



National Park Service—U.S. Department of the Interior
U.S. Forest Service—U.S. Department of Agriculture



Appalachian National Scenic Trail
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail
Monongahela National Forest

West Virginia, Virginia, and Maryland

Public Scoping Comment Analysis Report

Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH) EIS
for Right-of-Way Request – Environmental Impact Statement



ES031510042312WDC

October 2010

Public Scoping Comment Analysis Report

**for the
Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH)
Right-of-Way Permit Application – Environmental Impact
Statement**

Prepared by



October 2010

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AEP	American Electric Power
ATC	Appalachian Trail Conservancy
CPCN	Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity
DNR	Department of Natural Resources
DOE	Department of Energy
DOI	Department of Interior
EA	environmental assessment
EIS	environmental impact statement
EMF	electromagnetic field
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
LRE	Line Route Evaluation Report and Environmental Report
MDE	Maryland Department of the Environment
MNF	Monongahela National Forest
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
NERC	North American Electric Reliability Corporation
NHP	National Historical Park
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NST	National Scenic Trail
PATH	Potomac-Appalachian Trail Highline
PIP	public involvement plan
PSC	public service commission
PUC	public utility commission
ROW	right-of-way
RTEP	Regional Transmission Expansion Plan
TrAIL	Trans-Allegheny Interstate Line
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Introduction and Guide

1.1 Background

In May 2009, a group of electrical transmission companies (collectively referred to as the “PATH Companies” or “Applicants”) applied for construction and right-of-way (ROW) permits from the National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) to cross 2.5 miles of federal lands. The PATH Companies are PATH Allegheny Transmission Company, LLC; PATH Allegheny Virginia Transmission Corporation; Potomac Edison Company; and PATH West Virginia Transmission Company, LLC. The Applicants propose to construct a new 765-kV electric transmission line that would run across 276 miles of West Virginia (WV), Virginia (VA), and Maryland (MD).

The affected federal lands are four national park units in the vicinity of Harpers Ferry, WV – the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (NHP), the Appalachian National Scenic Trail (NST), the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park (NHP), and the Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail (NST) – and the northern portion of Monongahela National Forest in Tucker County, WV.

Federal action is needed because the Applicants have submitted the required applications to the National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service in accordance with applicable laws and NPS and USFS regulations. These agencies therefore have a duty to consider whether and with what conditions, if any, to issue the requested permits. In doing so, the agencies must consider the purposes and resources of the affected national park system units and the national forest, as expressed in statutes, regulations, and policies.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is a cooperating agency because of its role in evaluating permit applications for construction activities that occur in the nation’s waters, including wetlands.

The agencies are preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to evaluate the Applicants’ proposal and other possible alternatives. The agencies will use the EIS to determine if they will:

- Issue the permits requested by the Applicants to cross federal lands,
- Issue the requested permits with conditions, or
- Deny the requested permits.

As a result of internal scoping conducted prior to public scoping, it has been the agencies’ intention that the EIS would focus on those areas where the PATH project could cross federal lands, that the EIS would not evaluate the entire 276-mile transmission line corridor, and that the EIS would not evaluate alternative means to address the Applicants’ stated need for the PATH project.

The agencies’ intention is that adjacent areas would be evaluated, as appropriate, depending on the development of potential areas of effect, which would vary in size according to the

affected resources. For example, the potential area of effect for visual quality and scenic or cultural views would be larger than the potential area of effect for archeological resources.

1.2 Public Scoping Process Summary

On June 17, 2010, the National Park Service published a Notice of Intent to Prepare an EIS, officially opening the public scoping comment period for the PATH EIS.

On July 2, 2010, the National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service distributed the Public Scoping Newsletter for the PATH Transmission Line EIS for review and comment to a mailing list of over 750 individuals, organizations, and agencies. The newsletter included a description of the purpose and need for federal action, project description and background, preliminary alternatives, project objectives, and a list of issues and impact topics. The newsletter was available for public comment through August 20, 2010.

To further advertise the scoping comment period and public meetings, staff at the four parks and the national forest sent press releases to local newspapers and posted links on park and forest Web sites to the NPS project Web site. Nongovernmental organizations such as the Sierra Club and the Appalachian Trail Conservancy, as well as several grass-roots groups, also disseminated information about the comment period and public meetings to their memberships.

Members of the public submitted comments on the project using the following methods:

- Electronically through the NPS Planning, Environment, and Public Comment (PEPC) Web site
- In person at the public meetings
- By phone calls to the NPS project manager
- By mailing written comments to the National Park Service
- By e-mailing comments to the National Park Service

During the scoping comment period, four public meetings were held in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia from July 19 to 22, 2010. Meetings were held in Harpers Ferry, WV (July 19); Purcellville, VA (July 20); Frederick, MD (July 21); and Davis, WV (July 22). The first three locations are near the affected national park system units, and the last location is near the affected portion of Monongahela National Forest.

Each scoping meeting began at 4:00 pm and continued until 8:00 pm. The NPS project manager gave an overview of the meeting purpose and format at the beginning of the meeting and for each hour afterwards until the end of the meeting. The meeting format was an open house. Informational displays were arranged in poster stations around each meeting room, with NPS and USFS staff available at each one to answer questions and listen to the public. These conversations were summarized on flip charts. Oral comments were recorded by a court reporter throughout each of the meetings. At the request of park superintendents, an open microphone session was conducted from 7:00 pm to 8:00 pm at the meetings held in Harpers Ferry, Purcellville, and Frederick. Comments made during this

time period also were recorded by a court reporter. Comment forms were available for written comments.

A total of 363 individuals attended the public scoping meetings in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. A total of 64 attendees recorded individual comments with a court reporter, and 18 attendees spoke during the open microphone sessions. The numbers of attendees and commenters at each meeting were as follows:

- Harpers Ferry: 105 attendees, 15 commenters, four speakers
- Purcellville: 94 attendees, 13 commenters, six speakers
- Frederick: 93 attendees, 10 commenters, eight speakers
- Davis: 71 attendees, 26 commenters

1.3 Nature of Comments Received

Approximately 1,500 pieces of correspondence from 40 states and Puerto Rico were received during the public scoping period; no comments were received from other countries. Individuals living within the proposed area for the transmission line (in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia) submitted approximately 1,290 of those pieces of correspondence. Nearly 80 percent of the correspondence was identified as form letters. Form letters are pieces of correspondence, often generated from a Web site and automatically transmitted via e-mail, with identical or substantially similar wording.

The correspondence yielded a total of approximately 6,650 comments on more than 60 topics. All comments were carefully read and analyzed and are presented in this report.

Commenters will continue to be notified of the EISs progress, and are encouraged to visit the NPS PEPC Web site at www.parkplanning.nps.gov to view information pertaining to the EIS.

1.4 The Comment Analysis Process

Comment analysis is a process used to compile and combine similar public comments into a format that can be used by decision makers and the PATH EIS Team. In the scoping phase, comment analysis helps the PATH EIS Team refine the topics and issues to be evaluated and considered in the EIS, in accordance with regulations implementing the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

As the NEPA process continues, comment analysis will help the PATH EIS Team organize and clarify technical information, refine the scope of the EIS, define alternatives and issues to be addressed, and effectively evaluate potential impacts associated with the alternatives.

The comment analysis process includes five main components:

- Developing a coding structure to organize comments by topics
- Employing a comment database for comment management
- Reading and coding public comments
- Interpreting and analyzing the comments to identify issues and themes
- Preparing a comment summary

A coding structure was developed to help sort comments into logical groups by topic and issue. The coding structure was derived from an analysis of the range of topics discussed during internal NPS scoping and from comments received from members of the public. The coding structure was designed to capture all comment content rather than to restrict or exclude any ideas.

The NPS PEPC database was used to manage and organize the comments. The database stores the full text of all correspondence and allows each comment to be coded by topic or issue. Outputs from the database, which are provided as tables in Chapter 3 Content Analysis Report and Chapter 4 Public Scoping Comment Summary, include tallies of the total number of pieces of correspondence and comments received, sorting and reporting of comments by a particular topic or issue, and demographic information about the sources of the comments.

Analysis of the public comments in PEPC involves assigning the codes to statements made by the public in their letters, e-mail messages, Web forms, and comments provided at the public meetings. All comments received during the public scoping comment period were read and analyzed.

Although the comment analysis process attempts to capture the full range of public concerns, comment analysis is not a vote-counting process and this report is not intended as a statistical analysis. This report is intended to be a summary of the different concerns, issues and opinions raised by the comments received. The emphasis is on content of the comments, rather than the number of times a particular comment was received.

1.5 Definition of Terms

Primary terms used in this document are defined below.

Correspondence: A correspondence is any form of feedback received from the public—including individuals, organizations, government officials, and agency representatives—and is the entire document or statement received from a commenter. It can be in the form of a letter, PEPC Web site comment form, e-mail, or written comment form; a statement captured in a public-meeting transcript or a note recorded on a flip chart during a public meeting; or a petition. Each piece of correspondence is assigned a unique identification number in the PEPC system.

Comment: A comment is a portion of the text within a correspondence that addresses a single subject. It should include information such as an expression of support or opposition to a proposed activity, additional data regarding an existing condition, an opinion questioning a matter of policy, or an opinion regarding the adequacy of the analysis in an EIS.

Code: A grouping centered on a common topic or subject matter with which the public is concerned. The codes were developed during the scoping process and can be used to track major subjects throughout the EIS process.

Concern: A concern is a written statement that is a summary of comments received under a particular code. Many of the codes were further separated into several concern statements to more effectively focus on the content and range of the comments.

CHAPTER 2

Conclusions

Public comments and concerns, which are summarized in more detail in Chapter 4, were overwhelmingly focused on the overall PATH project.

Following are specific topics pertaining to the overall PATH project that received numerous comments:

- Opposition to the overall PATH project, urging NPS and USFS to deny the requested permits
- Requests to expand the scope of the EIS to include the full 276-mile PATH route and substations
- Requests to consider non-transmission alternatives, such as generating electricity from renewable resources, conservation, and improving the existing electrical grid
- Concerns that coal-fired power plants would increase their output if PATH is built
- Concerns about air quality impacts related to coal-fired power plants
- Requests to consider other transmission projects as alternatives to PATH
- Concerns about lasting effects on social and economic resources, including private property values and a traditional, land-based way of life
- Concerns about health and safety of individuals living or working near the proposed 765-kV transmission line and proposed new substation in Kemptown, MD
- The effects on tourism in scenic and historic areas

Many participants to the public scoping process felt that the entire PATH route and substations are a connected project and should be addressed in the EIS in their entirety, rather than being evaluated at the points where the Applicants have applied for permits to cross federal lands.

A related issue expressed by a number of those participating in the scoping process is that, since the National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, and USACE are the only federal agencies conducting an environmental evaluation of the PATH project, the agencies have a responsibility to evaluate the PATH project in its entirety. In effect, because the Appalachian NST must be crossed at some point, by virtue of its length from Georgia to Maine, the National Park Service has become the federal gatekeeper for PATH and any other west-east transmission line project.

Commenters expressed a sense of frustration and distrust about the non-federal permit and review process for transmission lines and translated that to the strong desire for the National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, and USACE to evaluate environmental impacts of the entire PATH project.

Topics pertaining to impacts from constructing and maintaining the PATH project on resources within the parks and forest, or potential areas of effect related to those resources, were identified, but did not receive the overall level of attention as the issues addressed above. Many people felt that impacts to resources on private lands or state/local lands and federal lands were connected and could not be separated:

- The visual quality of the areas around the proposed transmission line
- Impacts to water resources from herbicides and erosion
- Fragmentation of wildlife habitat
- Clearing of vegetation and riparian areas

The National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, and USACE will give respectful consideration to these and other public comments, detailed in chapter 4, in determining the scope of the EIS and in developing alternatives.

The next formal opportunity for public comments will be a public comment period and public meetings to review the agencies proposed alternatives, which currently is anticipated to occur in the first quarter of 2011. Public input is welcome at any time during the EIS process, however.

CHAPTER 3

Content Analysis Report

TABLE 3-1. COMMENT DISTRIBUTION BY CODE

Code	Description	# of Comments
Total		6,649
ER4000	Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives	2,607
SA1200	Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route	1,410
AL1800	Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives	1,381
AQ4000	Air Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives	1,357
AL1500	Permit Denial	1,301
AL1700	Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives	1,286
SE4000	Socioeconomics: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives	177
HH4000	Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives	173
WQ4000	Water Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives	151
AL1210	Proposed Action: Opposes	127
PP1400	PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW	127
VQ4000	Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives	118
WH4000	Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives	110
AP1100	Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line	102
VR4000	Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives	98
OC1100	Other Comments	95
NP4000	National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives	71
PP1100	PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process	66
SU1100	Sustainability and PATH Project	63
VE4000	Visitor Experience: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives	56
ON1100	Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents	55
GE4000	General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives	53
AP1200	Applicant's Proposal: Risks/Security	48
NA1100	Need for Analysis: Cumulative Impacts	48
PM1100	Public Meetings and Outreach	48
CL1100	Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives	47

TABLE 3-1. COMMENT DISTRIBUTION BY CODE

Code	Description	# of Comments
MO1100	Monongahela National Forest: Comments Specific to Forest	40
WQ3000	Water Resources: Study Area	39
NA1300	Need for Analysis: Indirect Impacts	38
NF4000	USFS/National Forest Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives	37
AL1600	Other Transmission Line Technology: Supports	35
CR4000	Cultural Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives	35
AL1100	No Action Alternative: Supports	34
AL1510	Permit Denial with New Alternatives Proposed	31
EJ1100	Environmental Justice: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives	31
AT1100	Appalachian Trail: Comments Specific to Park	30
AP1300	Applicant's Proposal: Liability for Damages	27
IN4000	Infrastructure, Supporting: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives	26
GR4000	Geologic Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives	25
SS4000	Soundscapes: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives	23
TE4000	Threatened and Endangered Species: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives	23
CC1100	Consultation and Coordination: Involve Additional Federal Agencies	22
PP1200	PATH Project: Park/Forest/Corps Permit and Review Process	22
AL1200	Proposed Action: Supports	21
MI1100	Mitigation: Measures Suggested	18
NA1200	Need for Analysis: Long-Term Impacts	18
CO1100	C&O Canal/PNST: Comments Specific to Park	17
CR4200	Cultural Resources: Outside Parks/Forest	17
HF1100	Harpers Ferry: Comments Specific to Park	17
AL1900	Questions the Alternative Development Process	15
FO4000	Forest Operations: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives	15
PN3000	Purpose and Need: Scope of the Analysis	15
PO4000	Park Operations: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives	15
PP1300	PATH Project: Other Federal Permit and Review Process	13
SA1100	Study Area: Increase Study Area to Surrounding Properties	13
CR4100	Cultural Resources: Within Parks/Forest	12
NA1400	Need for Analysis: Landscape Scale Impacts	12

TABLE 3-1. COMMENT DISTRIBUTION BY CODE

Code	Description	# of Comments
CC1110	Consultation and Coordination: Involve Additional State or Regional Agencies	8
AL1400	Alternative Route-Monongahela National Forest	7
AE19000	Affected Environment: Other Agencies' Land Use Plans	5
AL1310	APPA Route 9 Alternative: Opposes	4
SA1300	Study Area: Increase Study Area within Parks/Forest	4
AL1300	APPA Route 9 Alternative: Supports	3
SA1400	Study Area: Retain Narrow Study Area	3
AL1610	Other Transmission Line Technology: Opposes	2
SP1100	State Parks Impact of Proposal and Alternatives	2
AL1110	No Action Alternative: Opposes	1

TABLE 3-2. CORRESPONDENCE SIGNATURE COUNT
BY ORGANIZATION TYPE

Organization Type	# of Correspondences
Business	5
Civic Groups	1
Conservation/Preservation	5
County Government	3
Federal Government	5
Non-Governmental	12
Recreational Groups	1
State Government	7
Town or City Government	1
Unaffiliated Individual	1,467
Total	1,507

Note: Members who are not official representatives of organizations are counted as unaffiliated individuals. Appendices A and C provide detail about organizational membership of these individual commenters.

TABLE 3-3. CORRESPONDENCE SIGNATURE COUNT
BY CORRESPONDENCE TYPE

Type	Correspondences	
	Number	Percentage
E-mail	1,274	85
Transcript	82	5
Letter	65	4
Web Form	48	3
Other	19	1
Park Form	19	1
Total	1,507	
Form letters	1,193	79

TABLE 3.4 CORRESPONDENCE DISTRIBUTION BY STATE

State	Percentage	# of Correspondences
MD	66.7	1,006
WV	15.5	233
VA	3.3	50
unknown	2.4	35
CA	2.1	31
PA	1.3	20
NY	1.1	16
IL	0.7	11
DC	0.7	10
FL	0.7	10
WA	0.7	10
TX	0.5	8
MA	0.4	6
CO	0.3	5
NC	0.3	5
CT	0.3	4

TABLE 3.4 CORRESPONDENCE DISTRIBUTION BY STATE

State	Percentage	# of Correspondences
GA	0.2	3
ME	0.2	3
MI	0.2	3
NJ	0.2	3
OH	0.2	3
OR	0.2	3
TN	0.2	3
AZ	0.1	2
IA	0.1	2
IN	0.1	2
LA	0.1	2
NE	0.1	2
NV	0.1	2
PR	0.1	2
AK	0.1	1
AL	0.1	1
HI	0.1	1
ID	0.1	1
KY	0.1	1
MO	0.1	1
ND	0.1	1
OK	0.1	1
SC	0.1	1
UT	0.1	1
VT	0.1	1
WI	0.1	1
Total		1,507

CHAPTER 4

Public Scoping Comment Summary

AE19000—Affected Environment: Other Agencies' Land Use Plans

Concern ID: 25269

Concern Statement: Federal, state and local agencies may have conservation and open space easements, some near or adjacent to federal lands, that could be affected by PATH.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 464 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 149180 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Proposed (Loudoun County) corridor impacts conservation easements and historic district agreements.

Corr. ID: 1492 **Organization:** USDA NRCS [Natural Resources Conservation Service]

Comment ID: 151892 **Organization Type:** Federal Government

Representative Quote: In June 2008, NRCS provided comments to the Firm of Bums & McDonnell regarding the potential impacts of the PATH right-of-way to properties for which NRCS Conservation Easements were acquired through the agency's Wetland Reserve and Farmland Reserve Preservation Programs. It is not likely that NRCS conservation easements exist on any of the federal lands indicated in the August 10th correspondence; however, they could exist on nonfederally owned lands along the proposed right-of-way adjacent to the federally-owned properties. Any easements that may exist are recorded at courthouses within the respective counties.

AL1100—No Action Alternative: Supports

Concern ID: 25294

Concern Statement: Commenters expressed their preference for the No Action Alternative.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 464 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 149242 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Do not build new ROW across federal lands. The appearance and effects to wildlife are unacceptable. There are too few National lands set aside and new powerline ROW will disturb and fragment existing forest. Need to provide forest for present and future generations.

Corr. ID: 603 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 148099 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Burying power lines carrying this 765 kV is not a viable option, nor is creating visibly narrower easements. Rerouting the lines will only end up traversing other areas. None of these routes nor alternative provisions and solutions addressed my concerns. Therefore, I respectfully urge the U.S. National Park Service and the U.S. National Forest Service to take no action on this application.

