delmar, NY 12054

February 10, 2008 4:31 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,  
James Bochenek  
226 Diamond Hill Rd  
Delmar, NY 12054

## Leclercq Marie

---

76 rue Thier Ardent , Engis, 4480 Belgium

February 10, 2008 4:29 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,  
Leclercq Marie  
76 rue Thier Ardent  
Engis 4480

## Raymond Hutchinson

---

3428 25th Ave.W.,#301 , Seattle, WA 98199

February 10, 2008 4:26 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,  
Raymond Hutchinson  
3428 25th Ave.W.,#301  
Seattle, WA 98199

**ike rauth**

---

105 liberty ave , port jefferson, NY 11777

February 10, 2008 4:12 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,  
ike rauth  
105 liberty ave  
port jefferson, NY 11777

## **Brent Supperstein**

---

3104 Leslie Dr , COS, CO 80909

February 10, 2008 4:09 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,  
Brent Supperstein  
3104 Leslie Dr  
COS, CO 80909

## Kay S Greisen

---

3974 Delmont Ave , Oakland, CA 94605

February 10, 2008 4:09 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,  
Kay S Greisen  
3974 Delmont Ave  
Oakland, CA 94605

## h Thorpe

---

69 newells , england, NY 10001

February 10, 2008 4:09 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,  
h Thorpe  
69 newells  
england, NY 10001

## Larry Wood

---

20 Bigleaf Ln , Bellingham, WA 98229

February 10, 2008 4:06 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,  
Larry Wood  
20 Bigleaf Ln  
Bellingham, WA 98229

## **Michele Samuels**

---

P.O. Box 1002 , Mill Valley, CA 94942

February 10, 2008 3:55 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,  
Michele Samuels  
P.O. Box 1002  
Mill Valley, CA 94942

## **R. Rosenberg**

---

32 Toussin Avenue , Kentfield, CA 94904

February 10, 2008 3:51 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,  
R. Rosenberg  
32 Toussin Avenue  
Kentfield, CA 94904

## D'Averil Ibbotson

---

221 SE 12th Ave #17 , Hillsboro, OR 97123

February 10, 2008 3:41 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,  
D'Averil Ibbotson  
221 SE 12th Ave #17  
Hillsboro, OR 97123

## **Anna Russell**

---

WELTON FALLS RD PO BOX 671, ALEXANDRIA, NH 03222

February 10, 2008 3:38 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,  
Anna Russell  
WELTON FALLS RD  
PO BOX 671  
ALEXANDRIA, NH 03222

## David G. Cosejo

---

105 Norwood Court , Rolling Meadows, IL 60008

February 10, 2008 3:37 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,  
David G. Cosejo  
105 Norwood Court  
Rolling Meadows, IL 60008

## Niobe Larsen

---

Hood Place , Walla, WA 99362

February 10, 2008 3:37 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,  
Niobe Larsen  
Hood Place  
Walla, WA 99362

## Nicole Burnand

---

12664-72 Carmel Country Rd. , San Diego, CA 92130

February 10, 2008 3:28 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,  
Nicole Burnand  
12664-72 Carmel Country Rd.  
San Diego, CA 92130

## Cathy O'Leary

---

17696 Cumana Terrace , San Diego, CA 92128

February 10, 2008 3:21 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,  
Cathy O'Leary  
17696 Cumana Terrace  
San Diego, CA 92128

## **Diana Schweickart**

---

87 Nelson , Mill Valley, CA 94941

February 10, 2008 3:17 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,  
Diana Schweickart  
87 Nelson  
Mill Valley, CA 94941

## **Nancy Gathing**

---

3701 Tulane Ave. , Madison, WI 537142952

February 10, 2008 3:16 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,  
Nancy Gathing  
3701 Tulane Ave.  
Madison, WI 53714-2952

## **Karena Berry**

---

2327 26th St. , Bloomington, IL 61704

February 10, 2008 3:13 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,  
Karena Berry  
2327 26th St.  
Bloomington, IL 61704

## Michael Kemper

---

1388 Callifornia St. 404A , San Francisco, CA 94109

February 10, 2008 3:10 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,  
Michael Kemper  
1388 Callifornia St. 404A  
San Francisco, CA 94109

## Eren Giles

---

3302 Rosefinch Tr , Austin, TX 78746

February 10, 2008 3:09 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,  
Eren Giles  
3302 Rosefinch Tr  
Austin, TX 78746

## MARJORIE GERI

---

3215 5TH AVE NW , NAPLES, FL 34120

February 10, 2008 3:05 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,  
MARJORIE GERI  
3215 5TH AVE NW  
NAPLES, FL 34120

## **Kathryn Riley**

---

1683 Lisbon Lane , El Cajon, CA 92019

February 10, 2008 2:59 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,  
Kathryn Riley  
1683 Lisbon Lane  
El Cajon, CA 92019

## Walter Bruun

---

518 Kenilworth Ave. , Glen Ellyn, IL 60137

February 10, 2008 2:58 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,  
Walter Bruun  
518 Kenilworth Ave.  
Glen Ellyn, IL 60137

## Shawn Lonsfjord

---

190 Avenue B, 3-A , New York, NY 10009

February 10, 2008 2:58 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,  
Shawn Lonsfjord  
190 Avenue B, 3-A  
New York, NY 10009

## Elizabeth Love

---

1422 127 Avenue SE , Bellevue, WA 98005

February 10, 2008 2:55 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,  
Elizabeth Love  
1422 127 Avenue SE  
Bellevue, WA 98005

## **Karen Bernhardt**

---

11912 El Solindo Ave NE , Albuquerque, NM 87111

February 10, 2008 2:52 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,  
Karen Bernhardt  
11912 El Solindo Ave NE  
Albuquerque, NM 87111

## **Dottie Anacleto**

---

511 NW A St , Grants Pass, OR 97526

February 10, 2008 2:51 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,  
Dottie Anacleto  
511 NW A St  
Grants Pass, OR 97526

## Sharon Kangas

---

3664 Alder Drive Unit D-1, West Palm Beach, FL 33417

February 10, 2008 2:51 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,  
Sharon Kangas  
3664 Alder Drive  
Unit D-1  
West Palm Beach, FL 33417

## **Lisa Haugen**

---

15225 Country Lane , Kearney, MO 64060

February 10, 2008 2:49 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,  
Lisa Haugen  
15225 Country Lane  
Kearney, MO 64060

## **Carolyn Dennison**

---

12622 Haster Street , Garden Grove, CA 928406041

February 10, 2008 2:47 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,  
Carolyn Dennison  
12622 Haster Street  
Garden Grove, CA 92840-6041

## Dusti Hutchings

---

3255 East Ave. R #272 , Palmdale, CA 935502427

February 10, 2008 2:46 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,  
Dusti Hutchings  
3255 East Ave. R #272  
Palmdale, CA 93550-2427

## **Megaen Kelly**

---

P.O. Box , Newcastle, CA 95658

February 10, 2008 2:45 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,  
Megaen Kelly  
P.O. Box  
Newcastle, CA 95658

## John Underwood

---

1165 East Louise Drive , Palm Springs, CA 922623209

February 10, 2008 2:41 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,  
John Underwood  
1165 East Louise Drive  
Palm Springs, CA 92262-3209

## John Urbain

---

106 Amanda Dr. , Epworth, IA 52045

February 10, 2008 2:38 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,  
John Urbain  
106 Amanda Dr.  
Epworth, IA 52045

## **Teresa Parker**

---

395 S. HWY 65 A-335, Lincoln, CA 95648

February 10, 2008 2:37 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,  
Teresa Parker  
395 S. HWY 65  
A-335  
Lincoln, CA 95648