AL1110—No Action Alternative: Opposes

Concern ID: 25295

Concern Statement: The PATH companies recommended that the No-Action alternative be defined as the scenario under which the PATH Project is not constructed.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 622 **Organization:** Counsel to the PATH Companies

Comment ID: 148447 **Organization Type:** Business

Representative Quote: Clarification of the No-Action Alternative

In a recently issued Scoping Newsletter, the No-Action alternative for the PATH EIS review was articulated as follows:

- For NPS lands, “no action” means that the National Park Service would not grant permits to cross the national park units as proposed by the Applicants. Existing power lines running through the parks would remain. The Applicants would have the opportunity to submit a modified permit application for consideration.

- For Monongahela National Forest, “no action” means that the U.S. Forest Service would not grant access to cross the forest. The Applicants would have the option of constructing the transmission line outside of Monongahela National Forest.

However, neither of the above-noted descriptions of “no action” reflects the results of no federal action in this context, or presents

an appropriate “baseline” condition of no action. According to CEQ and DOI guidance, the “no action” alternative to the project is that in which the proposed activity does not take place. The purpose of the “no action” alternative is to set a baseline to allow a comparison of impacts with and without the project, thus allowing an assessment of the absolute and relative intensity and magnitude of impacts. The baseline condition of no action should therefore assess impacts in the context of no project at all, rather than in the context of an alternative that evaluates possible impacts resulting from a hypothetical, future modified project. Accordingly, the “no action” alternative in this context, which would allow appropriate baseline conditions to be evaluated in the EIS, is the scenario under which the PATH Project is not constructed.

In light of the comments noted above, the PATH Companies propose the following language to describe the No-Action alternative: Under the “No Action” alternative the National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service do not grant authorization to cross their respective properties and the project is not constructed.

AL1200—Proposed Action: Supports

Concern ID: 25315

Concern Statement: Commenters expressed their support for the PATH project as a means for ensuring reliable electric power supply and their confidence that the proposed routing would limit the environmental impacts.

Representative Quote(s):

Corr. ID: 614 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 148326 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: I am aware that there are always going to be some environmental impacts associated with construction. But I think rather than letting fear of that paralyze us, what we should do is, we should use the latest and greatest technological advances that we have for limiting environmental damage while continuing to grow. And I know that the companies proposing this new line have the resources and talent available to tap into this knowledge base. For all of these reasons, I encourage you to support this proposal and move this project forward for the benefit of all of us in this room, for my generation and for those to follow.

Corr. ID: 1246 **Organization:** Western Maryland Health System

Comment ID: 148837 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: I am writing to give my support for the Potomac Appalachian Transmission Highline, or PATH Project. As a local resident and the CEO of one of the largest employers in the region, I recognize the importance of upgrading our region's electric transmission system, and both Allegheny Energy and American Electric Power are working to do this while using the most advanced technology available.(...)

As CEO, I am responsible for ensuring that the patients of the Western Maryland Health System are assured of safe, reliable care when using our facilities. Uninterrupted electric power provided to our medical center is critical to our delivery of quality patient care.

I also understand that this line will be highly scrutinized, but I am confident that the PATH engineers have come up with the best way to ensure we have reliable power for years to come, while limiting the impact to our environment.

Corr. ID: 1248 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 148834 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: I am writing to show my support for the PATH Transmission Project, which will run across my region. PATH is allowing appropriate review by all parties to ensure that project proper project approval can be accomplished. PATH engineers and planners have taken the time and used their resources in choosing a proper route for the project. Siting new transmission lines parallel to existing lines when possible is a standard practice and this is no different with PATH. The route has been carefully routed to take the environment and many other factors into consideration. I hope that you approve this line and help assure reliable power in my area for years to come.

AL1210—Proposed Action: Opposes

Concern ID: 25318

Concern Statement: Commenters expressed opposition to the PATH project, citing a range of environmental concerns, degradation of parks and

forest, the cost of the project, the John Amos coal-fired plant as the source of the power that PATH would transmit, and harm to individuals whose land would be affected.

**Representative
Quote(s):**

Corr. ID: 155 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 147084 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: I oppose the PATH Project and hope that NPS and USFS will not allow themselves to be the first domino to fall resulting in an exorbitantly unnecessary and expensive project that will continue to keep this country hostage to fossil fuels and coal fired power plants wreaking havoc on the environment, e.g., mountain top removal.

Corr. ID: 156 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 147101 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: It is our history and commitment to the National Parks Service that makes us adamantly opposed to the PATH application(s) to increase current ROWs for Harpers Ferry NHP, the Appalachian NST, the C&O NHP, the Potomac Heritage (NST) and to construction of a new ROW in the Monongahela National Forest.

Corr. ID: 607 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 148200 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: the impacts on the environment are quite severe with this project. And you know, it's water, animals, and air. Public and private land. And then some of us will end up having our land destroyed. And it will never be the same. The national parks will not look the same after this is over. And our personal property will not look the same.

Corr. ID: 667 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 147316 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: The proposed PATH line will run a few hundred yards beside my home. It will run directly through my

in-laws land. I'm here tonight to express my deep opposition to this 765 kilovolt line.

There are so many detrimental impacts this power line will have on me, my nuclear and extended families, my land, my county, my home.

AL1300—APPA Route 9 Alternative: Supports

Concern ID: 25325

Concern Statement: Commenters supported evaluating the Route 9 alternative to cross the Appalachian National Scenic Trail.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 1487 **Organization:** Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources

Comment ID: 151852 **Organization Type:** State Government

Representative Quote: We are pleased to see in particular that an alternative is under consideration (Route 9 Alternative) that would not cross Harpers Ferry National Historical Park.

AL1310—APPA Route 9 Alternative: Opposes

Concern ID: 25329

Concern Statement: Commenters opposed the Route 9 alternative crossing of the Appalachian Trail.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 254 **Organization:** Potomac Appalachian Trail Club

Comment ID: 147538 **Organization Type:** Recreational Groups

Representative Quote: The route over or near VA/WV Route 9 would be an additional crossing and would be unacceptable to us because of impact to the vegetation, view shed and hiking experience. In an area with significant impact of power line, pipe line and road crossing, another and new crossing of the trail is unwise and unacceptable to us.

Corr. ID: 464 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 149198 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Alternative Route 9 destroys more land,

homes, property values, health of children.

Concern ID: 25354

Concern Statement: One commenter stated that the existing ROW is the next-best crossing of the Appalachian Trail, after the No-Action Alternative.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 628 **Organization:** Appalachian Trail Conservancy

Comment ID: 148723 **Organization Type:** Conservation/Preservation

Representative Quote: Unless NPS selects the “No Action” alternative as the preferred alternative, ATC recommends that NPS select the route along the existing ROW as the one with the least apparent impact to the Appalachian Trail and its neighbors and with the least congestion by comparison to the increasingly busy Keys Gap area.

AL1400—Alternative Route-Monongahela National Forest

Concern ID: 25213

Concern Statement: Commenter suggested a better access road where the PATH ROW would cross Minear Run in Monongahela National Forest.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 221 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 147155 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Access road to the area on Minear Run should be along the existing road that parallels Minear Run. A low water bridge could be built across Minear Run. Existing log roads can be used to access this area.

Concern ID: 25263

Concern Statement: A few commenters feel that more of the PATH route through Monongahela National Forest should be on federally owned land instead of private land.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 647 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 147651 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: I think that this land, this right of way should, if it can, go across national forest. Because it's just a very small amount. When you look at all the national forest that there is versus the amount of ground that they're taking of private individuals. And so many private individuals own 100 acres or less and say they take 10 acres, they're taking 10 percent of their ground.

Corr. ID: 1077 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 151970 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: if the scope of the EIS is confined to federal lands, I encourage you to add an alternative that maximizes the distance of the PATH across the national forest. This alternative will help to reduce the environmental, social and economic impacts on private property owners in the vicinity of the national forest.

AL1500—Permit Denial

Concern ID: 25204

Concern Statement: Many commenters urged NPS and USFS to deny permits to cross federal lands because of multiple environmental issues.

Corr. ID: 588 **Organization:** StopPATH WV

Comment ID: 147801 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: I'm opposed to PATH for one primary reason. It's wrong. the function of government is to protect the rights of the individual. The National Park Service is our trustee, our guardian to watch over the public lands and to watch over these United States, to act as our watchdog, our guardian, our protector of our rights.

Corr. ID: 664 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 151253 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: I feel that there are so many different impacts that this line would have on our forest and land that the forest service and the park service and the army corps should deny the permit all together. The PATH permit, that is.

Corr. ID: 1044 **Organization:** Sierra Club

Comment ID: 150257 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Government land is our land held in trust by the government is that not correct. We should have a say in what happens to our land and I am saying a firm NO.

AL1510—Permit Denial with New Alternatives Proposed

Concern ID: 25361

Concern Statement: Commenters expressed their opposition to PATH and requested that the agencies deny the Applicants' permit applications. Commenters asked NPS to consider removing existing transmission lines from the parks.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 593 **Organization:** National Parks Conservation Association

Comment ID: 147817 **Organization Type:** Conservation/Preservation

Representative Quote: A full range of alternatives must be considered, including a focus on retiring the existing transmission line and right-of-way, as well as the use of mitigating technologies such as underground superconductor and advanced cable technologies.

In approaching the issue of developing a range of alternatives, the NPS should acknowledge that the existing 91 foot transmission line is already having a tremendous negative impact on the four parks and the resources they were established to preserve. As such, the NPS should focus on providing a range of alternatives that reduce or eliminate the current negative impacts.

Corr. ID: 593 **Organization:** National Parks Conservation Association

Comment ID: 147819 **Organization Type:** Conservation/Preservation

Representative Quote: Beyond the development of a "No Action Alternative," the NPS should thoughtfully consider the following:
a. The NPS should develop an environmental alternative based on acquiring the easement from Allegheny Energy and AEP and restore natural landscape. b. Careful consideration should be

given to developing a buried powerline alternative. c. An advanced cable technology alternative should also be examined.

Concern ID: 25364

Concern Statement: Commenters requested that the agencies deny the Applicants' permit applications or to amend them so as to be less detrimental, for example staying within existing ROWs.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 464 **Organization:** Not Specified
Comment ID: 149227 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Look at alternative ROW widths and staying within existing ROW versus going with a wider ROW.

Corr. ID: 1076 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 151164 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: I believe you have the power to stop this project or amend it in such a way that it is not detrimental to the region. After all, we are all taxpayers and all are impacted by your decisions.

AL1600—Other Transmission Line Technology: Supports

Concern ID: 25366

Concern Statement: Commenters asked that alternatives considered in the EIS include other technologies to reduce the impacts of the PATH project. Commenters expressed interest in putting transmission lines underground.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 1070 **Organization:** Sugarloaf Conservancy
Comment ID: 151320 **Organization Type:** Conservation/Preservation

Representative Quote: It was only after our county commissioners and state senator kept requesting a study on HVDC (at our instigation) that PJM finally commissioned the study that is included in this binder. It showed that the most it would cost to do HVDC with some above and the rest underground would be double, not the 10 to 20 times Allegheny continued to tout even after the study. The study notes that they

did not take into account the cost of land acquisition. In addition you will note there is a discrepancy in the amount of power specified in the Statement of Work given to Black & Veatch for the study and the amount of power in Allegheny's Application for a CPCN. Black & Veatch were asked to study HVDC for a higher amount of power than was actually required. When you take into account these financial issues, in addition to the protection from EMF and the fact that they can use existing right-of-ways, HVDC underground is a bargain! The equipment necessary is the size used to bury fiber optic cable and has a small footprint. Although Allegheny has switched to saying the environmental impact would be worse with the underground, there is no support for that position. The trenching is narrow and would be done for the most part in already destroyed right-of-ways.

Corr. ID: 1081 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 151126 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Furthermore, PJM, at the request of citizens, commissioned Black & Veatch to do a study of the economic and technological feasibility of high voltage direct current technology. The HVDC study looked at over-head HVDC cables from Amos to Welton Spring and underground from Welton Spring to Kemptown. The study was completed during the fourth quarter of 2009. It is another alternative that should be considered.

Concern ID: 25371

Concern Statement: Commenters asked that alternatives in the EIS include other technologies to reduce the impacts of the PATH project. Commenters expressed interest in reconductoring and other means of making existing power lines more efficient.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 463 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 149020 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Did PATH look at putting additional conductors on towers and adding more intermediate towers within current ROW to reduce spans and cut issues. New construction 14.3% cost recovery, existing repairs 0%.

Corr. ID: 615 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 148328 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: PJM, in my view, has really lost a lot of credibility. They may say PATH is necessary, although they withdrew the application a few months ago. Why don't they upgrade the existing lines, for example, through reconductoring? Reconductoring allows you to increase the capacity of existing powerlines, stay within the right of way and increase throughput by as much as 65 percent. If PJM was serious about it, they would reconductor and upgrade the existing lines before they start spending our money on new lines.

Concern ID: 25377

Concern Statement: Commenters asked that alternatives in the EIS include other technologies to reduce the impacts of the PATH project. Commenters expressed interest in running lines lower to the ground.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 464 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 149196 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: If transmission lines can't be buried make it low and well shielded.

Corr. ID: 606 **Organization:** Town of Lovettsville

Comment ID: 148193 **Organization Type:** Town or City
Government

Representative Quote: I have another proposal and one that I have mentioned concerning the route that is close to Lovettsville. If the power company, if Allegheny cannot bury the lines, then I am proposing that they build something like the Alaskan pipeline that would be about 36 or 40 inches above the ground and put the wires in that pipeline. It would look so much better, it would not destroy the view shed and would certainly be a much better look to the area than above ground wires.

I think that would be a first and it would certainly be cutting edge.

AL1610—Other Transmission Line Technology: Opposes

Concern ID: 25378

Concern Statement: Commenters stated that physical, engineering and reliability requirements limit the feasibility of alternative transmission technologies. One commenter stated that the impacts of buried lines are greater.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 622 **Organization:** Counsel to the PATH Companies

Comment ID: 148448 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: In order to be considered a reasonable alternative in the NEPA context, an alternative must be feasible from both an economic and technical standpoint and fulfill the purpose of the overall project. While the potential alternatives for inclusion in the PATH EIS analysis are yet to be developed, the PATH Companies note that certain physical and engineering requirements will need to be taken into consideration in developing appropriate alternatives for the EIS review. For example, a 765 kV transmission line cannot be combined on the same structure as a 500 kV line. Further, the width of a proposed right-of-way and height of associated structures and conductors must allow the line to meet basic National Electric Safety Code (NESC) as well as engineering and reliability requirements such as the maintenance of an appropriate clearance between the new line and any existing structures. Accordingly, the PATH Companies urge the consideration of all NESC, engineering, and reliability criteria applicable to the construction and operation of 765 kV transmission facilities. Further, such alternatives must ultimately fulfill the overall purpose of the PATH Project, i.e., strengthening of the PJM transmission grid to resolve identified future violations of Reliability Standards.

AL1700—Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives

Concern ID: 25202

Concern Statement: Commenters asked that a different transmission alternative be considered: presented by Northeast Transmission Development to meet PJM's requirements for avoiding future thermal violations and voltage instability on its system (2010 RTEP).

Representative **Corr. ID:** 7 **Organization:** Sierra Club

Quote(s):**Comment ID:** 146844 **Organization Type:**

Conservation/Preservation

Representative Quote: Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation.

Corr. ID: 1069**Organization:** Not Specified**Comment ID:** 152537 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: PJM Interconnection has now been presented with two alternatives which satisfy all of the regional transmission organization's requirements for avoiding future thermal violations and voltage instability on its system. Neither of these alternatives involves building any segments of the PATH line.

The first alternative was submitted to PJM's Transmission Expansion Advisory Committee (TEAC) in June 2010 by Dominion Virginia Power. That alternative does not involve the construction of any new transmission lines, just the rebuilding of existing 500 kV circuits in eastern WV and western and central VA.

The second alternative, submitted to PJM's TEAC in May 2010 by Northeast Transmission Development, LLC, a division of LS Power, involves construction of a new 500 kV line in southern Pennsylvania, completely avoiding the Monongahela National Forest, the C&O Canal and Harpers Ferry National Park.

Both of these projects have an additional advantage to rate payers across the PJM region; they are much less expensive.

The Dominion alternative would have no new impact on the Appalachian Trail except temporary construction impacts as the existing transmission line was rebuilt. This is an important consideration, as there is no location for the PATH line which would not cross the Appalachian Trail.

The Dominion alternative deserves strong endorsement, particularly because it is the only one which will eliminate permanent impacts on the Appalachian Trail

Concern ID: 25212**Concern Statement:** Commenters asked that different transmission alternatives be

considered: those presented by Dominion Virginia Power to meet PJM's requirements for avoiding future thermal violations and voltage instability on its system (2010 RTEP).

Representative Quote(s):

Corr. ID: 249

Organization: Not Specified

Comment ID: 147290 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Please see attached four alternatives presented by Dominion Virginia Power, which begin with reactive reinforcements and the rebuilding of the Dominion-owned Mt. Storm – Doubs 500kV line to increase its thermal capability by 65% to meet PJM identified reactive deficiencies and thermal capability issues expected to occur by 2015 and 2017, respectively. The Mt. Storm-Doubs line is the earliest line to overload according to PJM's 2010 RTEP.

This alternative is estimated to cost \$620M vs. PATH's \$2.1B, a significant savings for consumers, and could be completed quickly without additional right-of-way acquisition and with a limited permitting process.

Concern ID: 25351

Concern Statement: One commenter suggested a different crossing of the Appalachian Trail in the Harpers Ferry area.

Representative Quote(s):

Corr. ID: 254

Organization: Potomac Appalachian Trail Club

Comment ID: 152409 **Organization Type:** Recreational Groups

Representative Quote: The other proposed crossing north of Route 9 is also a concern because it requires an additional right of way of 105 feet. This has a significant impact to the natural beauty of the area and to the ecosystem which is already impacted by rapid development in this area. We would site the recent crossing of the Appalachian Trail by the power line known as the TRAIL south of this area where no additional clearing was needed to add another power line.

Concern ID: 25362

Concern Statement: Applicants suggested other transmission routes be considered.

Representative Quote(s):

Corr. ID: 237

Organization: Not Specified

Comment ID: 147240 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Both the NPS's and the citizens' interests could be met by routing the Proposed PATH line from its West Virginia source in the northeasterly direction, bypassing the Monongahela National Forest and the more densely populated areas of Maryland, and thence easterly through northern Maryland or Pennsylvania. Several possibilities exist to carry the power east to its New Jersey/New York destination.

Allegheny Power and the PATH people claim that such a route would cost more money, but they fail to take into account the losses in property value that would be suffered by so many people in Mt. Airy, if a power station were to be built in their midst. Furthermore, PATH is guaranteed a 14% return on their investment which should minimize their concern about initial cost.

Corr. ID: 1274 **Organization:** Sierra Club

Comment ID: 150230 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Do not permit this project to go forward. What about using the existing corridor along US route 68?

AL1800—Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives

Concern ID: 25203

Concern Statement: Commenters ask that non-transmission alternatives also be evaluated. Commenters felt that emphasizing measures including smart grid technologies, demand management, conservation, energy efficiency, and local generation using renewable energy resources would make PATH unnecessary.

Representative Quote(s):

Corr. ID: 7 **Organization:** Sierra Club

Comment ID: 146844 **Organization Type:** Conservation/Preservation

Representative Quote: Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation.

Corr. ID: 604 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 148188 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Numerous technical and consumer alternatives exist to PATH as proposed today. PATH obviates the

use of renewable energy sources such as wind and solar on the east coast. Wind and solar energy are clean energies, not dirty like coal. The availability of wind and solar energy resources on the east coast make PATH unnecessary and, therefore, make the EIS and permitting for PATH premature.

There are numerous other alternatives that the PATH applicants have ignored and not taken into account in their rush to be reimbursed fully by FERC for the full \$1.8 Billion cost of PATH plus a 14.3% return on equity.