## Hugo Mira

---

5046 Loleta Avenue , Los Angeles, CA 90041

February 10, 2008 2:37 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,  
Hugo Mira  
5046 Loleta Avenue  
Los Angeles, CA 90041

## **Phyllis Brown**

---

2882 N. Roadrunner Pkwy. Apt. #120, Las Cruces, NM 88011

February 10, 2008 2:36 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 Brown  
2882 N. Roadrunner Pkwy.  
Apt. #120  
Las Cruces, NM 88011

## **Pam Coker**

---

1505 E12thSt , Pueblo, CO 81001

February 10, 2008 2:34 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,  
Pam Coker  
1505 E12thSt  
Pueblo, CO 81001

## **Maira Memmi**

---

7359 Calle De Fuentes , Carlsbad, CA 92009

February 10, 2008 2:30 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,  
Maira Memmi  
7359 Calle De Fuentes  
Carlsbad, CA 92009

## Robert Greene

---

21815 Ybarra Road , Woodland Hills, CA 91364

February 10, 2008 2:30 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 Greene  
21815 Ybarra Road  
Woodland Hills, CA 91364

## Leslie Conder

---

1085 E 2nd Ave , Salt Lake, UT 84103

February 10, 2008 2:28 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,  
Leslie Conder  
1085 E 2nd Ave  
Salt Lake, UT 84103

## Susan Wald

---

P.O. Box 1619 , Southampton, NY 11969

February 10, 2008 2:26 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,  
Susan Wald  
P.O. Box 1619  
Southampton, NY 11969

## John Friedman

---

2266 Melba Street , Yuba City, CA 95993

February 10, 2008 2:22 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,  
John Friedman  
2266 Melba Street  
Yuba City, CA 95993

**howard woo**

---

7748 HOSFORD AVE , los angeles, CA 90045

February 10, 2008 2:21 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 woo  
7748 HOSFORD AVE  
los angeles, CA 90045

## **Katherine Tomkins**

---

81 Youngs Point Road , Brooksville, ME 04617

February 10, 2008 2:19 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,  
Katherine Tomkins  
81 Youngs Point Road  
Brooksville, ME 04617

## **Kathryn Greeson**

---

835 Iron Mountain Road , Cotopaxi, CO 80030

February 10, 2008 2:18 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,  
Kathryn Greeson  
835 Iron Mountain Road  
Cotopaxi, CO 80030

## Hilary Lorraine

---

221 Lake Dr , Kensington, CA 94708

February 10, 2008 2:18 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,  
Hilary Lorraine  
221 Lake Dr  
Kensington, CA 94708

## **Mike Pasternack**

---

720 E 19th ST , Brooklyn, NY 11230

February 10, 2008 2:16 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,  
Mike Pasternack  
720 E 19th ST  
Brooklyn, NY 11230

**Mrs. Heath Ashli Taranowski**

---

64404 179th St N.E. Riverwood Park, Gold Bar, WA 98251

February 10, 2008 2:12 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,  
Mrs. Heath Ashli Taranowski  
64404 179th St N.E.  
Riverwood Park  
Gold Bar, WA 98251

## **Gabrielle Martin-Neff**

---

4828 W. Mountain View Dr. Unit Four, SAN DIEGO, CA 921161715

February 10, 2008 2:10 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,  
Gabrielle Martin-Neff  
4828 W. Mountain View Dr.  
Unit Four  
SAN DIEGO, CA 92116-1715

## Carolynn Griffith

---

83 Nawiliwili St , Honolulu, HI 96825

February 10, 2008 2:07 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,  
Carolynn Griffith  
83 Nawiliwili St  
Honolulu, HI 96825

## Mindy Pfeiffer

---

773 Belvidere Street , Pasadena, CA 91104

February 10, 2008 2:02 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,  
Mindy Pfeiffer  
773 Belvidere Street  
Pasadena, CA 91104

## **Bobbie Nagel**

---

22 Reeve Circle , Millburn, NJ 07041

February 10, 2008 2:00 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,  
Bobbie Nagel  
22 Reeve Circle  
Millburn, NJ 07041

## Judy Cohen

---

2520 Fulton Avenue , Davenport, IA 52803

February 10, 2008 1:59 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,  
Judy Cohen  
2520 Fulton Avenue  
Davenport, IA 52803

## Michael Mitchell

---

950 SW Van Buren Road , Mayo, FL 32066

February 10, 2008 1:58 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,  
Michael Mitchell  
950 SW Van Buren Road  
Mayo, FL 32066

## Lynne Walters

---

7003 SW 248th St , Vashon, WA 98070

February 10, 2008 1:57 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,  
Lynne Walters  
7003 SW 248th St  
Vashon, WA 98070

## **Ruth Ruta**

---

2609 Ala Wai Boulevard , Honolulu, HI 96815

February 10, 2008 1:56 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,  
Ruth Ruta  
2609 Ala Wai Boulevard  
Honolulu, HI 96815

## **Kimberley Thomas**

---

797 Lincoln Pl , brooklyn, NY 11216

February 10, 2008 1:54 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,  
Kimberley Thomas  
797 Lincoln Pl  
brooklyn, NY 11216

## **Linda Heiartz, Jr.**

---

7859 Monument Drive , Grants Pass, OR 97526

February 10, 2008 1:54 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,  
Linda Heiartz, Jr.  
7859 Monument Drive  
Grants Pass, OR 97526

## Randall Post

---

212 9th. Ave. N. , Algona, WA 98001

February 10, 2008 1:52 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,  
Randall Post  
212 9th. Ave. N.  
Algona, WA 98001

## **Kristina Jamieson**

---

562 Stoney Peak Ct. , Simi Valley, CA 93065

February 10, 2008 1:51 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,  
Kristina Jamieson  
562 Stoney Peak Ct.  
Simi Valley, CA 93065

## Jeffery Hendricks

---

3117 SW Crest Dr. , Topeka, KS 66614

February 10, 2008 1:47 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,  
Jeffery Hendricks  
3117 SW Crest Dr.  
Topeka, KS 66614

## **Michael Bryant**

---

113-A Ocean Drive , Oxnard, CA 930354633

February 10, 2008 1:45 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,  
Michael Bryant  
113-A Ocean Drive  
Oxnard, CA 93035-4633

## Lucretia Hatfield

---

po box 50 , Ashby, MA 01431

February 10, 2008 1:45 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,  
Lucretia Hatfield  
po box 50  
Ashby, MA 01431

## Arul Menezes

---

3145 E Lk Samm Sh Ln SE , Sammamish, WA 98075

February 10, 2008 1:43 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,  
Arul Menezes  
3145 E Lk Samm Sh Ln SE  
Sammamish, WA 98075

**michael bornemann**

---

990 kanakou place , honolulu, HI 96825

February 10, 2008 1:36 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,  
michael bornemann  
990 kanakou place  
honolulu, HI 96825

## Amy Daniel

---

130 Castle Rock Rd. #67 , Sedona, AZ 86351

February 10, 2008 1:34 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,  
Amy Daniel  
130 Castle Rock Rd. #67  
Sedona, AZ 86351

## Angela Ross

---

2256 E Camino Rio , Tucson, AZ 85718

February 10, 2008 1:34 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,  
Angela Ross  
2256 E Camino Rio  
Tucson, AZ 85718

**christopher manz**

---

po box 636 , okeechobee, FL 34973

February 10, 2008 1:34 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,  
christopher manz  
po box 636  
okeechobee, FL 34973

## Warren Gunther

---

19113 26th Avenue NW , Stanwood, WA 98292

February 10, 2008 1:32 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,  
Warren Gunther  
19113 26th Avenue NW  
Stanwood, WA 98292

## **Tara Holman**

---

5850 Hillandale Drive , Lithonia, GA 30058

February 10, 2008 1:29 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,  
Tara Holman  
5850 Hillandale Drive  
Lithonia, GA 30058

## Angel Logsdon

---

1011 Fairview Dr Apt 1 , Plymouth, WI 53073

February 10, 2008 1:26 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,  
Angel Logsdon  
1011 Fairview Dr Apt 1  
Plymouth, WI 53073

## **Kelly Lyon**

---

2415 Andrew Drive , Superior, CO 80027

February 10, 2008 1:25 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,  
Kelly Lyon  
2415 Andrew Drive  
Superior, CO 80027

## **Ian Williams**

---

1975 Maricopa Highway Spc. 1 , Ojai, CA 93023

February 10, 2008 1:25 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,  
Ian Williams  
1975 Maricopa Highway Spc. 1  
Ojai, CA 93023

## Melissa Rodman

---

10420 62nd Place West , Mukilteo, WA 98275

February 10, 2008 1:23 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,  
Melissa Rodman  
10420 62nd Place West  
Mukilteo, WA 98275

## Sue Addison

---

PO Box 8384 , Santa Cruz, CA 95061

February 10, 2008 1:22 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,  
Sue Addison  
PO Box 8384  
Santa Cruz, CA 95061

## Alexandra Welsko

---

230 West Lafayette Avenue , Baltimore, MD 21217

February 10, 2008 1:22 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,  
Alexandra Welsko  
230 West Lafayette Avenue  
Baltimore, MD 21217

**kristy palmer**

---

2367 w hayes apt 52, woodburn, OR 97071

February 10, 2008 1:22 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,  
kristy palmer  
2367 w hayes  
apt 52  
woodburn, OR 97071

## **Paul Moseley**

---

1739 View Point Terrace (PO Box 27), Cannon Beach, OR 97110

February 10, 2008 1:22 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,  
Paul Moseley  
1739 View Point Terrace  
(PO Box 27)  
Cannon Beach, OR 97110

## Mike Conlan

---

6421 139th Pl NE, #A52, Redmond, WA 98052

February 10, 2008 1:22 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,  
Mike Conlan  
6421 139th Pl NE, #A52  
Redmond, WA 98052

## **Ed Zuschlag**

---

3547 Weymouth Road , Browns Mills, NJ 8015

February 10, 2008 1:19 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,  
Ed Zuschlag  
3547 Weymouth Road  
Browns Mills, NJ 8015

**jesse caesar**

---

475 fdr dr 5011, new york, NY 10002

February 10, 2008 1:19 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,  
jesse caesar  
475 fdr dr  
5011  
new york, NY 10002

## Joseph Wiesner

---

2005 N. Commerce St , Milwaukee, WI 53212

February 10, 2008 1:18 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,  
Joseph Wiesner  
2005 N. Commerce St  
Milwaukee, WI 53212

## **Natalie Hanson**

---

1815 Briarwood Dr. , Lansing, MI 48917-1773

February 10, 2008 1:14 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,  
Natalie Hanson  
1815 Briarwood Dr.  
Lansing, MI 48917-1773

## Janet Lalor

---

1523 Forest Glen Rd , Oregon, WI 53575

February 10, 2008 1:13 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,  
Janet Lalor  
1523 Forest Glen Rd  
Oregon, WI 53575

## Mark Rush

---

9020 e nassau Avenue , Denver, CO 80237

February 10, 2008 1:12 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,  
Mark Rush  
9020 e nassau Avenue  
Denver, CO 80237

## **Phil Raider**

---

620 5th Avenue , Venice, CA 902912644

February 10, 2008 1:12 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,  
Phil Raider  
620 5th Avenue  
Venice, CA 90291-2644

## **MIKE HLAT**

---

11 SAND STREET , BUFFALO, NY 14218

February 10, 2008 1:09 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,  
MIKE HLAT  
11 SAND STREET  
BUFFALO, NY 14218

## **Judy Ericson**

---

45 Wall St. Apt. 2303, New York, NY 10005

February 10, 2008 1:04 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,  
Judy Ericson  
45 Wall St.  
Apt. 2303  
New York, NY 10005

## Tamara Friedler

---

4905 Tarheel Way , Fairfax, VA 22003

February 10, 2008 1:02 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,  
Tamara Friedler  
4905 Tarheel Way  
Fairfax, VA 22003

## **Robyne Hamme**

---

29 E. Main St. Apt #1 , DRYDEN, NY 13053

February 10, 2008 1:02 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,  
Robyne Hamme  
29 E. Main St. Apt #1  
DRYDEN, NY 13053

## **Kyle Kaminski**

---

2915 Oneill Drive , Bethel Park, PA 15102

February 10, 2008 12:58 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,  
Kyle Kaminski  
2915 Oneill Drive  
Bethel Park, PA 15102

## Heyward Nash

---

2625 Park Avenue South , Minneapolis, MN 55407

February 10, 2008 12:58 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,  
Heyward Nash  
2625 Park Avenue South  
Minneapolis, MN 55407

## **Barbara Pasch**

---

1050 Starkey Road #104 , Largo, FL 337715436

February 10, 2008 12:58 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 Pasch  
1050 Starkey Road #104  
Largo, FL 33771-5436

## Diann Macrae

---

22622 - 53rd Avenue SE , Bothell, WA 98021

February 10, 2008 12:58 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,  
Diann Macrae  
22622 - 53rd Avenue SE  
Bothell, WA 98021

## **Donna Leslie-Dennis**

---

4747 Matney , Long Beach, CA 90807

February 10, 2008 12:56 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,  
Donna Leslie-Dennis  
4747 Matney  
Long Beach, CA 90807

## Diane Gaertner

---

11 Apple Lane , Commack, NY 11725

February 10, 2008 12:56 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,  
Diane Gaertner  
11 Apple Lane  
Commack, NY 11725

## **K. Durkin**

---

4083 Lanark , Waterford, MI 48328

February 10, 2008 12:55 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,  
K. Durkin  
4083 Lanark  
Waterford, MI 48328

## Amy Wilson

---

16100 NE 150th Street , Luther, OK 73054

February 10, 2008 12:51 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,  
Amy Wilson  
16100 NE 150th Street  
Luther, OK 73054

## Rachel Lambert

---

1619 Syracuse , Denver, CO 80220

February 10, 2008 12:51 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,  
Rachel Lambert  
1619 Syracuse  
Denver, CO 80220

**eve Lurie**

---

507 Mandana Blvd. , Oakland, CA 94610

February 10, 2008 12:51 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,  
eve Lurie  
507 Mandana Blvd.  
Oakland, CA 94610

## Mark Edgren

---

900 Cragmont Avenue , Berkeley, CA 947081410

February 10, 2008 12:49 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,  
Mark Edgren  
900 Cragmont Avenue  
Berkeley, CA 94708-1410

## **Tari Parker**

---

643 Leonard Road , Onalaska, WA 98570

February 10, 2008 12:49 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,  
Tari Parker  
643 Leonard Road  
Onalaska, WA 98570

## Darcie Sinciline

---

1274 Noblestown Rd , Oakdale, PA 15071

February 10, 2008 12:47 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,  
Darcie Sinciline  
1274 Noblestown Rd  
Oakdale, PA 15071

## Deb Mikan

---

West Main Street , Plantsville, CT 06479

February 10, 2008 12:47 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,  
Deb Mikan  
West Main Street  
Plantsville, CT 06479