The most effective alternative is to rely on local generation of electricity from local renewable energy sources rather than rely on distant centralized generation with high levels of pollution. In this case, that translates to relying on east coast renewable wind and solar generation rather than on high risk dirty coal in West Virginia.

AL1900—Questions the Alternative Development Process

Concern ID: 25381

Concern Statement: Commenters felt that the EIS should consider a full range of alternatives to the PATH project, not just alternatives applicable to crossing federal lands.

Representative Quote(s):

Corr. ID: 611

Organization: Not Specified

Comment ID: 148314 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: the entire scope of the EIS is far too narrow and must be expanded. The limited scope of analyzing only the impacts to federal lands circumvents the purpose of the EIS and the intent of the National Environmental Policy Act itself. The EIS must be expanded to evaluate the entire transmission line corridor and all alternative means to address the applicants' stated need for the PATH project. Without a scope expansion, this NEPA analysis is insufficient.

AP1100—Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line

Concern ID: 25387

Concern Statement: Commenters felt that the need for the PATH project has not been adequately proven, or that PATH is clearly not needed.

Representative Quote(s):

Corr. ID: 152

Organization: Sugarloaf Conservancy

Comment ID: 147071 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: The EIS should address the question of a need for PATH. If there is a real need, then some level of adverse environmental impact might be tolerated, whereas if there is no need, there is clearly no point in allowing even minimal adverse impact. It is my understanding that PJM argues “need” in terms of reliability, not in terms of lack of electric power. Governors of Atlantic Coast states that will receive energy from PATH, however, are on record as preferring renewable, local, distributed sources to meet their future needs and to displace current dirty sources. Reliability, moreover, is better ensured by multiple, local sources rather than by one distant source. The issue of when and how the alleged need will be felt has evidently been a difficult one for PJM. Their figures have changed with each analysis, yet they still manage to see a need soon enough to justify starting PATH at once. I do not believe PJM claims are credible, and I further believe that the only genuine “need,” if you can call it that, is for Allegheny Energy to justify continued operation of its Amos coal-fired power plant.

Corr. ID: 249 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 147292 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: Dominion Virginia Power’s proposal also points out that by adopting an “as needed” construction schedule to correct deficiencies, additional eastern resources may become available that would obviate the need for PATH entirely.

In addition, Mirant has submitted a letter of endorsement to PJM for Dominion Virginia Power’s proposal on June 14, 2010 (also attached).

Corr. ID: 619 **Organization:** EarthJustice

Comment ID: 148378 **Organization Type:** Non-Governmental

Representative Quote: We have represented the Sierra Club before the Virginia and Maryland public utility commissions and we share their concerns about the environmental impacts of the PATH line. Our analysis has shown that the PATH line is not needed for grid reliability as stated. To the extent that some maintenance of the grid is needed, there may be many smaller fixes that would avoid the need to build a billion dollar transmission line that will entrench reliance on dirty, coal-fired power. Electric demand has declined considerably since the

forecast on which this project is based was completed in 2007.

In fact, in response to litigation elsewhere, PJM has conceded that the PATH line is no longer needed as it was originally anticipated. PATH's new applications in Maryland and West Virginia appear to suffer from exactly the same flaws that undermine the credibility of its earlier applications.

AP1200—Applicant's Proposal: Risks/Security

Concern ID: 25390

Concern Statement: Commenters were concerned about potential risks of the PATH project, including outages associated with long distance power transport, fires starting in transmission line ROWs due to arcing or proximity to gas wells, and PATH as a target for terrorists or the disaffected.

Representative Quote(s):

Corr. ID: 236 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 147256 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Higher towers are lightening attractors, increasing risks of forest fires, especially with deadfalls for added fuel

Corr. ID: 660 **Organization:** Sierra Club

Comment ID: 151224 **Organization Type:** Non-Governmental

Representative Quote: A significant impact that I believe should be evaluated is the energy security or reliability issue. Building long transmission lines does not increase reliability because those lines are very vulnerable to any breakdown, malfunction, weather-related incidents or terrorist attacks.

It's my understanding that a 765 kilovolt line would require specialized equipment, heavy trucks and other implements and equipment that cannot be deployed in the case of damage or loss of a tower.

It would take weeks or months to repair a line if it were damaged or destroyed. And as such, relying on very large transmission lines actually makes our energy system much less secure, increasing the vulnerability to blackouts. That issue needs to be a very significant one in considering alternatives.

AP1300—Applicant’s Proposal: Liability for Damages**Concern ID:** 25394**Concern Statement:** Commenters were concerned about what entity would be responsible for compensation, if catastrophic damages were caused by the PATH project.**Representative Quote(s):** **Corr. ID:** 252 **Organization:** STOPPATH WV, Inc.
Comment ID: 152538 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual**Representative Quote:** NPS and NFS should also explore the question of liability in the case of injury to or death of a park visitor caused by PATH’s crossing since the owner of the transmission line is a limited liability corporation.

Corr. ID: 624 **Organization:** Not Specified**Comment ID:** 148673 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual**Representative Quote:** I’m also concerned about the company itself and how much oversight the North American Electric facility or whatever it’s called, the NERC, how much control it has over this PATH as far as standards and maintenance goes. And whether the company is going to have enough financial resolve and resources to handle any type of problems that come along the way. Is there going to be some kind of a pocket of money or something to take care of any problems that might come along, whether it be to the public lands or to the private lands? I’m not sure where the liability is going to fall on that or how strong the controlling standards are right now.

Corr. ID: 1081 **Organization:** Not Specified**Comment ID:** 151118 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual**Representative Quote:** This listing makes it clear that the real parties in interest, AEP and Allegheny Energy, want to insulate their assets from those of the applicants and have established an exceedingly complex corporate structure to insulate these companies from liability for environmental damage and human harm.

AQ4000—Air Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives

Concern ID: 25397

Concern Statement: Many commenters felt that PATH project would increase emissions and degrade air quality because older coal-fired power plants, including (but not limited to) the John Amos power plant, would increase output.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 66 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 146913 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: The fact is this line is going to be used to ship electricity generated by one of the most polluting power plants in this nation to the urban centers of the Northeast. John E. Amos was conveniently grandfathered in to the 2005 Energy bill and is not subjected to the CLEAN AIR ACT. This relic of a power plant consumes coal currently using two boilers, with a third idled at the moment. If PATH is built it is projected that up to 5 more boilers will be built and used at this plant. Why is the vast expansion of mountain top removal and toxic pollution from burning coal if this line is built not being taken into consideration by this agency? Our air quality is already below standards now in this state and the mercury, selenium, lead and other toxic compounds produced by burning coal will impact our forest lands, our waters, our environment for generations to come.

Corr. ID: 619 **Organization:** EarthJustice

Comment ID: 148381 **Organization Type:** Non-Governmental

Representative Quote: However, new transmission lines would give access to power plants that are operating well below full capacity. As a result, experts anticipate that some of the nation's dirtiest coal power, power plants, coal plants, will ramp up production and the pollution that goes along with it. This will directly impair regional air and water quality. This is of special concern to Maryland, where many areas of the state are already in non-attainment status for the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ozone and fine particulate matter. First, declines in regional air quality and water quality due to increased reliance on coal-fired power plants served by the PATH line. Second, increased greenhouse gas emissions at coal-fired power plants served by the PATH line. Increases in coal-fired power means increases in emissions of carbon dioxide, the principal driver of

global warming and associated climate change.

Corr. ID: 621 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 148412 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Allegheny Energy and American Electric Power say PATH project is connected to the John Amos plant. They also say that other coal-fired plants feed their power grid, and they cannot distinguish between the electrons which come from John Amos plant or any other coal plant. Therefore, the environmental impact analysis should not only include the John Amos plant, but every coal-fired plant in West Virginia or Ohio that feeds into the PJM grid or the Allegheny Energy grid.

Corr. ID: 628 **Organization:** Appalachian Trail Conservancy

Comment ID: 148721 **Organization Type:** Conservation/Preservation

Representative Quote: Mindful of past oversights, and to achieve comprehensiveness or completeness, air quality, visibility and climate effects, are indirect effects of the PATH power line that should be acknowledged in the Environmental Impact Statement.

Concern ID: 25400

Concern Statement: The PATH companies stated their opinion that granting permits to cross federal lands is not closely linked to impacts of air emissions from power generation plants.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 622 **Organization:** Counsel to the PATH Companies

Comment ID: 148440 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: The PATH Companies wish to note and clarify that focusing the NEPA review on the environmental effects of the proposed NPS and USFS right-of-way authorizations does not mean that NEPA review of environmental effects of the PATH project are limited to those impacts on federal property. Rather, it is appropriate for the NEPA review to consider direct and indirect effects of the federal agency action that may occur beyond the boundaries of the federal properties.

The identification of direct and indirect effects to be reviewed in

the EIS is limited to those effects that are reasonably foreseeable and have a demonstrable close causal relationship to the reviewed federal agency action. In undertaking the direct and indirect effects analysis for the PATH Project right-of-way authorizations, the NPS and USFS should carefully examine the reasonable foreseeability of potential impacts and also assess whether the appropriate causal linkage exists.

In this case, there is no reasonable foreseeability or close causal linkage that would then require the examination within the PATH EIS of the environmental impacts of air emissions from electric generation facilities in relation to the grant of right-of-way authorizations across federal properties.

AT1100—Appalachian Trail: Comments Specific to Park

Concern ID: 25401

Concern Statement: Commenters cited a number of concerns about impacts to the Appalachian Trail, including visual effects, noise, cultural resources, intrusion by all-terrain vehicles and cumulative effects of multiple crossings by transmission lines and other projects.

Representative Quote(s):

Corr. ID: 463 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 149054 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Key Observation Point at Weaverton Cliffs should be looked at.

Corr. ID: 628 **Organization:** Appalachian Trail Conservancy

Comment ID: 148724 **Organization Type:** Conservation/Preservation

Representative Quote: If an action other than No Action or permit denial is selected, we urge the NPS to require the industry to meet all National Park Service requirements, and to mitigate the environmental, visual, aural and health effects to park visitors, including hikers on the Appalachian Trail, to minimize the effects on cultural resources in this historically rich area to a candidate site for the National Historic Register, and to consider the cumulative impacts to the A.T. from multiple projects in the NIETC. This mitigation should be based on meaningful data related to scenic, natural, ecological, atmospheric, and cultural-

resource impacts.

Corr. ID: 628 **Organization:** Appalachian Trail Conservancy

Comment ID: 148718 **Organization Type:** Conservation/Preservation

Representative Quote: Finally, the utilities and land managers will need to take steps to prohibit or mitigate all-terrain vehicle trespass on park resources via the ROW. ATVs have been a pernicious problem along the ANST due to their regular trespassing on power-line rights-of-way that inadvertently provide access including at the site now proposed for PATH's crossing of the ANST. Additional suitable barriers and other mitigation are warranted.

Corr. ID: 628 **Organization:** Appalachian Trail Conservancy

Comment ID: 148716 **Organization Type:** Conservation/Preservation

Representative Quote: Furthermore, ATC supports visitor-use monitoring surveys to gauge these effects, but these are not a substitute for research and development into how to mask or avoid the effects of twenty-story high, man-made towers in a national park, and on an extended multi-hundred-foot wide ROW. Areas both north and south along the A.T., particularly open areas and vistas, should be evaluated as areas of particular sensitivity.

CC1100—Consultation and Coordination: Involve Additional Federal Agencies

Concern ID: 25355

Concern Statement: Commenters believe that FERC needs to be actively involved in the PATH EIS process as a cooperating agency.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 1069 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 151168 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Because the federal government authorized, mandated and created a subsidy scheme for the PATH project, the PATH is itself a federal project executed by a

private joint venture. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires that all federal agencies undertaking projects, including projects like PATH, must produce an EIS for the entire project. NEPA therefore requires that FERC and all other federal agencies impacted by PATH must produce an EIS for the PATH project.

FERC needs to be actively involved in the PATH EIS process as a cooperating agency. The trigger for the PATH EIS process is not simply that permits are required for rights of way across a few federally managed lands. The EIS trigger in the PATH case is the initiation of the entire project by the US Congress and the incentives it authorized FERC to provide to AEP and Allegheny Energy for the PATH project.

Concern ID: 25404

Concern Statement: Commenters ask that other federal agencies should be partners in the EIS: USACE Pittsburgh District, EPA. Several requested that EPA or another federal agency should study impacts of the entire line.

Representative Quote(s):

Corr. ID: 636 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 147242 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: We would like to ask why such an important issue with so much impact, not only to your agencies, but also to such a extensive portion of our environment, and to many communities and the individuals in those communities, and to the country as a whole relative to the energy policy impacts that are related to this project, can be addressed in such a haphazard manner? Why are the National Park Service and the US Forest Service preparing an EIS separate and independent from an overall evaluation that includes all of the federal and state agencies that are charged with involvement in aspects of the project? Surely the Department of Energy, the EPA, the Department of Commerce, and the individual states that are supposed to be benefiting as well as those who bear the burden of the transmission lines should be participating in an overall evaluation of this project.

Corr. ID: 1371 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 150204 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated

Individual

Representative Quote: The federal permits for this transmission project not only include the right-of-way permits that the lead agencies have chosen to focus their attention on, but Army Corps of Engineer permits for approximately 482 stream crossings for project roads for construction and maintenance of the line. The Pittsburgh District of the Army Corps needs to be a full partner in the EIS:

At the time of the public meetings in July, it appeared that only the Baltimore District of the Corps has become engaged. The Pittsburgh District needs to either become involved in the PATH NEPA process or delegate it's responsibility for the stream and wetland permits to the Baltimore District.

CC1110—Consultation and Coordination: Involve Additional State or Regional Agencies

Concern ID: 25408

Concern Statement: Commenters asked how the EIS would be coordinated with reviews by state and local agencies.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 624 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 148677 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: I would imagine they're going to do it in segments, so I'm basically more concerned about what the state, the Park Service and Forest Service areas, but how is this going to be integrated with state and local jurisdictions? Are the Park Service, Forest Service, all meeting with state and local jurisdictions to coordinate this type of disruption to the area? I have been hearing from the Park and Forest Service, basically there has been no communication as far as I know between them and the state and local jurisdictions the land might impact.

CL1100—Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives

Concern ID: 25409

Concern Statement: The PATH Companies stated that the only greenhouse gas emissions that are foreseeable and causally linked to the PATH project are those related to construction and maintenance activities such as vehicle use and emissions.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 622 **Organization:** Counsel to the PATH

Quote(s):	<p style="text-align: center;">Companies</p> <p>Comment ID: 148449 Organization Type: Unaffiliated Individual</p> <p>Representative Quote: The PATH Companies note that CEQ has issued draft guidance regarding the appropriate analysis of climate change impacts in the review of environmental effects of proposed federal actions. The draft guidance advises federal agencies to consider the treatment of greenhouse gas emissions that may directly or indirectly result from the proposed federal action, and to consider how climate change will impact a proposed federal action. While consideration of climate change impacts may be appropriate for certain types of federal actions, NEPA only requires consideration of those effects that are reasonably foreseeable and have a close causal relationship to the PATH Project. In this case, the only greenhouse gas emissions that are reasonably foreseeable and have the necessary causal linkage, and therefore can be analyzed meaningfully, are those related to construction and maintenance activities such as vehicle use and emissions. NEPA does not require an assessment of greenhouse gas emissions from other sources that have an attenuated or speculative relationship to the PATH Project, such as specific generation sources.</p>
Concern ID:	25410
Concern Statement:	Commenters stated that PATH will indirectly contribute to global warming due to greater output of greenhouse gases by coal plants.
Representative Quote(s):	<p>Corr. ID: 604 Organization: Not Specified</p> <p>Comment ID: 148174 Organization Type: Unaffiliated Individual</p> <p>Representative Quote: The NPS, USFS, and ACE must demonstrate whether the harmful potential environmental effects and related costs due to climate change linked to the emissions of coal fired plants supplying the eastern electric transmission grid that is interconnected with PATH will remain below dangerous levels, i.e., the risks will be acceptably low.</p>
	<hr/> <p>Corr. ID: 1372 Organization: Sierra Club – Maryland Chapter</p> <p>Comment ID: 150187 Organization Type: Unaffiliated</p>

Individual

Representative Quote: Because the proposed PATH project will facilitate additional greenhouse gas emissions from increased coal fired electricity generation in West Virginia and Ohio, we believe that the impacts of the line extend beyond the direct impacts to the federal lands crossed by the transmission line Right of Way.

Concern ID: 25412

Concern Statement: Several commenters asked for evaluation of the impacts of clearing a largely forested ROW on carbon exchange and carbon sequestration functions: indirect impact on climate change.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 1069 **Organization:** Not Specified
Comment ID: 151169 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Need for analysis of impacts of the destruction of an estimated 4000 acres of permanent forest in West Virginia alone, permanently depriving the US of vital carbon exchange capacity and the carbon sequestration inherent in forest floor ecosystems

CO1100—C&O Canal/PNST: Comments Specific to Park

Concern ID: 25415

Concern Statement: Commenters noted impacts to the C&O Canal: visually unpleasant, crackling and microshocks affecting bicyclists, and bald eagle nesting areas on the Virginia shore.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 252 **Organization:** STOPPATH WV, Inc.
Comment ID: 147520 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: High-voltage electric transmission lines also produce induced currents or voltage, which can affect metal objects and those passing underneath and in their vicinity. The C & O Canal is host to many cyclists who will be passing underneath PATH and other transmission lines on metal objects, subjecting them to risk of microshock.

Corr. ID: 582 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 147773 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: my concerns are mostly with what you're going to see by this, and we spend a lot of time on the C&O Canal, and that's just about the last thing they need is 750 kv lines coming through over the canal. It's just, that seems really unacceptable.

Corr. ID: 1081 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 151123 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Testimony presented during the PATH proceeding in Virginia indicated that there are several bald eagle nesting areas near the existing ROW on the Virginia side of the Potomac River. This should be looked into and the nesting areas protected. The eagles are one of the many joys of the C & O Canal.

CR4000—Cultural Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives

Concern ID: 25416

Concern Statement: Commenters asked if NPS also has a responsibility to help protect homes and other properties on the National Register of Historic Properties that would be affected by the PATH project.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 463 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 149025 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: NPS responsibilities for homes on the National Register?

Concern ID: 25417

Concern Statement: Commenters stated that the PATH ROW would have a negative effect on the quality of historic areas and cultural landscapes.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 236 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 147263 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Disrupts quiet enjoyment of public park and national monuments. Deteriorates quality of historic areas

and parklands

Corr. ID: 1226 **Organization:** Earthjustice

Comment ID: 150375 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: These areas are national treasures in large part because they afford access to spectacular scenery that is in increasingly short supply in the Northeast. Allowing the construction of power lines that will rise well above treeline will permanently mar the very scenic and historic landscapes that these areas were established to protect.

CR4100—Cultural Resources: Within Parks/Forest

Concern ID: 25424

Concern Statement: Commenters were concerned with impacts on cultural landscapes in and around the parks.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 593 **Organization:** National Parks
Conservation Association

Comment ID: 147812 **Organization Type:**
Conservation/Preservation

Representative Quote: The scenery around the Murphy Farm in Harpers Ferry NHP would be damaged by this project (see Appendix A), as well as the landscapes surrounding the Appalachian NST, Chesapeake and Ohio NHP, and Potomac Heritage NST sites. Since the impact on scenery and the experience of park visitors is one of the greatest threats posed by the proposal, the NPS should perform a comprehensive viewshed analysis that incorporates all of the major viewpoints along the Appalachian NST and Potomac Heritage NST, the trails and historic landscapes of Harpers Ferry NHP and river corridor along the C & O Canal. This analysis should also include other popular hiking, picnic areas, and historic structures.

Corr. ID: 603 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 148102 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: Historic sites such as those found along the C&O Canal NHP and in and around the entire Harper's Ferry

National Park area are disturbed and degraded with each human modification to the landscape.

Concern ID: 25425

Concern Statement: One organization is concerned about negative effects on the eligibility of affected portions of the Appalachian Trail for the National Register.

Representative Quote(s):

Corr. ID: 628

Organization: Appalachian Trail Conservancy

Comment ID: 148714 **Organization Type:** Conservation/Preservation

Representative Quote: It is ATC's position that the Appalachian Trail itself, now more than 83 years old, qualifies as a candidate for the National Register of Historic Places, and warrants protection equivalent with this stature. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources-Office of Review and Compliance, for example, has concurred that the A.T. is eligible under National Register Criteria A and C for the period of 1928 to 1942 in the areas of community planning and development, conservation, entertainment/recreation, landscape architecture, politics-government, and social history. Clearly, the subject EIS should gauge the probable negative effects that the proponent's project could have on the eligibility of the Appalachian Trail in the affected areas for National Register designation.

CR4200—Cultural Resources: Outside Parks/Forest

Concern ID: 25422

Concern Statement: Commenters believe that NPS and other federal agencies have a responsibility to protect cultural resources outside national park units and national forest.

Representative Quote(s):

Corr. ID: 2

Organization: Not Specified

Comment ID: 146847 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: The Federal interest in the EIS concerning the Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH) Right-of-Way is not limited to impacts of PATH on a few national parks and forests. Through NEPA and NHPA, the NPS and other federal bureaus and departments are also responsible for managing and conducting programs designed to protect similar natural and cultural resources on private property from such impacts, such as the battlefields of the American Battlefield Protection Program,

homes and structures listed in the National Register of Historic Places, Rails and Trails projects, and many others.

Corr. ID: 2 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 146849 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: I strongly urge you to expand the scope of this EIS to include an analysis of the impacts of PATH on federally protected resources located on private and other non-federal property, not just property owned by the federal government.

Concern ID: 25427

Concern Statement: Commenters described numerous historic properties and landscapes, outside of federal lands, that would be affected by the PATH project.

Representative **Corr. ID:** 2 **Organization:** Not Specified
Quote(s):

Comment ID: 146848 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: Such inclusion is especially relevant to resources in Jefferson County, WV, one of the most historic counties in the US. These lands are where George Washington took his first job as a surveyor, where he purchased his first property, and where he and his family built over a dozen homes, many of which still stand. The county also played an important role in the Civil War, with battles fought throughout the county and celebrated today both through the Parks (e.g. John Brown at Harpers Ferry) and federally designated historic resources, including the Battle of Summit Point. The county is also home to 74 National Register properties and several National Register Historic Districts, a number of which (including the soon-to-be designated Bullskin Run Historic District) would be directly impacted by the PATH. This ill-advised and unnecessary project will destroy viewsheds, degrade historical settings, including the Bullskin Plantation that George Washington established in 1750, and generate health hazards to humans, wildlife, and livestock.

Corr. ID: 102 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 147455 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated

Individual

Representative Quote: I am the custodian of a significant National Register of Historic Places Property that also , according to MD DNR that often comes doing surveys on my property because of all the rare ecosystems, also contains many rare and endangered wooded wetlands , rare and endangered fish, rare plants and threatened ecosystems. The national archaeological society who have surveyed the property within the last 18 months said,“ There is NOT a more significant nor important historical untouched site on the entire East Coast., encompassing many acres of important sites “

My property is on the proposed PATH line- They never notified me at all that they were proposing to come through the property. I only found out from a neighbor calling me. Over a lengthy process, when I contacted them via e-mail letters and phone calls as well as personal visits by their reps, they said they would certainly move the PATH so that all of these vitally important sites would be unaffected. I sadly believed them. When the final PATH was announced, the not only had NOT moved away but , they had IN FACT, taking even more of these endangered wooded wetlands and even more of these very important National Register archeological sites. When I contacted them after this final announcement, they had no comment.

Corr. ID: 466 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 150004 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: Include agricultural communities in WV that are cultural landscapes that could be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. For example, Schaffer Town, Happy Town, and St. George.

Concern ID: 25428

Concern Statement: One commenter described an ancestral property, considered sacred by the commenter as a Native American, which would be affected by the PATH project.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 645 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 147639 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: My other concern is I'm Native American. This land's been in my family 8 generations. My family came in at a time when you could get land and say this is mine, with the land grants in the 1700's.

They built the house where they did for Indians and then they started trading with them because there's an ancient trading trail that goes right up to this route and then they intermarried. It's been passed down through my family. For me, it's sacred land, this is my church. I don't expect people from another culture to understand it or know what it is, but there's grave sites along the length of this path that I've been shown.

They've been kept secret because basically to prove there's a grave, you have to let somebody dig it up. So we've always just kept them quiet. But they're there and it's sacred land. I grew up being taught that the creek that goes down by my house was healing water.

EJ1100—Environmental Justice: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives

Concern ID: 25466

Concern Statement: Commenters stated that PATH would take land, degrade water supplies, threaten health, and increase electrical rates for residents of the poorest counties in West Virginia, in order to provide electrical power to prosperous urban areas of the east coast.

Representative Quote(s):

Corr. ID: 250

Organization: STOPPATH WV, Inc.

Comment ID: 147502 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: The additional environmental burdens placed upon rural West Virginia citizens in high poverty communities for the primary purpose of lowering the cost of electricity for consumers in areas of the East Coast with much higher per capita incomes, increasing once again environmental injustice which is commonplace in our state.

Corr. ID: 465 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 149707 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: The National Park Service and US Forest Service need to find a federal champion for this project. Even if it doesn't fall within your mission to evaluate the entire power line, you could be a conduit for environmental justice. Could you go to the EPA or others and tell them there is a serious need for oversight of environmental justice? NPS and USFS don't have to be the champion but they can facilitate the creation of one!

Corr. ID: 1371 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 150208 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Given that the line is proposed to cut through some of the poorest areas in this country, the environmental justice of this project must be evaluated as part of the EIS and considered during administration of the NEPA process.

ER4000—Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives

Concern ID: 25486

Concern Statement: Commenters are concerned that PATH will affect methods of power generation. Many asked that indirect effects of PATH evaluated in the EIS include impacts associated with an assumed increase in coal power generation and an assumed increase in coal extraction by mountaintop removal.

Corr. ID: 1068 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 151352 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: How does PATH's long transmission line affect the expressed concerns of many east coast states about the high economic and environmental costs and adverse impacts of long distance transmission lines from the Ohio Valley and Midwest to the east coast?

Corr. ID: 1081 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 151122 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Because one cannot have increased power at Amos and all of the other coal-fired plants in the western PJM region which will be supplying power to the 765 kV line, without increased coal mining, the EIS must address this issue. The other

coalpowered plants likely to provide such power are listed in the Union of Concerned Scientists report- Importing Pollution. The increased coal mining would occur over the useful life of the project – about 50 years.

Concern ID: 25494

Concern Statement: Commenters are concerned that PATH will affect methods of power generation. Many worried that PATH would discourage renewable energy resources by bringing cheaper coal-generated energy to the east coast.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 1068 **Organization:** Not Specified
Comment ID: 151350 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual
Representative Quote: Will PATH realistically transmit wind and solar power to the east coast?

Corr. ID: 1068 **Organization:** Not Specified
Comment ID: 151351 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual
Representative Quote: Does authorization of the subsidized PATH discourage otherwise competitive renewable energy resources, including development of the east coast off shore wind resources advocated by Secretary of the Interior Salazar and governors of ten eastern states?

FO4000—Forest Operations: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives

Concern ID: 25695

Concern Statement: Commenters expressed concern about possible effects of PATH on park operations

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 73 **Organization:** Not Specified
Comment ID: 147017 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: IMPACT ASSESSMENT IS FAR MORE than acreage.

The evidence that forest fires cause damages far in excess of suppression costs is unimpeachable. The millions of dollars spent to extinguish large wildfires are widely reported and used to underscore the severity of these events. Extinguishing a large

wildfire, however, accounts for only a fraction of the total costs associated with a wildfire event. Residents in the wildland-urban interface are generally seen as the most vulnerable to fire, but a fuller accounting of the costs of fire also reveals impacts to all Americans and gives a better picture of the losses incurred when our forests burn.

A full accounting considers long-term and complex costs, including impacts to watersheds, ecosystems, infrastructure, businesses, individuals, and the local and national economy. Specifically, these costs include: property losses (insured and uninsured), post-fire impacts (such as flooding, erosion, and water quality), air quality damages, healthcare costs, injuries and fatalities, lost revenues (to residents evacuated by the fire, and to local businesses), infrastructure shutdowns (such as highways, airports, railroads), and a host of ecosystem service costs that may extend into the distant future.

Corr. ID: 466 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 150010 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: Recreational appreciation is diminished under power lines. Should be considered in the EIS.

Corr. ID: 624 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 148703 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: How much disruption is this going to take away as far as time and resources for the National Park Service and the Forest Service? What is their time commitment going to be for this process? And who's paying for that? It's my belief that, if somebody is proposing this line, they should be paying some kind of financial contribution to all those involved as far as the time and resources it's taking to look at this proposal.

Corr. ID: 1226 **Organization:** Earthjustice

Comment ID: 150361 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: In summary, it will be especially important to address the following direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts in the EIS: Enduring impairment of National Park and National Forest resources and Wetlands from the siting of multiple power lines across federal lands

Corr. ID: 1456 **Organization:** Sierra Club

Comment ID: 151669 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Degradation of prime scenic and recreational areas on National Forest and National Park lands.

Concern ID: 25699

Concern Statement: One commenter felt that a new ROW would not be especially detrimental to Monongahela National Forest.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 647 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 153366 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: And the only downside I see to using national forest is there will be a power line on it, you will not be able to grow timber on it. Otherwise, you can still walk on it, hunt on it, you can still walk on it. There will still be birds on it, there will still be game there because game likes opening.

GE4000—General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives

Concern ID: 25462

Concern Statement: Commenters concerned that forest fires caused by constructing the line near gas wells, by arcing from lines to nearby vegetation, deadfall along ROW, or structures, by faulty wiring, or by lightning would cause harm to environment, ecosystems, and watersheds and to people and properties.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 595 **Organization:** no to PATH.org

Comment ID: 147879 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: It is an analog because conflagrations, meaning forest fires, occur more frequently than is typically reported. Since 2007, there have been at least 5 national newspaper reports that report instances of conflagrations caused by faulty utility wiring or other kinds of faulty utility negligence by major utilities. The reason this is so important to us in this region is because it's a heavily, densely populated area with extreme governmental and economic importance and, of course, the line goes through sensitive areas along the Monongahela National Forest and Harpers Ferry, which are of historic interest.

Concern ID: 25463

Concern Statement: Commenters are concerned that mountaintop mining and deforestation along the ROW would lead to permanent environmental and ecosystem changes and increased pollution and release of toxic chemicals resulting in permanent impacts to streams, drinking water, watersheds, and the Chesapeake Bay; to sensitive areas and species; to flora and fauna; wildlife habitats; natural landscapes and scenery; and human and environmental health.

Representative Quote(s):

Corr. ID: 651

Organization: Not Specified

Comment ID: 147295 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: A 765 kilovolt power line of this size and length will permanently alter the health of the forest, recreation areas and the people and the wildlife that are exposed to the electro-magnetic fields, the sediment runoff, the destruction of many plants and animals, perhaps including some endangered species due to the loss of habitat and pesticides used for the right of way maintenance.

GR4000—Geologic Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives

Concern ID: 25305

Concern Statement: Commenters are concerned that clearing of vegetation from the land, especially in steep areas, will lead to soil disturbance and increased soil erosion which would impact downstream wetlands and streams and the fish and macro invertebrates in those waterways and could cause flooding. Commenters are concerned that this would affect soil chemistry and soil productivity. Commenters would like to see best management practices employed and monitored to ensure they are being used properly.

Representative Quote(s):

Corr. ID: 664

Organization: Not Specified

Comment ID: 151257 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: They'll strip the right of way down to the dirt, removing the essential riparian vegetation which causes the water to heat up from the lack of shade. Fish need cool water to live.

This destruction would also cause sedimentation in streams and rivers. Soil will runoff the non-vegetated ground into the waters, smother the fish and the macro-invertebrates at the line and downstream.

Also, they will spray toxic chemicals on the right of way that definitely run right off into the streams, affecting the water and the fish. Wetlands- wetlands are such an important structure and function in everyone's land. Their major roles- they prevent flooding, they filter out pollutions and are an incredible habitat for wildlife.

Don't let them be ruined.

Concern ID: 25311

Concern Statement: Commenters are concerned that construction in areas of karst topography will result in sinkholes; in the diversion of water and water flow from existing above ground and underground streams; loss of groundwater wells; in the pollution of water supplies; and in the disturbance of cave species. Commenters are also concerned about construction in areas of existing mining operations that could result in similar disturbances.

Representative Quote(s):	Corr. ID: 585	Organization: STOP Path WV, Inc.
	Comment ID: 147794	Organization Type: Unaffiliated Individual
	Representative Quote: The EIS should, of course, include an assessment of the fundamental environmental impact of PATH, the effect on air, water and soil. Much of the length of the PATH line travels through Karst geology. Disturbance of the Karst can result in sinkholes, loss of underground streams, loss of wells and other disruptions and pollution of water supply and quality. Erosion from clearing of right of way may affect federally protected wetlands outside the right of way.	
Concern ID:	25313	
Concern Statement:	Commenters are concerned that contaminants could leak into soils from transformers and that contaminated soils are tested and disposed of in accordance with applicable Federal, state, and local laws and regulations.	
Representative Quote(s):	Corr. ID: 465	Organization: Not Specified
	Comment ID: 149149	Organization Type: Unaffiliated Individual
	Representative Quote: Consider transformer carcinogens and chemical leaks to soils.	
Concern ID:	25314	
Concern Statement:	Commenters are concern that construction will require blasting to construct in rocky areas.	
Representative Quote(s):	Corr. ID: 1076	Organization: Not Specified
	Comment ID: 151151	Organization Type: Unaffiliated Individual
	Representative Quote: I read through the 15 inches of documentation submitted to the SCC in May 2009. When I read the description of what must happen to the land, I was not comforted. PATH documentation states that they will clear-cut 200-225 feet, build temporary wooden roads and bridges to gain access to the land and spray herbicides. They also will need to use dynamite because there is a lot of granite, quartz, and shale. My land has several different types of soil on it and is very rocky. This same fate is in store for the NPS and USFS.	

According to the PATH documentation, on an annual basis, herbicides will be sprayed along the ROW from helicopters. Even though they are not allowed to spray within 50' of houses and barns, 25' near bodies of water, 100' of crops, pastures, etc., with the famous Loudoun winds, how can they not spray them? What happens if a domestic or wild animal or human is in their path? Will we receive notices of these events, so we can lock up our animals? Everyone along the entire 280 miles will suffer the same fate; the NPS and USFS land will not be spared either.

HF1100—Harpers Ferry: Comments Specific to Park

Concern ID: 25517

Concern Statement: Commenters were concerned about effects on viewsheds and cultural resources in Harpers Ferry National Park.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 464 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 149245 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Need to consider the additional disturbance and impact of PATH and new Route 9. Forest has been completely cleared adjacent to Harpers Ferry for this 4-laned highway.

Corr. ID: 593 **Organization:** National Parks Conservation Association

Comment ID: 147813 **Organization Type:** Conservation/Preservation

Representative Quote: The Murphy Farm is an especially important area within Harper's Ferry NHP that could be negatively impacted by new massive power line towers. The iconic 99-acre farm overlooking the Shenandoah River was recently added to Harpers Ferry NHP in 2002 because of its outstanding historical importance. It was the site of both a Civil War battle, temporarily housed John Brown's fort during its relocation, and a gathering of African-American leaders that led to the creation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). The viewshed from the farm looking down toward the Shenandoah River has been largely unchanged over the past 200 years. The PATH line would damage one of the most historically significant views in Harpers Ferry NHP by placing new massive towers in its viewshed.

Corr. ID: 770 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 147438 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: I understand PATH is looking at the North side of the existing powerline ROW. This would be what I consider the Allegheny portion which is currently wooden poles carrying about 150 kv. There are some culture resources at the powerline that need to be identified and protected. This is part of the Harpers Ferry Armory Woodland originally consisting of 1395 acres in 1813. While this area is divided in management by HAFE and ANST, all resources in this area need to be interpreted from the perspective of pre civil war. While the loss of a single resource may not seem important, it is the entire picture and the relationship of one resource to another that make each resource important in the whole picture.

Corr. ID: 1258 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 148803 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: Please find an alternative to the larger lines going over and through Loudoun Heights. My family recently hiked it and had difficulty trying to take a picture with Harpers Ferry in the background without getting the power lines in the picture. It's such a historic area of Thomas Jefferson's deep appreciation for the beauty of the area—hence across the river is Jefferson Rock. Please do not further degrade the area.

HH4000—Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives

Concern ID: 25550

Concern Statement: Many commenters were concerned about human health and safety risks impacts related to high-voltage transmission lines. Concerns about direct effects included electromagnetic frequency (EMF) as a possible carcinogen, the risk of electric shocks to people living or working near the lines and hikers/bikers using trails near the lines, health risks from herbicides used to keep ROWs clear, and the possibility of wildfires starting under high voltage lines.

Representative **Corr. ID:** 73 **Organization:** Not Specified

Quote(s):**Comment ID:** 147015 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: A hazard often found in woodland and forests is the high voltage towers and electric overhead wires. In this instance, the national forests and parks at issue are near a high density metropolitan area of global importance, Washington D.C., with high population density, and, of economic importance.

The risk of catastrophic failure is too great, and, akin to the BP Gulf Coast failures of the oil industry, is here also underestimated, underappreciated, and under-represented as de minimis.

Regardless of the cause, fires sometimes burn beneath and nearby HV electric transmission lines. Utility companies themselves warn us that heavy smoke plumes coming in contact with overhead wires can cause phase to ground shorts that may injure and kill firefighters and exacerbate existing fires.

This “ordinary” risk associated with electrical transmission is but the tip of the iceberg for impacts, and are hardly of size and magnitude of those impacts associated with conflagrations.

The issue to be considered is the risk and impact of a catastrophic event that would burn out of control on BOTH federal and private lands. Fires know no geopolitical boundaries, and the risk that it “could” erupt from something as simple as an act of company negligence is substantial. (...) We cannot afford a “risk” of the magnitude of a conflagration to raze to the ground the DC suburbs when other alternatives so easily can be chosen. The oil industry said it could never happen; it did -- the electrical industry will dismiss such risk cavalierly.

Corr. ID: 156 **Organization:** Not Specified**Comment ID:** 147336 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: after learning** about the health hazards and effects associated with EMF/EMR exposure from high voltage power lines we have stopped hiking, biking and kayaking*** from Brunswick to Point of Rocks.

Through this scoping process the NPS and USFS will be inundated with scientific data that concludes there is a direct correlation between high powered transmission lines and health

issues. Just like the tobacco industry denied the health risks associated with smoking, the energy industry has and will continue to deny the health hazards of EMF/EMR exposure until the science forces the industry to assume the responsibility and become accountable.

Corr. ID: 464 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 149109 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: Concerned with increase in kv on existing ROWs and impacts to people close by, arcing of electricity to vehicles, fires from arcing and static electricity.

Corr. ID: 466 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 150009 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: People do not want to hike under and have an innate fear of hiking under power lines regardless of health effects.