## Adele Combs

---

1501 Oak Avenue, #401 , Evanston, IL 60201

February 10, 2008 12:47 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,  
Adele Combs  
1501 Oak Avenue, #401  
Evanston, IL 60201

**bessy berman**

---

2674 buckman road , santa fe, NM 87507

February 10, 2008 12:45 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,  
bessy berman  
2674 buckman road  
santa fe, NM 87507

## **Chuck Hughes**

---

p.o. box 901 , Mountain View, AR 72560

February 10, 2008 12:45 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,  
Chuck Hughes  
p.o. box 901  
Mountain View, AR 72560

## Carol Long

---

75 Chestnut St. #101 , Santa Cruz, CA 95060

February 10, 2008 12:44 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,  
Carol Long  
75 Chestnut St. #101  
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

## **Kevin Goodwin**

---

7853 Camino Noguera , San Diego, CA 92122

February 10, 2008 12:44 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,  
Kevin Goodwin  
7853 Camino Noguera  
San Diego, CA 92122

## JoAnne Lowe

---

15445 E. Richwood Ave. , Fountain Hills, AZ 85268

February 10, 2008 12:42 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,  
JoAnne Lowe  
15445 E. Richwood Ave.  
Fountain Hills, AZ 85268

## Stanley Naftaly

---

"521 N. La Cumbre Rd, Apt 52" , Santa Barbara, CA 93110

February 10, 2008 12:41 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,  
Stanley Naftaly  
"521 N. La Cumbre Rd, Apt 52"  
Santa Barbara, CA 93110

## **Diane Mettam**

---

692 Keough St , Bishop, CA 93514

February 10, 2008 12:41 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,  
Diane Mettam  
692 Keough St  
Bishop, CA 93514

## Lowell Eliason

---

6124 Tonga Circle , Cypress, CA 90630

February 10, 2008 12:40 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,  
Lowell Eliason  
6124 Tonga Circle  
Cypress, CA 90630

## John Varga

---

21331 Veleta Circle , Huntington Beach, CA 92648

February 10, 2008 12:40 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,  
John Varga  
21331 Veleta Circle  
Huntington Beach, CA 92648

## Virginia Levasseur

---

357 New London Tpke , Norwich, CT 06360

February 10, 2008 12:39 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,  
Virginia Levasseur  
357 New London Tpke  
Norwich, CT 06360

## Abigail Clark

---

320 Curtis Rd. , East Lansing, MI 48823

February 10, 2008 12:39 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,  
Abigail Clark  
320 Curtis Rd.  
East Lansing, MI 48823

## Susan Kulis

---

3202 Town Walk Dr. , Hamden, CT 06518

February 10, 2008 12:39 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,  
Susan Kulis  
3202 Town Walk Dr.  
Hamden, CT 06518

**craig mckerley**

---

5024 South Urbana 9-A , tulsa, OK 74135

February 10, 2008 12:37 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,  
craig mckerley  
5024 South Urbana 9-A  
tulsa, OK 74135

## Joy Coffrini

---

47 E. 5th St. , Deer Park, NY 11729

February 10, 2008 12:37 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,  
Joy Coffrini  
47 E. 5th St.  
Deer Park, NY 11729

## **Paul Singdahlsen**

---

110 Sierra Azul , Santa Fe, NM 87507

February 10, 2008 12:36 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,  
Paul Singdahlsen  
110 Sierra Azul  
Santa Fe, NM 87507

## Ethan Lucas

---

11 South Street , Harwichport, MA 02646

February 10, 2008 12:35 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,  
Ethan Lucas  
11 South Street  
Harwichport, MA 02646

## **Carrol Hassman**

---

256 N Topeka St #506, Wichita, KS 67202

February 10, 2008 12:35 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,  
Carrol Hassman  
256 N Topeka St  
#506  
Wichita, KS 67202

**deborah sweet**

---

516 east 18th st. , tucson, AZ 85701

February 10, 2008 12:35 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,  
deborah sweet  
516 east 18th st.  
tucson, AZ 85701

## Nancy Meadows

---

5 palomar lane , Chico, CA 95928

February 10, 2008 12:35 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,  
Nancy Meadows  
5 palomar lane  
Chico, CA 95928

## Catherine Walsh

---

18234 Rayen St. , Northridge, CA 91325

February 10, 2008 12:34 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,  
Catherine Walsh  
18234 Rayen St.  
Northridge, CA 91325

## **Lila Flagler**

---

6737 E. Camino Principal, #C , Tucson, AZ 85715

February 10, 2008 12:34 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,  
Lila Flagler  
6737 E. Camino Principal, #C  
Tucson, AZ 85715

## Nancy Page

---

1900 Sumter Avenue , Golden Valley, MN 55427

February 10, 2008 12:34 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,  
Nancy Page  
1900 Sumter Avenue  
Golden Valley, MN 55427

## **Jamie Zazow**

---

733 Marine , Santa Monica, CA 90405

February 10, 2008 12:31 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,  
Jamie Zazow  
733 Marine  
Santa Monica, CA 90405

## **John Armstrong**

---

3450 E. Marshall Gulch Place , Tucson, AZ 85718

February 10, 2008 12:30 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,  
John Armstrong  
3450 E. Marshall Gulch Place  
Tucson, AZ 85718

**rich hofer**

---

14115 anne k dr. , homer glen, IL 60491

February 10, 2008 12:30 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,  
rich hofer  
14115 anne k dr.  
homer glen, IL 60491

## **Dawn Carnahan**

---

2644 N 64th Street , Mesa, AZ 85215

February 10, 2008 12:30 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,  
Dawn Carnahan  
2644 N 64th Street  
Mesa, AZ 85215

## S. Janes

---

5326 Newport St. , LISLE, IL 60532

February 10, 2008 12:27 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,  
S. Janes  
5326 Newport St.  
LISLE, IL 60532

## Susan Phoenix

---

18111 NE 91ST CT , Redmond, WA 98052

February 10, 2008 12:26 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,  
Susan Phoenix  
18111 NE 91ST CT  
Redmond, WA 98052

## **Ellyn Sutton**

---

P.O. Box 18754 , Spokane, MB 992280754 Canada

February 10, 2008 12:25 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,  
Ellyn Sutton  
P.O. Box 18754  
Spokane, MB 99228-0754

## **Frank A. Brincka**

---

82 Lower Unionville Road , Sussex, NJ 07461

February 10, 2008 12:22 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,  
Frank A. Brincka  
82 Lower Unionville Road  
Sussex, NJ 07461

## Dave Lacey

---

PO Box 81765 , Fairbanks, AK 997081765

February 10, 2008 12:21 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,  
Dave Lacey  
PO Box 81765  
Fairbanks, AK 99708-1765

## **Rhonda lawford**

---

855 E Pine Bluff Rd , Morris, IL 604507373

February 10, 2008 12:19 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,  
Rhonda lawford  
855 E Pine Bluff Rd  
Morris, IL 60450-7373

## **Roger Katz**

---

11 Meadow Road , Old Westbury, NY 11568-1313

February 10, 2008 12:19 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,  
Roger Katz  
11 Meadow Road  
Old Westbury, NY 11568-1313

## Clark Jamison

---

1904 Vermont , Lawrence, KS 66046

February 10, 2008 12:19 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,  
Clark Jamison  
1904 Vermont  
Lawrence, KS 66046

## Carole Alois

---

100 Nicholas Court , Schenectady, NY 12303

February 10, 2008 12:19 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,  
Carole Alois  
100 Nicholas Court  
Schenectady, NY 12303

## James Evans

---

P.O. Box 994 , Clearlake Oaks, CA 95423

February 10, 2008 12:19 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,  
James Evans  
P.O. Box 994  
Clearlake Oaks, CA 95423