Corr. ID: 632 **Organization:** Piedmont Environmental
Council

Comment ID: 148496 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: At the end of the run, I would pass underneath a 500 kilovolt line, and I can only tell you that any time I passed under it, just the discomfort that that line brought to me and to have it along the Appalachian trail truly, truly impacted me seriously. That's why we need to reconsider having this line run across the C&O Canal. That's what you're going to be proposing with this 765 kv line.

Corr. ID: 640 **Organization:** No to PATH

Comment ID: 148601 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: PATH's 2009 application filed in Virginia stated that the maximum contingency load, that would be the emergency load, magnetic fields range from approximately 180 kv to 256 kv at the edge of the road. At the levels identified in the PATH '08 application, the electromagnetic field at the edge of the road is approximately 25 to 50 times the level that the latest study that we have demonstrated an association, link or a causal effect with the HVAC childhood leukemia.

Within the last several years, subsequent research has shown linkages in birth defects, miscarriages as well as Alzheimer's to exposure to EMFs. Those three studies were on a transmission line between 230 kv and 350 kv. There have been no studies on the effects of a 765 kv transmission line, let alone one followed with a 500 kv line and a 108 kv line.

The linkages are described as supported by the expert testimony of Professor Martin Blank, Department of Physiology and Cellular Biophysics at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University, submitted in the 2009 testimony that my father mentioned.

He is a renowned expert in EMFs, which stands for electromagnetic fields, and he specializes in the effects of EMFs on cell biochemistry and cell membrane function. An extensive twenty page curriculum vitae lists forty publications, 181 papers, and numerous organizations and awards.

Corr. ID: 640 **Organization:** No to PATH

Comment ID: 148603 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: The PATH application also uses herbicides that are sprayed from helicopters and from trucks.

Not only will it damage the surrounding environment, they will also be airborne and we will be forced to breathe them. They will be washed into our streams as well as the Potomac River and eventually make their way to the Chesapeake Bay.

Corr. ID: 1076 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 151158 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: I learned from a farmer on Harpers Ferry Road in VA that the existing AEP 138 kV and Dominion 500 kV lines cause gross fires from the intense electrical charges, shock animals and people who walk with bare legs, and send arcs of electricity to vehicles, fences, gates, and equipment. Now PATH is going to add another 765 kV of electricity to the ROW. Our national parks and forests do not need additional chances of forest fires nor have their visitors and employees shocked.

Concern ID: 25553

Concern Statement: Many commenters were concerned about indirect health impacts related to the PATH project as well. Indirect health concerns focused largely on diseases related to increased air emissions from coal-fired plants, which many felt would increase as a result of PATH. Many were concerned about the location of the Kemptown substation and health effects if drinking water wells were contaminated. One commenter felt that new ROWs would provide a corridor for deer populations and indirectly increase the incidence of Lyme’s disease in certain areas.

Representative Quote(s):

Corr. ID: 260 **Organization:** STOPPATH WV, Inc.

Comment ID: 147592 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, and mercury emissions from West Virginia’s power plants are responsible for poor air quality and impaired health of the people of Appalachia and New England.

If we look at the health statistics in West Virginia in 2009, our state was ranked 42nd.

Listed under health challenges to overcome in the state are high levels of air pollution at 13.6 micrograms of fine particulate per cubic meter.

Considering the poor air quality in West Virginia and the increased burning of coal to supply coal powered energy for PATH, the project could only do more harm to the health of our citizens and the state as a whole.

Corr. ID: 610 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 148300 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: the EIS must also include the effect that PATH will have on the population of white tailed deer and the resulting increase of lyme disease. A corridor will increase the population and traffic of the white tailed deer and certain areas of WV are already over-run with deer, which in effect harms farm crop, resident gardens, causes traffic accidents, and causes issues in the deer population in and of itself in hard winter months or rural areas when there is not enough food to sustain the deer (this situation also increases sickness and disease in deer – another environmental problem that can affect populations protected by the NPS), etc. With an increase in this deer population comes an increase in lyme disease. WV has a low socioeconomic status and the population is plagued with health problems. This will add an increased burden on those who are uninsured or underinsured and thus burden the already stressed medicare/medicaid system in addition to disrupting the ecosystem.

Corr. ID: 844 **Organization:** CAKES

Comment ID: 150575 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: This mammoth substation is planned to be immediately atop the Piedmont Aquifer, the water supply for thousands of people. Any leakage, fire or explosion would poison our wells for many years. There are NO nearby rivers to access. All drainage from this area goes to the Chesapeake Bay – the very thought of that is heart-breaking. With the destruction of the food supply in the Gulf of Mexico, we must be super careful of the Bay.

Corr. ID: 1074 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 151218 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: In addition a recent survey conducted by Abt Associates found that U.S Power plant pollution causes more than 38,000 heart attacks and 554,000 asthma attacks per year. Unfortunately West Virginia ranks very low on the scale of healthy places to live. Mostly coal related diseases. The John Amos power plant, the major supplier for the PATH project, is one of the worst offenders in the United States.

Concern ID: 25554

Concern Statement: Many commenters were concerned about human health and safety risks impacts related to high-voltage transmission lines. One commenter asked about the safety risk outside the 200 ROW that would result from drilling and blasting and how large a safety area (exclusion zone) would be required during construction.

Representative Quote(s):

Corr. ID: 624

Organization: Not Specified

Comment ID: 148676 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: The other issue will be safety. Drilling and blasting, even though it's going to have a 200 foot path, there's going to be a much larger area that's actually going to be impacted to the right and to the left, below and above ground. I'm not sure how much of an area we're talking about, but it's going to be a lot larger than 200 feet. And how the other issue is going to be addressed as far as the, what I call collateral damage along the sides of the PATH as well as below ground and above ground. I mentioned migratory, but soil and archaeological type of disturbances, the blasting and drilling, really safety issues. Also I did ask the Park Service, it's probably going to require restrictions, and access to these various areas when they're building these. What kind of restrictions in access and time frame are we talking about as far as citizens who use the public land surrounding this proposed PATH when they're actually doing the building and construction. I'm sure they're going to probably want some kind of safety area. I don't know how big that's going to be and for how long.

Corr. ID: 844

Organization: CAKES

Comment ID: 150575 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: This mammoth substation is planned to be immediately atop the Piedmont Aquifer, the water supply for thousands of people. Any leakage, fire or explosion would poison our wells for many years. There are NO nearby rivers to access. All drainage from this area goes to the Chesapeake Bay – the very thought of that is heart-breaking. With the destruction of the food supply in the Gulf of Mexico, we must be super careful of the Bay.

IN4000—Infrastructure, Supporting: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives

Concern ID: 25562

Concern Statement: Commenters were concerned that that large construction trucks and equipment would damage small local roads and endanger local motorists.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 648 **Organization:** Voices from the Earth, Inc.
Comment ID: 147653 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: The logging that created the places for the towers to sit, the access roads have brought such huge trucks on tiny little sideway roads that are not prepared for that kind of weight of truck or traffic have made our road a dangerous road to drive.

I have an 85 year-old mother who now, not only because of potholes, rutting mud, mushy spots, not keeping up with the roads has been dangerous for her to drive on. The unpredictability of the trucks and their movements. They're not really paying attention to the normal traffic on the road.

It's been significant. That's one of the concerns in building the power line.

Corr. ID: 1084 **Organization:** Allegheny Highlands Alliance

Comment ID: 151081 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Roads

- Existing road structure alterations to provide for transportation of hundreds of loads of transmission line pylon components, foundation steel, tower bolts transmission line, construction equipment and concrete transport vehicles
- New access roads onto the project site
- Miles of new or substantially improved tracts and access roads throughout the transmission line
- Damage to the surrounding road network by hundreds of vehicles transporting oversized loads of components
- Damage to the surrounding road network by hundreds of vehicles transporting ready mixed concrete or aggregates and other components for concrete production on site
- Traffic chaos

MI1100—Mitigation: Measures Suggested

Concern ID: 25584

Concern Statement: Commenters suggested mitigation measures for protecting streams, herbicide use, invasive species, trespassers on all-terrain vehicles, EMF risks to park visitors, and other potential impacts.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 251 **Organization:** STOP PATH WV, Inc.

Comment ID: 147507 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Spread of invasive species can be limited and arrested by regular and thorough cleaning of construction equipment before it arrives at a job site, and before it leaves a site. Washing must be done consistently and with sufficient pressure to drive out seeds and plant materials from equipment crevices, tracks and tires. Washing must be done only in specified locations and drainage must be constructed so that waste water is drawn away from equipment but remains confined on site.

Corr. ID: 463 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 149066 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Invasive species may be the largest issue on the Monongahela National Forest. This could present an opportunity for invasive outreach/monitoring.

Corr. ID: 463 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 149010 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Post sign on trails about risk of EMF under transmission lines.

Corr. ID: 464 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 149156 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Physical clearing and maintenance as an alternative to use of herbicides.

Corr. ID: 1365 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 150100 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: if you do approve this permit, please put conditions on the construction that protect the streams and land as much as possible, but more than that, please keep a watchful eye on them to make sure that they then follow those conditions. I would specifically ask that whoever makes this decision come to this area and personally take a look at what has already been done, and what the terrain is like here.

MO1100—Monongahela National Forest: Comments Specific to Forest

Concern ID: 25589

Concern Statement: Commenters identified resources and impacts to the forest including invasive species, habitat fragmentation and biodiversity, herbicides and erosion affecting tributaries that flow into the forest (Horseshoe Run) or that run from the forest onto private land, rising temperatures due to clearing affecting trout streams and high-elevation plant communities, and EMF risks to Horseshoe Run campers.

**Representative
Quote(s):****Corr. ID:** 651 **Organization:** Not Specified**Comment ID:** 147299 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: The unique bio-diversity that this part of the Mon forest has should be protected because of its relative high altitude, 2500 to 3100 feet, it may be the habitat for migratory birds, the endangered Indiana bat, and the endangered big-eared Virginia bat. Its remoteness may make it possible to contain the endangered Cheat Mountain Salamander, the Cheat 3 toothed land snail and the recently de-classified Virginia Northern Flying Squirrel. Analysis of the plant life, including orchids, mushrooms and possible endangered species of running clover should be performed.

Corr. ID: 655 **Organization:** Not Specified**Comment ID:** 150672 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: In the event that you would allow PATH to proceed, I would hope that the forest service would have PATH follow good timbering procedures and not allow them to run vehicles, bulldozers and logsplitters directly through the streams that they cross.

As a landowner and neighbor to the Monongahela National Forest, I know the terrain in this area is very steep and rugged and therefore, will require excessive measures to control runoff and erosion.

Corr. ID: 656 **Organization:** Not Specified**Comment ID:** 151184 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: The other wonderful resource in that area that the Mon forest actually contributes to is the fact that the national forest provides all that wonderful forest to nurture water.

And that water is wonderful for raising those wonderful beef cattle and plants and animals as well, but other animals. This is the spring box which I had to have rebuilt in 2004 and 2005 but it was originally built by, I believe the ASCS, my granddad and Harold Matlick. Now the NRCS, they improved this and it is the

water supply for my mom and my brother and it also provides water for the cattle.

And here's a photograph of a recent improvement to the farm and you can see how clear and clean the water is in the trough because the water flows continuously, probably about 10 gallons a minute. An extremely valuable resource, one that I intend to develop in ways that are sustainable and very minimal to having Monongahela Forest as a next door neighbor.

Corr. ID: 663 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 151285 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: I have been a part of field and research work involving analyzing the effects of logging on amphibians in the forest, so I have a lot of experience going to these remote sections where lots of logging has been done and doing, undergoing.

We're doing field research on the effect of logging and, of course, I know there's lots of salamanders in West Virginia because I've seen them and we've preserved them and we've found them and, of course, lots of them are mostly in mature forests and fewer in more recently logged places.

And I guess the connection to logging here is, of course, there's going to be huge 200 foot swaths of logging done if PATH goes through the national forest and, of course, this itself has many impacts on the environment being, you know, erosion, water quality, siltation. Heating of streams, trout streams no longer being able to maintain trout because of the heating of the waters and the siltation and the erosion.

And of course, we know the genetic diversity of forests if affected by forest fragmentation, which would happen in the national forest and the national parks if this was allowed to go through. And West Virginia, out of all the states, is one of the most bio-diverse in its habitats and trees and wildlife and flora and fauna and microorganisms.

Corr. ID: 1372 **Organization:** Sierra Club—Maryland Chapter

Comment ID: 150189 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: It is also important to capture the direct impacts of the proposed PATH project, such as habitat fragmentation in the sections of Monongehela National Forest and the adjacent private land. Forest canopy openings provide opportunities for invasive plants, and changing weather conditions can exacerbate the ecosystem damage caused by invasive species.

Concern ID: 25592

Concern Statement: One commenter felt that the new PATH ROW would benefit the forest by creating three new wildlife openings (beneficial to game) and would also provide monetary compensation.

Representative Quote(s):

Corr. ID: 647

Organization: Not Specified

Comment ID: 147649 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: everybody thinks everything is a downside but the national forest spends, on average, a couple thousand dollars an acre of more to build wildlife openings.

So this 65 acres, and it is segmented into three different parts, they will basically getting 65 acres or wildlife openings for nothing. And if PATH pays like TRAIL did, on average they will get \$10,000 to \$11,000 an acre, which is \$650,000 or \$700,000 and when you figure in that they're getting a wildlife opening, you're talking \$800,000 of benefit.

Concern ID: 25593

Concern Statement: One commenter pointed out that land within national forest boundaries, which is not currently federally-owned land, could be lost as potential future forest land if it becomes part of the PATH ROW.

Representative Quote(s):

Corr. ID: 575

Organization: Not Specified

Comment ID: 147611 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: the route through the Monongahela National Forest is shown as being, I think, 2.1 miles. That might be a little incorrect, but the line also is routed through the outer boundary of private federal lands, which is the buffer zone of the national forest and could be potential future park land.

And, if the EIS does not consider this area because it is not within the boundary of currently owned federal land in the national forest, it could be lost as potential future land to be national forest, and it could also damage the buffer zone of the national forest when it, if it's routed through that area.

NA1100—Need for Analysis: Cumulative Impacts

Concern ID: 25600

Concern Statement: Commenters stated that the cumulative impacts of PATH activities within the national forest and adjacent lands and waters should be fully considered.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 1365 **Organization:** Not Specified
Comment ID: 150099 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: My biggest concern is the cumulative effects of these activities. As I said, I am surrounded by National Forestlands. What they do to my land will impact your land. All of the multitude of springs and streams around me flow onto Forestlands before a few hours has passed. IN turn, what is done to National Forest lands will impact my land.

Concern ID: 25601

Concern Statement: Commenters stated that the EIS should evaluate cumulative impacts to the Appalachian Trail and other national park units from power lines currently proposed (TrAIL, PATH, and Susquehanna-Roseland) and the potential for future power lines.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 628 **Organization:** Appalachian Trail Conservancy
Comment ID: 148713 **Organization Type:** Conservation/Preservation

Representative Quote: Within the designated Eastern National Interest Electric Transmission Corridor, there are at least three separate new power lines in development that impact the A.T. Furthermore, there are no assurances that more power lines will not be proposed in the future.

ATC believes the National Park Service must address the CUMULATIVE EFFECTS of multiple crossings in the NIETC in accordance with its responsibilities under NEPA. Presently, there are three power lines proposed along and across the Appalachian

Trail: (1) TRAILCo, a 500 kV line now being developed by Allegheny and Dominion crossing the ANST in Linden, Virginia, and recently permitted by the NPS following its environmental assessment; (2) PATH, a proposed 765 kV line now planned to cross near the southern boundary of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park and the ANST (and subject of this response); and (3) the Susquehanna-Roseland line, a 500 kV power line proposed by Pennsylvania Power & Light (PPL) and New Jersey Public Service Electric and Gas (PSE&G) through or around the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area and across the A.T. in either case.

We believe that all of these-taken together-will result in cumulative, adverse impacts on visitors' experiences as well as ecosystem values, historic integrity, sustainability and functionality of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail as a national park unit.

Concern ID: 25602

Concern Statement: Commenters stated that the potential for indirect and cumulative impacts require that the entire PATH route should be evaluated.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 3 **Organization:** Sierra Club, West Virginia Chapter

Comment ID: 146850 **Organization Type:** Non-Governmental

Representative Quote: we believe that the indirect and cumulative impacts of this project are by far the most significant aspects of any decision, and that the entire project needs to be evaluated.

A serious problem with previous projects of this type has been the tendency to only focus on the direct impacts within the right-of-way and to only consider routing alternatives. Thus, it will be very important that any EIS address the entire project (from John Amos to Kemptown), ..., as well as evaluating the indirect and cumulative impacts.

Corr. ID: 593 **Organization:** National Parks Conservation Association

Comment ID: 147824 **Organization Type:** Conservation/Preservation

Representative Quote: We recommend that NPS work with other land management agencies and jurisdictions to consider the

cumulative impact of the total PATH Transmission Line project on our nation's natural and cultural heritage, and look for alternatives at a large scale. While critically important to consider, the alternatives noted above address only the segment of this project currently being considered by this EIS. Due to this scale these considerations and mitigation options are not creative solutions to the larger issues poised by the PATH project. Analysis of this large scale project in incremental segments will not allow NPS, or any agency, to fully consider the broader issues and possible mitigation to these issues. This analysis should include the possible adverse air pollution and climate change impacts poised from the increased use of dirty coal fired power plants.

Concern ID: 25607

Concern Statement: Commenters were concerned about cumulative levels of EMF from existing and new transmission lines in close proximity.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 464 **Organization:** Not Specified
Comment ID: 149231 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Cumulative EMF from new 765 kv and existing 500- and 138-kV lines.

NA1200—Need for Analysis: Long-Term Impacts

Concern ID: 25610

Concern Statement: Commenters believe that permitting the PATH project would prolong the use of coal generation and discourage less-polluting power sources in the future.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 250 **Organization:** STOPPATH WV, Inc.
Comment ID: 147497 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: according to the pricing/dispatch mechanisms of PIM Interconnection, this trend will increase over time as coal-fired power displaces newer, more expensive, less polluting power generation in eastern PIM, including natural gas and offshore wind power.

Corr. ID: 1287 **Organization:** Sierra Club

Comment ID: 150195 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: If the PATH lines are permitted as proposed they will have significant negative consequences for our energy future. This two billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Concern ID: 25614

Concern Statement: Commenters were concerned about long-term impacts such as bioaccumulation of herbicides over time, collocating several high-power transmission lines, and the quality of life in the region.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 464 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 149241 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: Concern about herbicide use. How is it going to impact soil organisms (kill soil), etc. Long-term effects of herbicide use. What types will be used? Because some herbicides can build up in soils or bioaccumulate.

Corr. ID: 465 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 149523 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: Have long-term effects of parallel lines been studied (i.e., three lines adjacent to each other in the case of proposed PATH corridor) – western corridor studies?

Corr. ID: 1072 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 151329 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: along with the immediate and long term impacts on of these changes on the region's economy, aesthetics, and the quality of life of its people.

NA1300—Need for Analysis: Indirect Impacts

Concern ID: 25615

Concern Statement: Commenters defined a wide range of issues as indirect impacts, such as increased burning of coal and associated impacts on air quality, toxic waste generation, as well as decreased investment in renewable energy as a result of cheaper coal-generated electricity. Some would extend the analysis of indirect impacts to any and all coal plants that might provide power transmitted by PATH.

Representative Quote(s):

Corr. ID: 463 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 148951 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Concerned with acid rain on Algonquian National Forest in Maine as a result of increase in local power generation.

Corr. ID: 604 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 148173 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: To be meaningful, transparent, honest, and responsible to the public, the EIS by the NPS, USFS, and ACE must address the full impact of the PATH Project, not merely the incremental effects of towers, overhead wires, and a single power plant. The EIS must address the pollution emissions produced by all coal fired power plants, not merely the John Amos power plant, that are interconnected by the eastern U.S. electric transmission grid with the proposed PATH Project transmission lines.

Corr. ID: 630 **Organization:** EarthJustice

Comment ID: 150225 **Organization Type:** Non-Governmental

Representative Quote: We want the impact study to look at the decreasing investment in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and the demand side management programs that this transmission line will bring. This creates strong disincentives to developing renewable energy and other clean energy solutions.

Corr. ID: 1355 **Organization:** Sierra Club

Comment ID: 149496 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: All of the indirect but very significant and real impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountaintop removal should be considered.

NA1400—Need for Analysis: Landscape Scale Impacts

Concern ID: 25609

Concern Statement: Commenters felt that PATH's impacts on natural ecological processes through habitat fragmentation should be considered at the landscape level.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 584 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 147780 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: And so anything that cuts across, a project which creates a disturbance corridor right through the middle of entire habitats or through managed habitats of the sort that the Forest Service has, creates essentially irreversible impacts.

And it's not just on those 2.6 miles of federal land, because that 2.6 miles is integrally related ecologically to the landscape that surrounds it. So you can't just isolate that.

Corr. ID: 584 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 147783 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: We need to see landscape analysis that looks at the effects of this on the entire range of 15 habitat, what it does to the ecosystem, and then what it does to invasive species and in particular biological groups like birds, bats, plants.

Corr. ID: 1072 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 151325 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: Landscape Fragmentation PATH's impacts on natural ecological processes at the landscape level should be considered...By increasing landscape fragmentation, PATH will foreclose opportunities to protect, restore, and sustain

large corridors of natural habitats in which natural ecological processes can operate to sustain our region's rich variety of habitats and native species.

Concern ID: 25618

Concern Statement: Commenters recommended landscape scale analysis of visual impacts caused by the addition of the PATH line to existing lines through parks.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 628 **Organization:** Appalachian Trail Conservancy

Comment ID: 148715 **Organization Type:** Conservation/Preservation

Representative Quote: Due to the addition of the 765 kV PATH line to the existing Allegheny 138 kV line and Dominion 500 kV line at the southern boundary of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park and NERC requirements for spatial separation of the three circuits, the existing 275-foot right-of-way will require higher towers and/or a wider ROW. The scenic impacts of tower heights going from about 80 feet to possibly as high as 200 feet could potentially be profound. None of the parties has yet determined the true effects to the scenic environment of these changes, nor has the engineering necessary to present alternatives (three widths-versus-heights scenarios) been completed.

Working with the utility companies, the NPS might consider research and development to better understand ways to mitigate the visual impacts that occur when lines are upgraded and the size of the lines and ROW are increased. At minimum, consideration of suitably colored or hued tower structures should be evaluated based on their respective backgrounds and proposed for evaluation in the EIS.

NF4000—USFS/National Forest Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives

Concern ID: 25622

Concern Statement: Commenters felt that the proposed new ROW for PATH is not consistent with the mission and purpose of the National Forest or the US Forest Service.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 603 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 148106 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: The mission statement and purpose of the National Park Service includes language for promoting and regulating the use of lands set aside and protected for future generations, by conserving specific areas for public enjoyment while providing environmental stewardship toward maintaining, as much as possible, a level of pristine wilderness. Therefore, keeping in mind the mission statement of the National Park Service, my comments will adhere closely to it. While the proposed PATH ROW crosses over small portions of National Forests and National Parks, it nonetheless would have a significant and permanent negative impact upon these areas.

Corr. ID: 1241 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 149423 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Their management role of continuing to provide maximum benefits to visitors with minimum harm to the forest should be given major consideration. A PATH ROW corridor through the Monongahela National Forest upsets the ecological balance of the forest.

Corr. ID: 1241 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 149420 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: I'm very concerned that the USFS's policy of dedication to watershed safeguarding will be disregarded.

NP4000—National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives

Concern ID: 25624

Concern Statement: Commenters felt that expanding ROWs in the affected national parks is not consistent with the mission and purpose of the National Park Service.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 156 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 147346 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: PATH violates the mission National Park Service ?"Which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to

provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.” National Park Service Organic Act, 16 U.S.C.1.

Land in conservation, regardless of whether it is land in ‘private’ conservation or federal property, is just that, land placed in conservation – period. The PATH project completely invalidates and undermines; our efforts as a family, the hard work of thousands of National Parks volunteers and the dedication of the National Park staff who are all committed to preserving our National Parks

Corr. ID: 628 **Organization:** Appalachian Trail Conservancy

Comment ID: 148719 **Organization Type:** Conservation/Preservation

Representative Quote: Furthermore, ATC urges the NPS, among the federal partners involved in this EIS, to construe its role broadly. And, we believe there is ample authority to do so. For example the 1978 Redwood Amendments suggest that, where external activities are adversely affecting park resources, the agency can exercise regulatory authority beyond park boundaries. Even under the Organic Act there appears to be a clear preservationist mandate that suggests NPS has the legal responsibility and authority to address matters BEYOND PARK BOUNDARIES TO ACCOMPLISH ECOSYSTEM OBJECTIVES (emphasis added).

OC1100—Other Comments

Concern ID: 25627

Concern Statement: Commenters questioned the impartiality of the National Park Service and its contractor.

Representative **Corr. ID:** 1 **Organization:** Not Specified
Quote(s):

Comment ID: 146846 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: What assurance can you provide the public that the National Park Service (NPS), the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are not biased in favor of building the PATH 765-kV electric transmission line (approximately 200 feet wide) that will cross 276 miles of WV, VA, and MD?

Newsletter 1 from June 2010 suggests that you have recused yourselves from any evaluation and/or need for PATH while simultaneously suggesting that you must attempt to align NPS and USFS missions and goals with the purpose and need for federal action. All of these comments are made in the absence of the approval of the PATH Project.

I believe that your actions are not merely premature but are weighted in favor of a particular outcome, i.e., it is a forgone conclusion that NPS and USFS support the construction of the PATH high power line. Along with State Public Service Commission hearings, your invitation to public hearings and for public comment rings hollow.

In conclusion, can you assure the public that there is no bias in favor of building PATH, that there have been no conversations, meetings, or other contact between NPS and USFS (as well as other government entities) with the PATH applicants that have or will prejudice your evaluation and ultimate recommendation?

Corr. ID: 655 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 150683 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: It is also my understanding that CH2M Hill will be getting paid by PATH to produce the federal environmental impact statement.

This seems to me as certainly less than an independent study. Information provided by a collaboration of federal and state agencies would give a more accurate assessment of the true impact that this extensive project would entail.

Corr. ID: 662 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 151243 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: I think the park service and forest service should strongly consider different subcontractors for the EIS studies. It's showing conflicts of interest and ties to the electric industry. They've done lots of permits for them they're the most experienced but they also have the most connection to them. We need a real 3rd party voice.

I think the EIS's done by this company, CH2M Hill, is not concerned about the outright outcome of it, more about making money.

Corr. ID: 1081 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 151120 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: I have gone into this matter at some depth to encourage you to re-consider Mr. Pearson as the NEPA teams EMF expert: his educational background in this area is lacking and he subscribes to the industry indoctrination that there are no harmful effects from EMF. This "bias" could affect the consideration of alternatives because, as you know, there are alternatives that eliminate entirely the EMF issue. Because Mr. Pearson considers the EMF issue somewhat "bogus", then he would see be no reason to consider an alternative. The NPS must include a broad spectrum of bona fide EMF experts who have published many peer reviewed articles on exposure to EMF from overhead transmission lines.

Concern ID: 25628

Concern Statement: Commenters expressed distrust of the energy industry, the agencies that regulate it, and the environmental review process.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 66 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 146911 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: I attended the meeting last night at the Quality Inn at Harpers Ferry. NPS staff on hand were helpful but to be honest I had the distinct impression that the EIS being performed is just a formality that will be quickly rubber stamped. As one NPS employee told me, AEP and Allegheny Energy have spent enormous amounts of money studying the layout of the line to mitigate impacting Federal lands which require a more robust environmental review than those performed by the states. Being

as I live in WV and am represented by persons beholden to the extraction industries in this state I believe WV has waived any kind of environmental review of any kind pertaining to PATH. What this means is that the vast majority of the 276 miles expanse of this line will not have to go through any environmental review.

Corr. ID: 1084 **Organization:** Allegheny Highlands Alliance

Comment ID: 151094 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: AHA is considerably concerned with documented attempts to circumvent existing Federal and state laws through governmental mandates, failures to enforce those laws and blatant disregard of those laws by the industrial energy industry.

The industrial energy project developers and operators are relying on lack of staff and funding at federal and state agencies to provide adequate monitoring of their projects.

ON1100—Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents

Concern ID: 25632

Concern Statement: Commenters believe that the role of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) in guaranteeing PATH a 14% rate of return makes PATH a major federal action that is subject to NEPA review.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 241 **Organization:** Not Specified
Comment ID: 147379 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: PATH persists because the federal government itself shirked its early opportunity to assess all of its impacts and alternatives before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) awarded to PATH a 14.3% rate of return and all costs of planning and construction to come from rate payers in the 13 state PJM region. It did so on the grounds that PATH offered “least cost” power to the east coast because FERC ignored all environmental and broad economic costs. FERC’s granted its incentives for a defined corridor and a scheme with all the project specificity required for an EIS. But sadly the federal government let that early opportunities slip by for a comprehensive EIS on what was dearly a major federal action with significant impacts.

Corr. ID: 250

Organization: STOPPATH WV, Inc.

Comment ID: 147494 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Because the federal government authorized, mandated and created a subsidy scheme for the PATH project, the PATH is itself a federal project executed by a private joint venture. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires that all federal agencies undertaking projects, including projects like PATH, must produce an EIS for the entire project. NEPA therefore requires that FERC and all other federal agencies impacted by PATH must produce an EIS for the PATH project.

the current EIS scoping process should be expanded to include regional impacts

These regional air pollution impacts alone are sufficient reason to include the entire PATH project in the scope of the current EIS process.

Corr. ID: 565

Organization: Not Specified

Comment ID: 147476 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Because FERC, a federal agency, has guaranteed PATH a 14% profit on the project and because the project spans several states, I believe PATH is undoubtedly a federal project and thus impacts of PATH must be considered over the ENTIRETY of the project, not just over the small areas of federal lands that it actually traverses.

Concern ID: 25633

Concern Statement: Commenters stated that a precedent for NEPA review of the entire PATH route was set by USFS review of the Jackson’s Ferry transmission line.

Representative Quote(s):

Corr. ID: 309

Organization: Not Specified

Comment ID: 147691 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Many of the arguments we presented during the scoping meetings revolved around this issue. NPS personnel said more than once that the agency doesn’t have the authority to examine the whole line’s impact.

But I have learned since then that when the Jackson’s Ferry transmission line was proposed (southwest Virginia and southeast West Virginia), the USFS conducted an EIS on the entire length of that line, even though only about 12 miles of the 115-mile project ran through Forest Service lands:

“The total length of the electric transmission line originally proposed by the AEP was approximately 115 miles with approximately 12 miles crossing the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests. In preparing the draft environmental impact statement, the federal agencies identified a study area in which alternatives to the proposed action were developed. The study area included land located in the Virginia counties of Botetourt, Roanoke, Craig, Montgomery, Pulaski, Bland and Giles and the West Virginia counties of Monroe, Summers, Mercer and Wyoming.”

Here is a link to a summary of the EIS:
[http://www.govpulse.us/entries/2001/08/06/01-19555/american-electric-power-formerly-appalachian-power-company-transmission-line-construction-jackson-s-](http://www.govpulse.us/entries/2001/08/06/01-19555/american-electric-power-formerly-appalachian-power-company-transmission-line-construction-jackson-s)

I argue that the precedent is established that the NPS and USFS MUST consider the environmental impact of the entire line.

Concern ID: 25635

Concern Statement: Commenters stated that PATH is a connected action and that ROW permits to cross federal land cannot be separated from other federal permits in determining the scope of the EIS.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 412 **Organization:** Not Specified
Comment ID: 147461 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual
Representative Quote: The scope of the currently stated study is too narrow to allow an accurate EIS to be developed and precedent does promote a more robust review than the current 200 foot Right of Way with towers and cables.

Corr. ID: 1067 **Organization:** Loudoun County

Comment ID: 150578 **Organization Type:** County Government

Representative Quote: The EIS should address connected actions and associated impacts of the line beyond the narrow limits of the identified federal lands.

The PATH line is a single project, and the right-of-way through federal lands is needed only because of this larger project. In order to adequately address the environmental impacts and alternatives, the National Park Service (NPS) and its partner agencies need to examine the connected actions of PATH in determining the need, scope and route for this line.

Corr. ID: 1371 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 150201 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: The transmission line project can not be segmented into pieces with some receiving NEPA review and other portions outside NEPA. It is all a connected action that must receive full NEPA review.

Regardless of whether segmentation of PATH is being promoted by the applicant through their piecemeal permit application process, or is being sought by the lead agencies to reduce workload, the right-of-way aspects of the transmission line have been inappropriately separated from the other federal permits required for this project in an attempt the avoid NEPA on the entire transmission line.

Concern ID: 25636

Concern Statement: One commenter predicted that the EIS would set NEPA precedent for future expansions of ROWs through Park lands.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 464 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 149163 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Approval of EIS would set NEPA precedence, and enable following expansions of ROW through Park lands to be EA or CATEX [categorical exclusion], not EIS. This should be evaluated as a cumulative effect.

PM1100—Public Meetings and Outreach

Concern ID: 25638

Concern Statement: Commenters suggested changes to the locations, timing, and format of future public meetings.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 225 **Organization:** Sugarloaf Conservancy

Comment ID: 147164 **Organization Type:**
Conservation/Preservation

Representative Quote: Open mic good BUT TOWN HALL Q & A format would be much better and appreciated for next round of meetings.

Corr. ID: 465 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 149467 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Consider going going later and having weekend meetings. For example, senior citizens do not like driving late or being out late.

Corr. ID: 465 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 149470 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: For next stage of process do not have meetings or send out documents for review between Thanksgiving and New Year's. Citizens are busy during this time and may not be able to respond.

Corr. ID: 465 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 149151 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Meeting times are not convenient for many people (especially in this area). Many people work in Washington DC and Baltimore and don't get home until 7:00. Need to have more flexibility.

Corr. ID: 655 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 150680 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: a scoping meeting should be held in every county which PATH goes through

Corr. ID: 1371 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 150209 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Environmental justice must be considered: when agencies reach out to the public by scheduling meetings within local communities, not at great distances from the impacted communities;

Concern ID: 25640

Concern Statement: Commenters requested individual meetings with interest groups and establishment of a citizen’s advisory group.

Representative Quote(s):

Corr. ID: 604

Organization: Not Specified

Comment ID: 148170 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: A Citizens Advisory Task Force must be created by the NPS, USFS, and ACE to ensure that the concerns of the public citizenry regarding environmental and social impacts, public health, and public policy are properly taken into account in the EIS. This is an established normal practice used during the EIS scoping process by the Federal Government with State Agencies in many states throughout the U.S. (See for example: <http://nepa.energy.gov/1167.htm>, “Mesaba Energy Project FEIS”, DOE/EIS-0382, Dept. of Energy and Minnesota Dept. of Commerce, 28 Nov. 2007, MN PUC Docket: #E6472/GS-06-688.)

Corr. ID: 627

Organization: Sugarloaf Conservancy

Comment ID: 148486 **Organization Type:** Conservation/Preservation

Representative Quote: I would like to make a suggestion that after you’ve digested some of it, to call the representatives of various groups, let’s sit down and talk about all of this. Yes, we’re going to provide you with testimony here, but there’s a lot to be gained, I think, by personally sitting across a desk and talking, just like they did with Allegheny. Give us an opportunity in that same environment. This is wonderful, but we do have a lot of recommendations to give.

Concern ID: 25641

Concern Statement: Commenters suggested additional information on the displays that would be helpful to them.

Representative Quote(s):

Corr. ID: 463

Organization: Not Specified

Comment ID: 149051 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Show existing transmission lines on map.

Corr. ID: 464 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 149116 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: want summary of RTEP in layman’s terms

Corr. ID: 465 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 149491 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Show the height and width of ROWs and the number of options that are proposed for lines on federal and private lands.

Corr. ID: 466 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 150021 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Want to see a flow chart of NEPA process on the posters next time that shows scoping, Draft EIS, Final EIS, and the RODs for each agency that come out of the process.

Corr. ID: 466 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 150028 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Drinking water/springs/streams – note these on maps.

Corr. ID: 1258 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 148805 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: In our technological age, it would have been helpful to identify key “viewshed” areas and super-imposed the appropriate sized tower for a better sense of the towers’ impact on a site. I would also have liked to see photographs taken and presented at the meeting identified as to the place and time of year they were taken.

Concern ID: 25643

Concern Statement: Commenters were concerned about the presence of PATH representatives at public meetings.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 1222 **Organization:** StopPATH WV

Comment ID: 150174 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: I realize that the scoping meetings were “public” meetings, however, I contend that PATH is not “the public” in this instance, but “the applicant”. As the applicant, they have and will continue to enjoy other avenues to have their concerns regarding this matter heard. In fact, I’m sure they will be heard from extensively and continuously by the responsible agencies as this long process plays out. The citizens, however, are limited to public comment meetings and submittal of written comments by certain due dates. I hope it was not PATH’s intention to (1) hamper this process; (2) have the earliest possible opportunity to “fix” anything that they feel could be damaging to their case; and (3) to gather intelligence and attempt to intimidate their opposition; but I honestly can’t see any other reason for some of their actions.

PN3000—Purpose and Need: Scope of the Analysis

Concern ID: 25648

Concern Statement: Commenters questioned the proposed scope of the analysis, given the extent of federal wetlands permitting, and stated that the underlying need for the PATH project should be included.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 466 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 150011 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: If federal permits are required for wetland and water crossings which are outside Monongahela National Forest and National Park crossings, why isn’t the whole line being looked at in the EIS?

Corr. ID: 1068 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 151357 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: That the applicants have so far eluded the requirements of NEPA and the EIS in obtaining the incentive awards granted by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission without any analysis under NEPA is no excuse for the NPS and cooperating agencies' to ignore the "underlying purpose and need" of PATH at this stage in the decision process.

Corr. ID: 1371 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 150199 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: the SCOPE is defined by the extent of possible impacts of a project. The scope must be defined during the scoping process, not before the scoping process as has been attempted by limiting the EIS to the project's footprint on federal lands. In any case, the vast extent of federal permits needed for this project make it clear that federal permitting of this project is not limited to federal lands.

PO4000—Park Operations: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives

Concern ID: 25649

Concern Statement: Commenters expressed concern about possible effects of PATH on park operations and urged consideration of the alternatives Dominion Virginia Power proposed to PJM, which would reduce impacts to the parks.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 249 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 147291 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: The Mt. Storm – Doubs 500kV line, which is the 500kV line currently crossing the Appalachian Trail, Harpers Ferry National Park and the C & O Canal National Park adjacent to PATH's expected route, was built in 1964, nearly 40 years ago. Rebuilding of this line would not require additional right-of-way, site disturbance or lengthy closures of park property for construction and would not present the significant impact of the addition of a new 765kV transmission line crossing the parks.

Corr. ID: 252 **Organization:** STOPPATH WV, Inc.

Comment ID: 147523 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Safety and reliability concerns—transmission lines and towers are subject to failure during extreme weather conditions such as tornados or ice storms, which could result in long-term closure of the park and/or forest while repairs are made.