## Gano Lemoine

---

2800 Westlake Drive , Austin, TX 78746

February 10, 2008 12:16 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,  
Gano Lemoine  
2800 Westlake Drive  
Austin, TX 78746

## Camille Morrison

---

251 Rhodes Street , Providence, RI 02905

February 10, 2008 12:16 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,  
Camille Morrison  
251 Rhodes Street  
Providence, RI 02905

## Robert Hicks

---

2999 E Ocean Blvd, #1740 , Long Beach, CA 90803

February 10, 2008 12:16 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,  
Robert Hicks  
2999 E Ocean Blvd, #1740  
Long Beach, CA 90803

## Leigh Platte

---

1776 Deerhill Trail , Topanga, CA 90290

February 10, 2008 12:14 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,  
Leigh Platte  
1776 Deerhill Trail  
Topanga, CA 90290

## Gayle Doukas

---

8520 W Red Wing Dr , Franklin, WI 53132

February 10, 2008 12:13 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,  
Gayle Doukas  
8520 W Red Wing Dr  
Franklin, WI 53132

## **Morgan Wilson**

---

P.O. Box 3764 , Kingman, AZ 86402

February 10, 2008 12:13 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,  
Morgan Wilson  
P.O. Box 3764  
Kingman, AZ 86402

## Sean Patrick Logal

---

13850 Milbank Street , Sherman Oaks, CA 91423

February 10, 2008 12:11 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,  
Sean Patrick Logal  
13850 Milbank Street  
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423

## **Debra Raymond**

---

8318 Smith Road , Kannapolis, NC 28081

February 10, 2008 12:11 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,  
Debra Raymond  
8318 Smith Road  
Kannapolis, NC 28081

## Susan Ross

---

430 South 40th St. , Boulder, CO 80305

February 10, 2008 12:09 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,  
Susan Ross  
430 South 40th St.  
Boulder, CO 80305

## Constance Bencze

---

1306 Windy Meadow Drive , Minneola, FL 34715

February 10, 2008 12:09 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,  
Constance Bencze  
1306 Windy Meadow Drive  
Minneola, FL 34715

## **Richard Cooper**

---

5631 Castle Dr , Oakland, CA 94611

February 10, 2008 12:08 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,  
Richard Cooper  
5631 Castle Dr  
Oakland, CA 94611

## Lana Henson

---

612 NW 34 , Oklahoma City, OK 73118

February 10, 2008 12:07 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,  
Lana Henson  
612 NW 34  
Oklahoma City, OK 73118

**Sandra M. Zwingelberg**

---

782 S. Lincoln St. , Denver, CO 80209

February 10, 2008 12:06 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,  
Sandra M. Zwingelberg  
782 S. Lincoln St.  
Denver, CO 80209

## **Barbara Walls**

---

16836 N. 111th Ave. , Sun City, AZ 85351/1043

February 10, 2008 12:05 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 Walls  
16836 N. 111th Ave.  
Sun City, AZ 85351/1043

## Ruth Briggs

---

1885 Pinetree , Trenton, MI 481831712

February 10, 2008 12:05 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,  
Ruth Briggs  
1885 Pinetree  
Trenton, MI 48183-1712

## Joan Dixon

---

612 Palo Duro drive , hurst, TX 76054

February 10, 2008 12:05 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,  
Joan Dixon  
612 Palo Duro drive  
hurst, TX 76054

**michele Quintric**

---

14 av albert joly , POISSY, 78300 France

February 10, 2008 12:05 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,  
michele Quintric  
14 av albert joly  
POISSY 78300

## **Lidia Belknap**

---

7 Herbing Lane , Kentfield, CA 94904

February 10, 2008 12:04 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,  
Lidia Belknap  
7 Herbing Lane  
Kentfield, CA 94904

## Hannah Decker

---

2001 Holcombe , Houston, TX 77030

February 10, 2008 12:03 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,  
Hannah Decker  
2001 Holcombe  
Houston, TX 77030

## Stephen Blakely

---

1439 Windjammer Loop , Lutz, FL 335596734

February 10, 2008 12:03 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 Blakely  
1439 Windjammer Loop  
Lutz, FL 33559-6734

## **Mark A. Giordani**

---

7201 Lennox Avenue #314 , Van Nuys, CA 91405

February 10, 2008 12:01 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,  
Mark A. Giordani  
7201 Lennox Avenue #314  
Van Nuys, CA 91405

## **Arline Heimert**

---

4 Robinson Circle , Winchester, MA 01890

February 10, 2008 12:01 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,  
Arline Heimert  
4 Robinson Circle  
Winchester, MA 01890

## Judith Thomas

---

15790 W. Maui Ln , Surprise, AZ 85379

February 10, 2008 12:01 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,  
Judith Thomas  
15790 W. Maui Ln  
Surprise, AZ 85379

**sarah white**

---

78 Sandhill Rd. , Greenfield Ctr, NY 12833

February 9, 2008 11:58 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 white  
78 Sandhill Rd.  
Greenfield Ctr, NY 12833

## **MARK Salamon**

---

18 Shore Drive , HARWICH, MA 02645 1603

February 9, 2008 11:57 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Salamon  
18 Shore Drive  
HARWICH, MA 02645 1603

## **Jonathan Brody**

---

431 w54th st , NYC, NY 10019

February 9, 2008 11:57 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Brody  
431 w54th st  
NYC, NY 10019

**joe swierkosz**

---

633 n maple ave , palatine, IL 60067

February 9, 2008 11:56 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
joe swierkosz  
633 n maple ave  
palatine, IL 60067

## Suzanne Byers

---

9009 Western Lake Dr., # 2006 , Jacksonville, FL 32256

February 9, 2008 11:56 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Suzanne Byers  
9009 Western Lake Dr., # 2006  
Jacksonville, FL 32256

**minten sarah**

---

34 sussex street south , lindsay, ON K9V 3E8 Canada

February 9, 2008 11:55 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
minten sarah  
34 sussex street south  
lindsay, ON K9V 3E8

## Carol Goldstein

---

San Diego , San Diego, CA 921222828

February 9, 2008 11:55 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Goldstein  
San Diego  
San Diego, CA 92122-2828

## **Elizabeth Saenger**

---

702 Hall Street , Mamaroneck, NY 10543

February 9, 2008 11:55 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Saenger  
702 Hall Street  
Mamaroneck, NY 10543

## Charity Shuster

---

Po Box 329 , Westminster, VT 05158

February 9, 2008 11:55 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Charity Shuster  
Po Box 329  
Westminster, VT 05158

## **Michel Wingard**

---

2915 English Rd , Farmington, NM 87402

February 9, 2008 11:54 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Michel Wingard  
2915 English Rd  
Farmington, NM 87402

## Becky Meyers

---

1351 mcLaughlin , Muskegon, MI 49442

February 9, 2008 11:54 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Becky Meyers  
1351 mcLaughlin  
Muskegon, MI 49442

## Susanne Geiger

---

P O Box 114 , Honey Grove, TX 75446

February 9, 2008 11:53 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Susanne Geiger  
P O Box 114  
Honey Grove, TX 75446

## Zorina Weber

---

111 S Fullerton Avenue , Montclair, NJ 07042

February 9, 2008 11:53 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Zorina Weber  
111 S Fullerton Avenue  
Montclair, NJ 07042

## **Bess Katerinsky**

---

279 Hoyt St Upper Apt, Buffalo, NY 14213

February 9, 2008 11:52 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Bess Katerinsky  
279 Hoyt St  
Upper Apt  
Buffalo, NY 14213

**sara David-Feyh**

---

5256 Shiloh Way , ventura, CA 93003

February 9, 2008 11:52 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 David-Feyh  
5256 Shiloh Way  
ventura, CA 93003

## Joel Claus

---

726 Hickory Ridge , Bayfield, CO 81122

February 9, 2008 11:51 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Claus  
726 Hickory Ridge  
Bayfield, CO 81122

## Art Hanson

---

1815 Briarwood Dr. , Lansing, MI 48917-1773

February 9, 2008 11:51 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Art Hanson  
1815 Briarwood Dr.  
Lansing, MI 48917-1773

## **Bobby Wynn**

---

122 Bag End Road , Hendersonville, NC 28739

February 9, 2008 11:50 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Bobby Wynn  
122 Bag End Road  
Hendersonville, NC 28739

## **Pedro Salgado**

---

3700 Curry Ford Rd. Apt H6 , Orlando, FL 32806

February 9, 2008 11:50 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Pedro Salgado  
3700 Curry Ford Rd. Apt H6  
Orlando, FL 32806

## Shawn Shafner

---

208 Montrose Ave. , Brooklyn, NY 11206

February 9, 2008 11:47 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Shafner  
208 Montrose Ave.  
Brooklyn, NY 11206

## Twyla Meyer

---

244 Hickory Ave. , Pomona, CA 91767

February 9, 2008 11:46 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Twyla Meyer  
244 Hickory Ave.  
Pomona, CA 91767

## **Renaë McKeon**

---

711 13th Ave , Kearney, NE 688456665

February 9, 2008 11:45 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Renaë McKeon  
711 13th Ave  
Kearney, NE 68845-6665

## Martha Mattes

---

3202 S. 147th East Ave. Apt. M, Tulsa, OK 74134

February 9, 2008 11:44 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Martha Mattes  
3202 S. 147th East Ave.  
Apt. M  
Tulsa, OK 74134

## **Gail Richardson**

---

1535 South Indian Creek Drive , Stone Mountain, GA 30083

February 9, 2008 11:43 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Gail Richardson  
1535 South Indian Creek Drive  
Stone Mountain, GA 30083

## Gayle DiCarlantonio

---

5700 Lochmoor Dr #134 , Riverside, CA 92507

February 9, 2008 11:43 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Gayle DiCarlantonio  
5700 Lochmoor Dr #134  
Riverside, CA 92507

## Margerite Gamboa

---

28 East 57th Street , Hinsdale, IL 60521

February 9, 2008 11:42 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Margerite Gamboa  
28 East 57th Street  
Hinsdale, IL 60521

## Glenys Dukes

---

12481 Gately Oaks Ln E , Jacksonville, FL 32225

February 9, 2008 11:42 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Glenys Dukes  
12481 Gately Oaks Ln E  
Jacksonville, FL 32225

## Patricia Edde

---

18255 Cantara St. , Reseda, CA 91335

February 9, 2008 11:39 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Edde  
18255 Cantara St.  
Reseda, CA 91335

## **Marcella Starzewski**

---

740 Nicolet Boulevard , Menasha, WI 54952

February 9, 2008 11:38 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Marcella Starzewski  
740 Nicolet Boulevard  
Menasha, WI 54952

**peg henderson-mills**

---

60 texas avenue , monmouth junciton, NJ 08852

February 9, 2008 11:37 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
peg henderson-mills  
60 texas avenue  
monmouth junction, NJ 08852

**debra kaplan**

---

706 kenmoore ct , eustis, FL 32726

February 9, 2008 11:35 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 kaplan  
706 kenmoore ct  
eustis, FL 32726

## Maureen Wright

---

2816 kentucky St NE , Albuquerque, NM 87110

February 9, 2008 11:35 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Wright  
2816 kentucky St NE  
Albuquerque, NM 87110

## Mark Sharpe

---

1235 NE 103, Seattle, WA 98125

February 9, 2008 11:34 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Sharpe  
1235 NE 103  
Seattle, WA 98125

## Mark Rieser

---

363 S Julian Street , Naperville, IL 60540

February 9, 2008 11:34 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Rieser  
363 S Julian Street  
Naperville, IL 60540

## **Ruth Heino**

---

5212 FM 343 , Nacogdoches, TX 759642751

February 9, 2008 11:34 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Heino  
5212 FM 343  
Nacogdoches, TX 75964-2751

## Arlett Garza

---

14425 sw 297 ter , Homestead, FL 33033/3935

February 9, 2008 11:33 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Arlett Garza  
14425 sw 297 ter  
Homestead, FL 33033/3935

**diana cole**

---

p.o. box 2393 , Dominion, NS B1G 1R9 Canada

February 9, 2008 11:32 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
diana cole  
p.o. box 2393  
Dominion, NS B1G 1R9

## Susy Lebo

---

5412 W. Geronimo Street , Chandler, AZ 85226

February 9, 2008 11:31 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Susy Lebo  
5412 W. Geronimo Street  
Chandler, AZ 85226

## **Diana Abernathy**

---

2620 Oak Street , Eugene, OR 974053646

February 9, 2008 11:31 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Diana Abernathey  
2620 Oak Street  
Eugene, OR 97405-3646

## Debbie Hood

---

43407 Colonial Dr. , Clinton Township, MI 48036

February 9, 2008 11:31 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Hood  
43407 Colonial Dr.  
Clinton Township, MI 48036

## Helen Crabtree

---

3709 Joe Rawlings , Cookville, TN 38506

February 9, 2008 11:31 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Crabtree  
3709 Joe Rawlings  
Cookville, TN 38506

## **Dorothy Brancato**

---

1136 Sweetbrook Way , Orlando, FL 32828

February 9, 2008 11:31 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Dorothy Brancato  
1136 Sweetbrook Way  
Orlando, FL 32828

## Laurie Webber Stout

---

2969 Berkshire Drive , Bloomfield Hills, MI 48301

February 9, 2008 11:31 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Webber Stout  
2969 Berkshire Drive  
Bloomfield Hills, MI 48301

## Sarah Diehl

---

109 Beechwood Dr. , Mt. Laurel, NJ 08054

February 9, 2008 11:31 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Diehl  
109 Beechwood Dr.  
Mt. Laurel, NJ 08054

## Charles Gardner

---

6555 Glacier Dr , Indpls, IN 46217

February 9, 2008 11:31 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Gardner  
6555 Glacier Dr  
Indpls, IN 46217

## Shirley Mitchell

---

1922 Irish Path , Harrisonburg, VA 22802

February 9, 2008 11:31 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Mitchell  
1922 Irish Path  
Harrisonburg, VA 22802

## **Matthew Shellenberger**

---

1201 Dupont , Bellingham, WA 98225

February 9, 2008 11:29 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Matthew Shellenberger  
1201 Dupont  
Bellingham, WA 98225

## **Christina Johnson**

---

18666 Dresden , DETROIT, MI 48205

February 9, 2008 11:29 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Johnson  
18666 Dresden  
DETROIT, MI 48205

## Judith Kunesh

---

16680 E. 8 Mile Rd. , DETROIT, MI 48205

February 9, 2008 11:28 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Judith Kunesh  
16680 E. 8 Mile Rd.  
DETROIT, MI 48205

## Steven Porter

---

9005 Nolley Court, #B , Charlotte, NC 28270

February 9, 2008 11:28 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Steven Porter  
9005 Nolley Court, #B  
Charlotte, NC 28270

## Jack Lupo

---

641 Conklin Forks Road , Conklin, NY 13748

February 9, 2008 11:28 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Lupo  
641 Conklin Forks Road  
Conklin, NY 13748