Due to the many expected long-term hazards in the parks and forest created by PATH, it may be prudent for the NPS and NFS to post permanent warning signs for visitors approaching PATH's crossing of the area.

Corr. ID: 1067 **Organization:** Loudoun County

Comment ID: 150577 **Organization Type:** County Government

Representative Quote: The EIS should consider the associated actions of the County and others to enhance the historic, scenic and recreational federal lands directly affected by the PATH proposal.

Loudoun County has taken a number of actions to protect these resources, as part of an overall effort to enhance the rural and scenic qualities of this historic area.

PP1100—PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process

Concern ID: 25701

Concern Statement: Commenters were concerned that NERC, state agencies, and state PSCs are either not responsible for or unable to evaluate impacts and alternatives to PATH, or to enforce conditions of state environmental permits.

Representative Quote(s):

Corr. ID: 241 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 147378 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: NERC accurately describes itself on its web site as “a self-regulatory, non-government organization which has statutory responsibility to regulate bulk power system users, owners, and operators through the adoption and

enforcement of standards for fair, ethical and efficient practices.” NERC has absolutely no responsibility to evaluate and review PATH’s impacts and alternatives.

Neither do state public service commissions or environmental agencies have these broad responsibilities. As citizens in W. Va., Md and Va know from experience, each state institution reviews impacts and alternatives that relate to its own jurisdiction; they do not analyze multi-state impacts of and alternatives to PATH.

Corr. ID: 1078 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 151312 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: I am particularly concerned with the impact on non-federal land because of the history of the company that will construct PATH. This is the same company that has responsibility for clearing the TRIAL line. In constructing TRAIL, the company has violated many of the agreements with the WV Public Service Commission. Specifically, it has cleared a wider right of way than stipulated, cut too close to streams, and failed to follow other best management practices. I am concerned they will also fail to follow agreed upon best management practices in the case of PATH particularly on non-federal land with limited resources for enforcement.

Corr. ID: 1088 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 150679 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: No one is there to stop it. No one is there to be an advocate for the environment. No one is speaking up and protecting the wildlife, whose habitats are being destroyed. No one is willing to take a stand and demand change. The PSC has stated they don’t have the resources to enforce any of these blatant violations that are taking place.

Concern ID: 25702

Concern Statement: Commenters were concerned that state PSC decisions will come before the EIS analysis is complete. Commenters were also concerned that FERC “backstop authority” would force PSCs into approvals of the project.(See Concern 25664, PP1300 – PATH Project: Other Federal Permit and Review Process)

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 575 **Organization:** Not Specified
Comment ID: 147608 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: the first issue that came to my attention was when I looked at the Environmental Impact Statement time lines for the National Park Service, Forest Service, and I noticed that the draft EIS statement is due in the summer of 2011, and the final EIS is due fall 2012. So there’s just a complete lack of coordination in terms of time lines for the public service commission, and I’m sure that’s going to probably fall in line with the deadlines that will be due in Maryland and Virginia for the PSC to approve or disapprove the PATH project.

And, I quickly noted that the time lines do not at all coincide at least with the West Virginia PSC, Public Service Commission, time lines in that the final decision from the PSC on the PATH line through West Virginia is due in May 2011.

Corr. ID: 645 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 147642 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: I’m very concerned that the public service commission is going to make a decision on whether to improve this or not before this environmental study and comment period is even over.

And that’s traditionally, I think, how these companies work. They move in and they try to push their thing through before the environmental studies can be done. And then they’re there and they’re doing construction and the environmental study hasn’t been done yet. We already have a wind farm on top of the hill. It was there 8 years before the environmental impact study was done and once it was done, it was not good.

Concern ID: 25703

Concern Statement: Commenters were concerned that PATH will take their private property through eminent domain and that they have no recourse.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 646 **Organization:** Not Specified
Comment ID: 147645 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: I don't think it's right to be able to take away something that easily that's been in a family for that many generations. ... I wanted to inherit this land but if the power line takes it, then I guess I can't.... So this is all I have to say, I just do not want it to happen.

PP1200—PATH Project: Park/Forest/Corps Permit and Review Process

Concern ID: 25669

Concern Statement: Commenters requested federal agencies (NPS, USFS, USACE, and possibly EPA and FERC) and their various divisions to work together so that effects are considered as a whole.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 583 **Organization:** StopPath WV, Inc.
Comment ID: 147779 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: they cover the entire 275 mile course of PATH and impact every other mile of land just as they would impact in the national park, so the whole length of the line absolutely needs to be studied.

And, from what I can tell, it's going to take inter-agency coordination to get all of that done.

Apparently there are four different divisions of the Corp of Engineers, and none of whom-- nobody is claiming, or they are very definitively telling me, the Corp is, that they are not doing an EIS in the wetlands and the creeks and the rivers, and yet there is a huge, long list of those entities that the PATH project would cross and would do damage to.

Concern ID: 25670

Concern Statement: Commenters questioned why that ROW widths requested by the applicant are different in sections of the proposed line.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 464 **Organization:** Not Specified
Comment ID: 149215 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual
Representative Quote: Why is 105' added to ROW on NPS land when rest of line is 200'?

Corr. ID: 464 **Organization:** Not Specified
Comment ID: 149181 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual
Representative Quote: Why does PATH ask for 200' ROW but in excess of that in state PUC/SCC applications?
 Will PATH be held accountable to the same 200' ROW requirements at state levels?

PP1300—PATH Project: Other Federal Permit and Review Process

Concern ID: 25663
Concern Statement: Commenters requested a federal agency take jurisdiction of entire project and conduct EIS on the entire line.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 466 **Organization:** Not Specified
Comment ID: 150008 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual
Representative Quote: Deny applications to force FERC to conduct an EIS.

Concern ID: 25664
Concern Statement: Commenters were concerned that the timing of PSC approvals would allow for PSC approval of the project before the potential impacts of the project are identified, studied, and presented in the EIS and were concerned that pressure from FERC would force PSCs into approvals of the project.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 574 **Organization:** Not Specified
Comment ID: 147605 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: I'm concerned in terms of the timing of the report from the Park Service because it's after the PSA, PSC makes its decision. So it's kind of, what happens if the Park Service is greatly concerned about the environmental impact and the PSC approves the application?

Corr. ID: 1069 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 152536 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: The 2005 Energy Policy Act (2005 EPA)... also granted to FERC special powers, referred to as "backstop authority," to abrogate state regulatory authority if state regulators failed to grant certificates of public necessity and convenience to federally mandated transmission projects such as PATH. In all three PATH cases before regulators in Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, this "backstop authority" has intruded on the fair and objective consideration of the PATH project by state public utility commissions, and is a constant presence in their deliberations.

Corr. ID: 1416 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 151260 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: PATH first applied to FERC for a rate incentive authorization in December of 2007. They received this guarantee of how the project would be paid for and implicitly the full force and power of backstopping authority from our federal government before they applied to any of the affected states or federal agencies for permits.

They have used this federal backstopping threat on numerous occasions with our WV Public Service Comm. and have also stated that they "believe in federal siting – especially for EHV backbone transmission infrastructure is the only means of ensuring that critical infrastructure gets developed."

Concern ID: 25665

Concern Statement: Commenters were concerned that the lack of oversight and enforcement over violations in the agreements of maintenance of ROWs for other existing transmission lines would affect how the proposed ROW is maintained.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 570 **Organization:** Not Specified
Comment ID: 147587 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: The other concern I have is with oversight, that, a lot of times, with the TRAIL case especially, we have seen where they have violated what they said they were going to do, and when anybody complains, they're told by everybody this is not our problem, we have no jurisdiction. We'd like to know who will decide when they have violated an agreement or what they were supposed to do and how concretely it is worded so they cannot do that and what the repercussions can be if they do violate the land, especially in the federal area.

PP1400—PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW

Concern ID: 25675

Concern Statement: Commenters were concerned that the construction and maintenance of the proposed ROW will be similar to that of the existing TrAIL ROW and that protocols for proper vegetation will be violated, that vegetation within stream buffers will be removed, and that clearing outside approved ROWs will occur without oversight or enforcement by any regulatory agency.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 5 **Organization:** Not Specified
Comment ID: 146851 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Identified herself as interested private citizen and indicated she had properties by both federal land crossings. Much of her concern was comparing her dissatisfaction with the TrAIL line, which she said was run by Allegheny Power as the PATH is proposed. She indicated the environmental issues such as herbicide use, noise levels, and another parallel line to TrAIL was not needed, clear cutting was occurring on TRAIL and it was against BMP of Class III cutting protocols. She said they were also clear cutting 50-70% of the forest nearer than 100' stream buffer, which is also against their permit conditions. This was creating erosion concerns.

She invited us to visit the TrAIL line a 500kV compared to the 765kV line near the MNF. She wants the team to see for our own eyes what practices are being implemented. This was especially important to her because Allegheny and Dominion are co owners of TrAIL. In addition, AEP and Allegheny are going to be 1st Energy with PATH.

Corr. ID: 463 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 149050 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: ROW clearing beyond what is approved. Enforcement needed (see TRAIL as an example). The ROW shifts during construction after line is approved. Who holds them accountable?

Corr. ID: 661 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 151226 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Well my concern is there doesn't seem to be any oversight with these power lines. For instance, with the TRAIL line, the power companies had promised not to do any class A clearing and you can see by the pictures on our display outside that they clearly did not adhere to that promise. And interveners went to the West Virginia Public Service Commission and said these guys are not doing what they promised and the Public Service Commission said they don't have the staff to back up those rules or to reinforce them.

So it seems to me that all of this horse and pony show is just all for naught if we don't have any personnel anywhere, in any organization who can enforce the rules that have been laid down by the power companies and the Public Service Commission.

Concern ID: 25676

Concern Statement: Commenters were concerned that use of herbicides and aerial spraying of herbicides will result in decreased water quality, increased water pollution, impacts to drinking water, increased health issues in humans and animals, and destruction of downstream or nearby wetlands.

Representative **Corr. ID:** 72 **Organization:** Not Specified

Quote(s):**Comment ID:** 146952 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: There has been increasing use of herbicides as a substitute for mechanical trimming and clearing by utility companies as a means of reducing costs. These herbicides often have significant warnings associated with their use, and have resulted in substantial damage to nearby vegetation and hazards to animals and people as well as creating ugly dead swaths through our countryside and along our roads. For major rights of way, these chemical agents are often sprayed from helicopters with significant potential for overspray and wind induced drift. I hope and expect that the EIS will consider the means used and planned to be used by PATH to both clear and maintain its rights of way and will limit the use of both clear cutting, and the use of chemical herbicides.

Corr. ID: 770 **Organization:** Not Specified**Comment ID:** 147437 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Recently I have been making a fuss over the vegetative treatment under the Dominion 500 kv powerline at Westridge Hills, Harpers Ferry WV (segment 409/410). I am not and have not been happy with the method of treatment Dominion has applied to keeping the vegetation under control. In 2008 they used a large rotobarrel machine that ripped the tree roots up out of the ground in the wettest time of the season leaving rutted areas.

Now in 2010 they have reappeared with a tractor bush hog that has thrashed and knocked over the brush leaving exposed soil. Also they have side trimmed mature trees in the driest/hottest time of the year which will likely stress these trees heavily.

I don't believe this is an environmentally conscience manner to care for our public lands. While they do have an easement to maintain this area, we should have a voice in how they perform their work and to what satisfaction level they leave our lands. I am very interested in seeing some better method of involvement with the continued maintenance of these areas.

As the land owner, a National Park and interested environmental agency we should be able to have a voice in the method of treatment whether it be controlled spraying, hand trimming or mechanical equipment.

This leads into my future area of concern. PATH.

Concern ID: 25679

Concern Statement: Commenters were concerned that clearing and maintenance of the ROW will result in loss and fragmentation of wildlife habitat and habitat for threatened and endangered species, the introduction of and spread of invasive and nuisance species, disturbed and exposed soils, erosion, decrease in water quality, and noise.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 465 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 149182 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Consider impacts such as scenic impacts, future expansion, soil and land disturbance and compaction and vegetation impacts, non-native invasive species impacts, wildlife impacts, temporary versus permanent impacts, wildlife migrations route impact, safety (fire, drought, insects).

Concern ID: 25680

Concern Statement: Commenters were concerned that the methods of clearing and maintaining the ROW by using herbicides, and heavy equipment would lead to rutted areas, disturbed and exposed soils, erosion, and stressed adjacent vegetation.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 236 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 147251 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Increased use of heavy equipment to maintain transmission lines and keep transmission lines deforested. Increased noise from equipment saws, pollution from equipment, carbon dioxide, heavy metals, danger of gas and oil waste on park land greater use of defoliant

Concern ID: 25681

Concern Statement: Commenters requested that plans be developed to ensure that vegetation is kept low, and not clear cut, bioassessments are conducted prior to clearing, erosion control BMPs are specified, to prevent introduction and spread of invasive species, and to manage some areas as grasslands.

Representative Quote(s):**Corr. ID:** 606**Organization:** Town of Lovettsville**Comment ID:** 148195 **Organization Type:** Town or City Government

Representative Quote: As far as easements are concerned, please stay in the existing easements rather than create new ones. And if you have to cross the forest or if you have to increase the width of the easements that already exist, then don't clear cut but instead leave the vegetation grow, let the smaller trees grow and it would be so much less intrusive.

SA1100—Study Area: Increase Study Area to Surrounding Properties**Concern ID:** 25656

Concern Statement: Commenters requested that the EIS scope be expanded to include analysis of federally protected resources on private or non-federal lands; areas affected by the John Amos Power Plant; private or non-federal land adjacent to federal land; non-federal land with viewsheds of federal land; and nearby state parks.

Representative Quote(s):**Corr. ID:** 243**Organization:** Not Specified**Comment ID:** 147367 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Regarding the placement of towers at both the western and eastern boundaries of the Appalachian Trail property shown in the above referenced Work Plan and referred to as not on park property and therefore not a part of the application, there are no guarantees that construction activity to erect these towers will not encroach onto park property.

Corr. ID: 465**Organization:** Not Specified**Comment ID:** 149649 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: I live on Hile Run and am concerned about impacts to private land near the proposed crossing that is approximately one-half to one mile away. This should be considered in the environmental analysis.

SA1200—Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route

Concern ID: 25599**Concern Statement:** Commenters contend that NPS, USFS and USACE have a legal obligation under NEPA to study the environmental impact of the entire 276-mile route proposed by PATH.**Representative Quote(s):****Corr. ID:** 619**Organization:** EarthJustice**Comment ID:** 148383**Organization Type:** Non-Governmental

Representative Quote: Federal law requires the Park Service to look beyond the boundaries of National Park land itself to consider the adverse environmental impacts of the PATH line as a whole. NEPA does not permit the Park Service to constrain its analysis to only the portions of the PATH line that cross public lands. Federal courts have routinely found that right of ways over federal lands are inextricably intertwined with the developments that they facilitate. In addition to the PATH line there are at least three other high voltage power lines currently slated to cross the Appalachian Trail in other national park and national forest land. With all these proposed transmission lines crisscrossing so many Park Service units, the National Park Service is now a central player in the transmission planning process for the region. As such, it holds a legal responsibility to study the environmental impact of that process as a whole and not in fractured segments disconnected from each other. The excessively narrow focus of the proposed scope does not meet the agency's legal obligation under NEPA.

Corr. ID: 1226**Organization:** EarthJustice**Comment ID:** 150389 **Organization Type:** Non-Governmental

Representative Quote: Because the PATH project cannot be built as proposed without authorizations from the National Park Service, the National Forest Service, and the Army Corps of Engineers, the project as a whole must be subject to NEPA review. Clearing, construction, and road-building in the Parks and on the Monongahela National Forest has no independent utility apart from the PATH line. Nor does the filling of wetlands along the 276-mile length of the proposed PATH route.

Corr. ID: 1371**Organization:** Not Specified**Comment ID:** 150202 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: One of the first steps in an EIS is to define the Area of Potential Effect (APE) and the Area of Impact (AI or AOI) for the many resources that may be effected by the proposed project. While that process is somewhat dependent on input from scoping, it can not occur if the area is limited by inadequate definition of the project. Clear definition of the transmission line project, which is a single connected action, must be established before scoping and definition of areas of impact can be defined. Inadequate definition of the project or segmentation of the project to carve off portions to avoid NEPA review prevent appropriate definition of APEs and AIs for the potentially effected resources.

Concern ID: 25671

Concern Statement: Commenters stated that the EIS should evaluate the entire route because the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as a cooperating agency is responsible for permits to disturb many wetlands and streams along the entire 276-mile route.

Representative Quote(s):

Corr. ID: 259 **Organization:** STOPPATH WV, Inc.

Comment ID: 147588 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: We believe the National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service should conduct the Environmental Impact Study along the length of the entire line. Pollution and degradation of the water quality of our creeks, streams and rivers has no boundaries. Deforestation, destruction of riparian buffer zones and aerial spraying of herbicides will occur within and outside the Federal lands along the route filed for PATH. Pollutants entering bodies of water above federal lands will flow into the water passing through the federal lands impacting flora, fauna, fish, wildlife and endangered species.

Corr. ID: 623 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 148458 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: PATH's Line Route Evaluation Reports (LRE) lists 325 crossing of streams or rivers by the transmission wires. Based on the 200-foot-wide Right of Way (ROW), some quick calculations reveal that this is over 12 miles of waterway being directly affected by PATH. Factoring in a reasonable number of additional stream crossings needed for access roads brings us to well over 400 crossings. Each of these crossings will need a permit from the Army Corps of Engineers (ACE), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) also has responsibility for the protection

of these waters. It seems reasonable to me that the EIS process should include these two agencies, in addition to the already-included Forest Service (FS), and encompass the entirety of the PATH route. Water pollution, due to both construction activities and ongoing ROW herbicide applications, can reasonably be expected to affect land, including Federally-owned land, far beyond PATH itself. PATH's 275-mile-long, 200-foot-wide ROW will be a 6666-acre swath through West Virginia, Virginia, and Maryland, crossing numerous watersheds. Based on the PATH owners' ongoing construction activities on their Trans-Allegheny Interstate Line (TrAIL), we can expect ROW clearing down to the mineral earth all the way to the water's edge (www.psc.state.wv.us/scripts/WebDocket/tblCaseActivitiesList.cfm?CaseID=39012). Additionally, once PATH is built, herbicides will be used to keep the 6666-acre ROW clear. Having the EIS process encompass the entirety of the PATH route seems necessary to assess the regional effects of such widespread herbicide use.

Concern ID: 25672

Concern Statement: Commenters felt that NPS, USFS, and USACE have a moral responsibility to evaluate the entire route because there is no other federal or state agency that will do so. Some urged that NPS and its partners advocate for another agency to study the entire route, if they themselves are constrained from doing so.

Representative Quote(s):

Corr. ID: 465 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 149707 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: The National Park Service and US Forest Service need to find a federal champion for this project. Even if it doesn't fall within your mission to evaluate the entire power line, you could be a conduit for environmental justice. Could you go to the EPA or others and tell them there is a serious need for oversight of environmental justice? NPS and USFS don't have to be the champion but they can facilitate the creation of one!

Corr. ID: 623 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 148455 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: PATH runs 275 miles through West Virginia, Virginia, and Maryland. Each state has a distinct and different approval process, and the PATH owners have done a poor job in coordinating these three processes. In their 15-month-

old case before the West Virginia Public Service Commission (WV-PSC) PATH has requested multiple delays in the hearing schedule, the latest pushing the decisions deadline out to July 29, 2011. They withdrew their case before the Virginia State Corporation Commission (VA-SCC) in January and have yet to file another. In Maryland, after rejecting the first application, the Public Service Commission (MD-PSC) last month accepted a second application.