## **Donna Scheubert**

---

403 Ascot Lane , Streamwood, IL 60107

February 9, 2008 11:27 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Scheubert  
403 Ascot Lane  
Streamwood, IL 60107

## **Maria Ehrhardt**

---

PO Box 28 , Custer, WA 982400028

February 9, 2008 11:27 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Ehrhardt  
PO Box 28  
Custer, WA 98240-0028

## James Barnes

---

18666 Dresden , DETROIT, MI 48205

February 9, 2008 11:27 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Barnes  
18666 Dresden  
DETROIT, MI 48205

## Lynn Barnes

---

18688 Dresden , Detroit, MI 48205

February 9, 2008 11:25 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Barnes  
18688 Dresden  
Detroit, MI 48205

## **Eric Beck**

---

4522 49th Ave S , Seattle, WA 98118

February 9, 2008 11:25 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Beck  
4522 49th Ave S  
Seattle, WA 98118

**maria guerra**

---

7236 Moline , Houston, TX 77087

February 9, 2008 11:24 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 guerra  
7236 Moline  
Houston, TX 77087

## **Nathaniel L Quick**

---

4000 Burr Oak Lane , Austin, TX 787272942

February 9, 2008 11:24 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Nathaniel L Quick  
4000 Burr Oak Lane  
Austin, TX 78727-2942

## Jeannie Roberts

---

1004 Yale Rd , Madison, WI 53705

February 9, 2008 11:24 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Jeannie Roberts  
1004 Yale Rd  
Madison, WI 53705

## Megan Roemer

---

2602 6th St. , Boulder, CO 80304

February 9, 2008 11:22 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Megan Roemer  
2602 6th St.  
Boulder, CO 80304

## Michael W Evans

---

12325 Charnock Rd. , Los Angeles, CA 900663105

February 9, 2008 11:22 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 W Evans  
12325 Charnock Rd.  
Los Angeles, CA 90066-3105

## **Paul Jarvis**

---

1135 Blandford Boulevard , Redwood City, CA 94062

February 9, 2008 11:22 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Jarvis  
1135 Blandford Boulevard  
Redwood City, CA 94062

## Joan Mckeown

---

1119 N. 26th St. , Billings, MT 59101

February 9, 2008 11:21 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Mckeown  
1119 N. 26th St.  
Billings, MT 59101

## David Marckini

---

16950 Ferndale Trail , West Olive, MI 49460

February 9, 2008 11:19 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Marckini  
16950 Ferndale Trail  
West Olive, MI 49460

## Michael Lacombe

---

PO Box 812 , Harpers Ferry, WV 25425

February 9, 2008 11:19 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Lacombe  
PO Box 812  
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425

## Johnna Walker

---

924 Hauser Blvd. , Los Angeles, CA 90036

February 9, 2008 11:18 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Johnna Walker  
924 Hauser Blvd.  
Los Angeles, CA 90036

## Sara Zebovitz

---

1401 Melrose Ave , Melrose Park, PA 19027

February 9, 2008 11:17 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Zebovitz  
1401 Melrose Ave  
Melrose Park, PA 19027

**kirk margo**

---

10845 gloria ave. , granada hills, CA 91344

February 9, 2008 11:15 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
kirk margo  
10845 gloria ave.  
granada hills, CA 91344

## **Kay Story**

---

PO Box 3221 , Wichita Falls, TX 76301

February 9, 2008 11:15 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Kay Story  
PO Box 3221  
Wichita Falls, TX 76301

**luis diego perez**

---

san juan de tibas , san jose, 821100 Costa Rica

February 9, 2008 11:15 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 diego perez  
san juan de tibas  
san jose 821100

## Linda Centorrino

---

10002 Terry St , Fairfax, VA 22031

February 9, 2008 11:13 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Centorrino  
10002 Terry St  
Faifax, VA 22031

## **Kelly Smith**

---

719 Broadmoor Dr , Dayton, OH 45419

February 9, 2008 11:13 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Smith  
719 Broadmoor Dr  
Dayton, OH 45419

## Michael Rouse

---

3152 Fruitwood Lane , Jacksonville, FL 32277

February 9, 2008 11:13 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Rouse  
3152 Fruitwood Lane  
Jacksonville, FL 32277

## Shannon Parker

---

1521 Broadway ave n.w , Grand Rapids, MI 49504

February 9, 2008 11:12 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Parker  
1521 Broadway ave n.w  
Grand Rapids, MI 49504

## Jennifer Fox

---

2382 Santa Barbara Dr. , Santa Fe, NM 87505

February 9, 2008 11:12 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Fox  
2382 Santa Barbara Dr.  
Santa Fe, NM 87505

## George Cummings

---

3816 NE 17th Ave , Portland, OR 97212

February 9, 2008 11:11 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Cummings  
3816 NE 17th Ave  
Portland, OR 97212

## David Fouche

---

181 1/2 Euclid St. , Winston-Salem, NC 27106

February 9, 2008 11:11 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Fouche  
181 1/2 Euclid St.  
Winston-Salem, NC 27106

**jill martin**

---

4070 steeplechase drive , collegeville, PA 19426

February 9, 2008 11:09 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 martin  
4070 steeplechase drive  
collegeville, PA 19426

## David Arent

---

832 Alyssum Court , Fruita, CO 81521

February 9, 2008 11:09 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Arent  
832 Alyssum Court  
Fruita, CO 81521

## Larry Fox

---

PO Box 51 , Freeland, WA 98249

February 9, 2008 11:09 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Larry Fox  
PO Box 51  
Freeland, WA 98249

## **Lynn Walker**

---

15901 Corsica Ave , Cleveland, OH 441101440

February 9, 2008 11:09 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Walker  
15901 Corsica Ave  
Cleveland, OH 44110-1440

## Mark Cosgriff

---

1180 Andrews Avenue , Lakewood, OH 44107

February 9, 2008 11:09 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Cosgriff  
1180 Andrews Avenue  
Lakewood, OH 44107

## **Martha Lankton**

---

1275A Bear Mountain Drive , Boulder, CO 80305

February 9, 2008 11:07 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Martha Lankton  
1275A Bear Mountain Drive  
Boulder, CO 80305

## Kelly Gay

---

P.O. box 373 , Rolesville, NC 27571

February 9, 2008 11:07 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Gay  
P.O. box 373  
Rolesville, NC 27571

## Leslie Bemis

---

177 E Main , Westboro, MA 01581

February 9, 2008 11:07 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Leslie Bemis  
177 E Main  
Westboro, MA 01581

## Joyce Selig

---

N11822 Pratt Rd , ELCHO, WI 54428

February 9, 2008 11:07 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Selig  
N11822 Pratt Rd  
ELCHO, WI 54428

**virginia johnstone**

---

2114 delavina st , santa barbara, CA 93105

February 9, 2008 11:04 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
virginia johnstone  
2114 delavina st  
santa barbara, CA 93105

## **Phaedra Kossow-Quinn**

---

233 Thompson Ave Apt C , Glendale, CA 91201

February 9, 2008 11:04 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Phaedra Kossow-Quinn  
233 Thompson Ave Apt C  
Glendale, CA 91201

## Carolyn Bigger

---

848 Hacienda Drive , El Cajon, CA 92020

February 9, 2008 11:04 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Carolyn Bigger  
848 Hacienda Drive  
El Cajon, CA 92020

## Colleen Gilger

---

414 N Pleasant St , Princeton, IL 61356

February 9, 2008 11:04 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Gilger  
414 N Pleasant St  
Princeton, IL 61356

## **Liette Pedraza-Tucker**

---

903 Church Ave 3rd Floor , Brooklyn, NY 11218

February 9, 2008 11:03 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Liette Pedraza-Tucker  
903 Church Ave 3rd Floor  
Brooklyn, NY 11218

## Paul Sperry

---

49 , Doylestown, PA 18901

February 9, 2008 11:03 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Sperry  
49  
Doylestown, PA 18901

## **Shirley Smith**

---

PO Box 253 , Sound Beach, NY 117890253

February 9, 2008 11:03 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Smith  
PO Box 253  
Sound Beach, NY 11789-0253

## Jai Smith

---

2500 mesquite pass , Seguin, TX 78155

February 9, 2008 11:03 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Jai Smith  
2500 mesquite pass  
Seguin, TX 78155

## Todd Snyder

---

2447 Post st , San Francisco, CA 94115

February 9, 2008 11:02 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Todd Snyder  
2447 Post st  
San Francisco, CA 94115

## Julie Smith

---

1048 Bay Oaks Drive , Los Osos, CA 93402

February 9, 2008 11:02 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Julie Smith  
1048 Bay Oaks Drive  
Los Osos, CA 93402

## **Leesia Marshall-Rosenberger**

---

6508 Hwy 7 North , Harrison, AR 72601

February 9, 2008 11:02 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Leesia Marshall-Rosenberger  
6508 Hwy 7 North  
Harrison, AR 72601

## Sophia McAllister

---

21 Sunlet Bend , Johns Island, SC 29455

February 9, 2008 11:02 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Sophia McAllister  
21 Sunlet Bend  
Johns Island, SC 29455

## **Kim Blubaugh**

---

11582 E 1st Avenue , Aurora, CO 80010

February 9, 2008 11:02 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Blubaugh  
11582 E 1st Avenue  
Aurora, CO 80010

## Lane Cosner

---

p.o. box 2005 , Cave Junction, OR 97523

February 9, 2008 11:01 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Lane Cosner  
p.o. box 2005  
Cave Junction, OR 97523

## **Brandi Bianu**

---

3046 Dorris Ave. , Columbus, OH 43202

February 9, 2008 11:01 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Brandi Bianu  
3046 Dorris Ave.  
Columbus, OH 43202

## Scott Gabel

---

47 Cinnamon Teal , Aliso Viejo, CA 92656

February 9, 2008 11:01 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Scott Gabel  
47 Cinnamon Teal  
Aliso Viejo, CA 92656

## Mary Bennett

---

5849 N. Bernard , Chicago, IL 60659-3401

February 9, 2008 11:00 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Bennett  
5849 N. Bernard  
Chicago, IL 60659-3401

## **Mary Kennedy**

---

95 Weed Road , Windsor, VT 05089

February 9, 2008 11:00 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Kennedy  
95 Weed Road  
Windsor, VT 05089

## Marigold Love

---

4072 E 22 St., #310 , Tucson, AZ 85711

February 9, 2008 11:00 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Marigold Love  
4072 E 22 St., #310  
Tucson, AZ 85711

## Jason Hardy

---

1917 Eastlake Ave E #L , Seattle, WA 98102

February 9, 2008 10:59 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Hardy  
1917 Eastlake Ave E #L  
Seattle, WA 98102

## Lena Sturgis

---

8 Griscom Lane , Woodbury, NJ 08096

February 9, 2008 10:59 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Lena Sturgis  
8 Griscom Lane  
Woodbury, NJ 08096

## Ashea Mills

---

11 Sphinx Dr #2 , Gardiner, MT 59030

February 9, 2008 10:59 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Ashea Mills  
11 Sphinx Dr #2  
Gardiner, MT 59030

## Alan Citron

---

PO Box 1785 , Manchester Center, VT 05255

February 9, 2008 10:58 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Citron  
PO Box 1785  
Manchester Center, VT 05255

## Cathy Robinson

---

774 Willow Springs Drive , Mobile, AL 366954492

February 9, 2008 10:58 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Cathy Robinson  
774 Willow Springs Drive  
Mobile, AL 36695-4492

## **Patti Cummings**

---

1419 Red Mountain Dr. , Longmont, CO 80501

February 9, 2008 10:58 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Patti Cummings  
1419 Red Mountain Dr.  
Longmont, CO 80501

## Pat CuvIELlo

---

Box 2834 , RWC, CA 94064

February 9, 2008 10:58 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Cuvillo  
Box 2834  
RWC, CA 94064

## **Doreen Freedman**

---

167 Winding Brook , Commerce Twp., MI 48390

February 9, 2008 10:57 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Doreen Freedman  
167 Winding Brook  
Commerce Twp., MI 48390

## **Ernest Fulton**

---

2138 Mahalo Street , Honolulu, HI 96817

February 9, 2008 10:57 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Ernest Fulton  
2138 Mahalo Street  
Honolulu, HI 96817

## Lowell Hess

---

1200 E Water St , Mt Vernon, IN 47620

February 9, 2008 10:56 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Lowell Hess  
1200 E Water St  
Mt Vernon, IN 47620

**linda sullivan**

5008 n hermitage , chicago, IL 60640

February 9, 2008 10:56 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 sullivan  
5008 n hermitage  
chicago, IL 60640

## Eric Duggan

---

2321 Ricer Plaza Dr 27 , Sacramento, CA 95833

February 9, 2008 10:56 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

By adopting the changes above, the 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 Duggan  
2321 Ricer Plaza Dr 27  
Sacramento, CA 95833

**marc silverman**

---

6030 Graciosa Drive , Los Angeles, CA 90068

February 9, 2008 10:56 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
marc silverman  
6030 Graciosa Drive  
Los Angeles, CA 90068

## Pauline Wong

---

3131 E. 6th Ave. , Vancouver, BC V5M1S4 Canada

February 9, 2008 10:55 PM

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

Subject: West-wide Energy Corridor

Dear Argonne National Labs:

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

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

- new pipelines or powerlines are actually needed: agencies should analyze the potential to meet growing energy demands through increased energy efficiency, distributed generation and maximizing the use of the existing power grid through technology upgrades before turning to additional or wider corridors on our public land;
- federal lands are necessary locations and special or sensitive public lands are avoided altogether: agencies should continue analyzing impacts to special public lands and moving corridors to avoid them. The agencies should use analysis provided by conservation groups to move corridors out of special places like Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and the dozens of other outstanding units which the proposed corridors would cross;
- projects are subjected to best management practices to limit damage to other resources, recreation and views: agencies should make their Interagency Operating Procedures mandatory;
- risks to federal and other affected lands are realistically and thoroughly assessed, so that those risks can then be avoided or minimized: agencies should analyze cumulative impacts to both federal lands and state, private, and tribal lands which will be impacted when the corridors are connected;

- once appropriate locations are identified, projects on federal lands are presumptively limited to those corridors: agencies should limit projects on federal lands to corridors;
- consideration is given to improving access for renewable energy, such as wind and solar: agencies should take the opportunity to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, limit the effects of climate change and help build a sustainable energy future for the West by seriously evaluating alternatives to maximize use of renewable energy;
- avoid wild areas pending designation: wildlands included in recently-introduced wilderness bills (such as those in Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and California) will also be impacted by the proposed corridors. Analysis of such impacts has not been completed yet, but as agencies are provided with relevant information they should consider moving or modifying corridors. Wild and Scenic Rivers that have been deemed eligible or suitable for designation should also be avoided; and
- alternatives are presented and considered: without alternatives, the public can only comment on what they don't like about the proposed plan. The agencies (who have all of the pertinent information) should provide the public with choices - that's why NEPA requires them to develop alternatives.

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

Sincerely,  
Pauline Wong  
3131 E. 6th Ave.  
Vancouver, BC V5M1S4