The NPS, in scoping the Federal EIS, is in the unique and vital position of being the only entity that can look at the entire PATH project. This is a HUGE three-state construction project with a direct footprint on 6,666 acres of land and 12 miles of waterways, and a demonstrable environmental impact on tens of thousands of acres of neighboring lands, some of which is owned by the Federal Government. The EIS must, by any standard of reasonableness, look at the entirety of the PATH route.

Corr. ID: 628 **Organization:** Appalachian Trail Conservancy

Comment ID: 148708 **Organization Type:**
Conservation/Preservation

Representative Quote: In its 2006 response to the Department of Energy's (DOE's) National Interest Electric Transmission Congestion Study and the 2007 response to the proposed designations of National Interest Electric Transmission Corridors (NIETC), the Conservancy sought assurances from DOE that the social and environmental costs of such national and regional projects would be assessed in a full, programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that thoroughly analyzes alternatives for responding to the electric power needs within any NIETC, INCLUDING conservation, demand-side or net-metering and other mitigation, and to evaluate any transmission lines, assuming that they are determined to be "the only prudent and feasible alternative to meet an over-riding public need, as demonstrated in a thorough and detailed analysis of alternatives." DOE declined, contending that environmental effects would be analyzed once corridors were selected. Now, the National Park Service and its federal partners are constrained to analyzing impacts associated with specific route alternatives, promoted by the industry, without a full-spectrum analysis of alternatives, risking the sacrifice of our most sacred places, our national parks and forests. In contrast ATC believes it is imperative that federal land managers broaden the scope of the proposed EIS.

Corr. ID: 1068 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 151349 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: speaking for the undersigned citizens concerned about the impacts of PATH in northern Virginia, the NPS must ensure that its PATH EIS analyzes all significant impacts of the entire PATH project, and its reasonable alternatives. NEPA, federal case law, good government, and the honored service and reputation of the NPS require no less.

Corr. ID: 1461 **Organization:** Sierra Club

Comment ID: 151675 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Focusing solely on a few miles of federal land is unconscionable – and violates the letter and spirit of NEPA. You need to look a the WHOLE PICTURE.

Concern ID: 25690

Concern Statement: Commenters believed that the EIS should evaluate the entire route because resources and ecosystems within and outside park and forest boundaries are interconnected. The parks and forest will be affected by what happens outside their boundaries, even at a distance.

Representative Quote(s):

Corr. ID: 243 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 147360 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: I question why “additional” construction specifications to protect the environment are only applicable to federal property and do not apply universally to the entire PATH project out of a genuine desire to protect the environment. The very small areas of federal property, in relation to the project as a whole, do not exist in a vacuum, but are a part of the larger environment. Changes to the larger environment will affect park property and therefore the entire length of the PATH line should be included in the EIS.

Corr. ID: 651 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 147294 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: I would think that the National Park Service should develop an Environmental Impact Statement on the entire 276 miles in West Virginia, Virginia and Maryland because the above-mentioned forest and parks are not isolated areas but will be affected by the surrounding ecological destruction to the land, water and air.

Corr. ID: 664 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 151255 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: The forest service and the park service and the army corps absolutely need to include the proposed PATH line in their EIS. A forest doesn't stop at an imaginary boundary. If this giant line is not good for a forest and wildlife on one hillside, it's not good for a forest on the other side of the boundary.

Everyone lives downstream. If this line is built, it will cross over streams and other waterways. These waters and riparian areas are directly and negatively impacted not only at the crossing point, but also downstream.

SA1300—Study Area: Increase Study Area within Parks/Forest

Concern ID: 25653

Concern Statement: Commenters requested that EIS scope be expanded to additional areas within the MNF and the parks to consider indirect and cumulative impacts of the action.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 1310 **Organization:** Piedmont Environmental Council

Comment ID: 150292 **Organization Type:** Non-Governmental

Representative Quote: Impacts on federal resources extend beyond 2.5 miles-cumulative and indirect must be assessed. The affected units are not simply the two and one half miles directly impacted by the tower structures.

SA1400—Study Area: Retain Narrow Study Area

Concern ID: 25646

Concern Statement: The PATH companies and several individuals expressed support for the EIS scope and study area as described in public scoping materials.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 464 **Organization:** Not Specified
Comment ID: 149173 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Agree with the narrow focus of the EIS.

Corr. ID: 622 **Organization:** Counsel to the PATH Companies

Comment ID: 148436 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Focusing the scope of the NEPA analysis on the assessment of direct, indirect and cumulative effects of the proposed grant of right-of-way authorizations is consistent with governing NEPA precedent. Particularly, NEPA “focuses on activities of the federal government and does not require federal review of the environmental consequences of private decisions or actions, or those of state or local governments.” Further, the courts have long recognized that issuance of a federal permit or authorization relating to a particular portion or aspect of a larger project does not “federalize” or require review of the entire project under NEPA. Rather, the NEPA review remains focused on those activities over which the federal agencies have control or jurisdiction.

Neither the NPS nor USFS has the legal discretion or authority to approve and authorize construction of the entire PATH Project. Further, there is no federal funding planned for the PATH Project or any other federal involvement which would otherwise transform the entire construction of the project into a federal action. To the contrary, the siting and construction of the PATH Project is primarily a matter of state jurisdiction. In West Virginia, Virginia and Maryland, the primary jurisdiction to approve the siting, construction, and operation of transmission facilities is held by the respective state commissions. Here, West Virginia, Virginia and Maryland have jurisdiction over the project and either are, or will be, in varying stages of reviewing whether to authorize construction of the project within their respective state borders.

SE4000—Socioeconomics: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives**Concern ID:** 25234**Concern Statement:** Several commenters felt that minimizing the PATH ROW on forest land unfairly places more of the route on private land and would disproportionately affect the tax base in Tucker County.**Representative Quote(s):****Corr. ID:** 647**Organization:** Not Specified**Comment ID:** 147650 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: So I just don't think it's fair because here in Tucker County, our tax base is very low, we have national forests and a couple big, private corporations that own 67% of it and every time they take some private land for this, they erode the tax base. We're talking about private land that is, that can and may be developed, houses and so forth on it, versus national forests will never be developed. The only economic impact the national forest has that would amount to anything it harvesting the timber.

People, some of these people will argue that tourists spend some money and they do, but still there's parts of the national forest, in my opinion, will never be logged. Will never have no trees cut on it and a lot of this ground, I know it personally, there will never be anybody on it except the locals that hunt for ginseng. That's just about it because a lot of it is very inaccessible. Even the roads on the national forest that go there, you can't do anything but walk over them

Corr. ID: 1069**Organization:** Not Specified**Comment ID:** 151174 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Relocating PATH out of federal lands, as a mitigation technique will increase negative impacts on local communities and land owners.

In its initial information on the PATH EIS process, the NPS has stated that it will consider the relocation of the PATH line away from federal lands and scenic areas as a viable alternative to constructing PATH in its current location

Both in terms of public policy and economic justice, the NPS and USFS should not be in the business of placing additional burdens on private land owners, local communities and county government, particularly in the low income areas of West Virginia crossed by the proposed PATH project.

Concern ID: 25264

Concern Statement: Many commenters stated that, by clearing large ROWs and building huge towers, projects like PATH and TrAIL are harmful to the tourism-based economy of West Virginia.

Representative **Corr. ID:** 234 **Organization:** Not Specified

Quote(s): **Comment ID:** 147198 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: State quality of life – this line would seem to potentially jeopardize land/air quality and yet not generate jobs or other real local economic gain. In fact it would mar one of the key economic sources- our beautiful scenic views, which attract tourists from over the world.

Corr. ID: 247 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 147395 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Tucker County struggles to survive through best management practices with forestry and farming and an economy that relies on tourism specific to natural resources and the landscape. To be a pass through roadway for transmission lines will destroy much of our local economy. Our tax base is struggling as it is, to install these towers would further destroy the economy and morale of the citizens.

Corr. ID: 256 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 147558 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: There may be no more important economic activity in Jefferson County, West Virginia, than tourism.

The potential impact of the Potomac Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH) on this sector can't be overstated.

I'd like to call particular attention to one event, Freedom's Run, a five-distance set of races, including a marathon that passes through four national parks – Harpers Ferry, the C&O Canal, Antietam National Battlefield, and the Potomac Heritage Trail. The inaugural event in 2009 attracted several thousand

participants. The construction of PATH may threaten the event, and it would cast a permanent pall over participants.

While the National Park Service presumably will evaluate the impact of PATH on Harpers Ferry NHP, it should also consider the effect the transmission line will have on all the tourism-related activities in the county. Visitors to Harpers Ferry are likely to come to Charles Town to see the courthouse (site of John Brown’s trial), or visit the casino, or tour one or more of the historic Washington family homes, or drive to Shepherdstown.

***Harpers Ferry will not be such an attractive destination for visitors if Jefferson County becomes a sacrifice zone for PATH, and the county as a whole will suffer.

Corr. ID: 593 **Organization:** National Parks Conservation Association

Comment ID: 147816 **Organization Type:** Conservation/Preservation

Representative Quote: Local communities would be negatively affected by the construction of the powerlines; both from the massive towers themselves and the new network of access roads that heavy machinery and maintenance vehicles would routinely utilize. If this resource is degraded, not only could it impact parked based tourism, but it could also negatively impact the local quality of life and thus local economic development.

Concern ID: 25564

Concern Statement: Commenters stated that the PATH project (along with TrAIL) threatens a traditional way of life in West Virginia.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 466 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 150080 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Tourism is a large and growing industry (after coal) and this project takes away from job growth, growing tax base (larger than coal) and future of our children and Appalachian culture.

Corr. ID: 1309 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 150132 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: As you can see this line will not only affect the National Forest but will affect all of the area surrounding the forest, its people, its property, streams and the way of life for thousands in our area. You must do studies for the entire length of the line. Not just the area where the line crosses National forest. This is why the power companies did not do a straight line from beginning to end of the line. The line goes north to avoid the National forest lands so they could deal with private land owners and not the National Forest lands.

Concern ID: 25566

Concern Statement: Commenters were concerned that PATH would threaten the tax base in West Virginia, both by taking personal property and by reducing the values of real property located near the transmission line. Many people were worried about the potential for their own property to lose its value.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 253 **Organization:** STOPPATH WV, Inc.
Comment ID: 147527 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: From John Amos PATH is proposed to run approx. 276 miles with 225 miles, or 82%, being in WV. These 225 miles will pass through 14 of WV's 55 counties, and result in over 6,000 acres of private land being seized. The 200 ft wide right-of-way will decrease property values, and permanently render timber land and valuable building locations unusable. Condemnation suits will result in homes being taken and the 160 ft tall towers will destroy the valuable scenic vistas that are the landscape of central WV. The land is a treasure to most of us in a state where jobs do not pay as well as other locations.

Corr. ID: 612 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 148318 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: The impacts are significant. They include [...]the lost property values of businesses and farms along the transmission line, the lost revenue to local governments. That includes the impact of the substation amidst 1300 homes in Maryland.

Concern ID: 25572

Concern Statement: Commenters felt it was unfair that ratepayers all along the PATH route would be charged higher rates to fund transmission service they would not benefit from themselves.

Representative Quote(s):

Corr. ID: 248 **Organization:** U.S. Congress

Comment ID: 147399 **Organization Type:** Federal Government

Representative Quote: As I have said several times, building massive transmission lines is an issue of critical importance in my congressional district. It directly affects thousands of my constituents who live in the vicinity of these planned lines and those who will pay higher rates to fund increased transmission service that will benefit areas other than Virginia.

I also do not understand why Virginia ratepayers should foot the bill to help power homes and businesses in New Jersey and New York.

Corr. ID: 253 **Organization:** STOPPATH WV, Inc.

Comment ID: 147530 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: The costs to build PATH will not fall entirely on the end users in the east and the PATH power companies. The FERC has guaranteed 100% recovery of costs incurred by PATH prior to operation, and a 14.3% Return on Equity. FERC has ordered this cost recovery based on the “postage-stamp” methodology, wherein all transmission service customers in a region pay a uniform rate per unit-of-service. This means that although WV rate payers will not use PATH power, we will be required to pay for it in our electricity rates.

Concern ID: 25574

Concern Statement: Commenters stated that both the U.S. Forest Service and private landowners would lose revenues from harvesting timber and other resources in new PATH ROWs.

Representative Quote(s):

Corr. ID: 540 **Organization:** Sierra Club

Comment ID: 147471 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: My In-Law Family has been in the forestry business for over 50 years. The PATH is threatening some of our own family tracts, & we are tired of giving up our forests to ROW after ROW. This by far is the biggest, most destructive we have faced

Corr. ID: 572 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 147484 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: The U.S. Forest Service and private landowners will lose rights to timber, minerals and other resources. Some families have been sustainably harvesting their timber and resources for generations. They rely on this income.

SP1100—State Parks Impact of Proposal and Alternatives

Concern ID: 25445

Concern Statement: National, State and Regional parks are sacrosanct and should not be disturbed in any way, in particular to extent of the Proposed Action.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 231 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 147183 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: The National and State parks are sacrosanct and should not be disturbed in any way, shape, or form—EVER.

SS4000—Soundscapes: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives

Concern ID: 25456

Concern Statement: Noise pollution from 740kVa lines would be audible enough to exceed most local noise ordinances resulting in human health and wildlife habitat impacts.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 236 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 147257 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: 750kVa lines have noise pollution, noise generated is greater than most town noise ordinances – extreme stress on natural habitat and humans

Concern ID: 25457

Concern Statement: Potential for permanent impacts from construction as a result of extreme noise generation (blasting and heavy equipment)

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 236 **Organization:** Not Specified
Comment ID: 147260 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Construction of new transmission towers and lines may permanently damage the environment, water supply and flora and fauna due to heavy equipment, tree clearing, earth moving, extreme noise generation and dust

Corr. ID: 1226 **Organization:** Earthjustice

Comment ID: 150377 **Organization Type:** Non-Governmental

Representative Quote: Moreover, the surface disturbance and noise associated with building, operating, and maintaining this high-voltage power infrastructure is plainly inconsistent with protecting natural resources and visitor experience in the Parks.

Concern ID: 25458

Concern Statement: During construction of PATH, visitors will experience construction noise, dust and disturbance.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 252 **Organization:** STOPPATH WV, Inc.
Comment ID: 147518 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: During construction of PATH, visitors will experience construction noise, dust and disturbance, as well as temporary loss of use of portions of the parks and forests. Due to their design and use as through trails, the Appalachian Trail and C & O Canal will require closures or construction expense and the environmental disturbance of detours around construction activity.

Concern ID: 25459

Concern Statement: Audible noise from EMF during operation of the Proposed Action is not safe for the public.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 463 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 148945 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Audible noise/EMF are not safe for public. Signs or other warning markers should be present if line goes through NPS and USFS lands.

Concern ID: 25460

Concern Statement: Noise from construction machinery and maintenance vehicles will negatively impact wildlife communication, habitat utilization, and reproductive success. Crackling powerline corona are also a concern.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 593 **Organization:** National Parks Conservation Association

Comment ID: 147814 **Organization Type:** Conservation/Preservation

Representative Quote: The significant enlargement of transmission infrastructure through the four park units also poses a myriad of negative impacts on wildlife. While it is clear that noise from construction machinery and maintenance vehicles will negatively impact wildlife communication, habitat utilization, and reproductive success, less may be known regarding the possible harm created by the increase in crackling powerline corona.

Corr. ID: 1076 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 152780 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Animals would not be able to graze on it because of high voltage. When you ride a horse near the existing 638 kV lines, it spooks and tries to dump you because of the sizzling noise, which they hear hundreds of feet away. The hair on your arm stands straight up.

Concern ID: 25461

Concern Statement: Increased human encroachment in the form of existing power lines strung across the area and traffic noise from local highways reduces the potential for the restorative and beneficial qualities found in natural settings.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 603 **Organization:** Not Specified
Comment ID: 148101 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: The PATH ROW will damage the view shed that attracts people visiting national parks, hike remote trails and wilderness in national forests. Each time permanent human structures are placed upon parkland, it impairs the potential enjoyment and experience for present and future generations. Increased human encroachment in the form of existing power lines strung across the area and traffic noise from local highways reduces the potential for the restorative and beneficial qualities found in natural settings. The need for “nature exposure” is well documented; visitors who come from the nearby heavily populated urban and suburban regions need more places where there are no modern encroachments.

SU1100—Sustainability and PATH Project

Concern ID: 25645

Concern Statement: Commenters called for more sustainable approaches to meeting the need for reliable electricity than the PATH project.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 260 **Organization:** STOPPATH WV, Inc.
Comment ID: 147595 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: With the federal push for renewable energy sources, new rules to cut emissions from coal fired powered plants and the reduction of use of fossil fuels, the PATH project is a huge investment (\$2.1 billion) not vested in a clean energy future.

Corr. ID: 388 **Organization:** Sierra Club

Comment ID: 147904 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: If the PATH lines are permitted they will exert a heavy toll on our energy future, keeping us locked to dirty coal for the distant future. The \$2 billion dollar project will also be

disastrous for the residents of nearby Kemptown, MD, where the largest substation in the U.S. will be located. This substation, right in the middle of a highly populated area, is to be the terminus for PATH. This makes no sense whatsoever.

Corr. ID: 627 **Organization:** Sugarloaf Conservancy

Comment ID: 148487 **Organization Type:**
Conservation/Preservation

Representative Quote: And finally, no one wants the lights to go out. That's not what anyone here wants. But what we do want, is if there is a need for correction to the grid, let's do it in the least costly manner, let's do it so that environmental considerations are taken into consideration, and PATH does neither.

TE4000—Threatened and Endangered Species: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives

Concern ID: 25465

Concern Statement: Commenters are concerned that ROE clear cutting, road construction, and herbicide use will negatively impact rare, threatened, and endangered plant and animal species including amphibians, birds, reptiles, and fish by removing habitat of species we may not even know about; by destroying unique habitats; and by taking of the species themselves. Request input from the state and by the USFWS to enforce the Endangered Species Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 610 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 148299 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: The PATH line affects the environmental conditions of the entire area that it runs through, and not just select areas. Certain mountains host endangered species while an adjacent mountain will not or may prove to be inadequate to host such a species (ex. flying squirrels). A full EIS should address the impact that PATH will have on protected species such as the flying squirrel, amongst all other uniquely WV, protected and endangered species.

VE4000—Visitor Experience: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives**Concern ID:** 25650**Concern Statement:** Commenters were concerned that the tall towers and clear cut ROW will impact visitor experience by reducing the potential for restorative qualities of the public lands to visitors from more urbanized areas and by impairing the potential for enjoyment as a result of degraded viewsheds of both natural landscape and historical overlooks; construction noise, dust, and disturbances; temporary loss of use of trails; herbicide drift from aerial spraying of ROW; reduced educational opportunities; fear of walking under high powered lines; an increase in regional air pollution and haze; and disruption of the natural setting in the parks and forest.**Representative Quote(s):****Corr. ID:** 254**Organization:** Potomac Appalachian Trail Club**Comment ID:** 147544 **Organization Type:** Recreational Groups**Representative Quote:** We would finally like to emphasize certain quality of life concerns which are degraded by this large new addition to our infrastructure. We are experts at providing a natural and wilderness experience to our many users. The addition of this power line would degrade that experience by not only additional impact to the Appalachian Trail and the surrounding parks but by marring the landscape around these national treasures. All the parks mentioned are narrow in actual land maintained and depend on the surrounding landscape to enhance the visitor experience. All of these parks enhance the quality of life to the surrounding residents by providing recreation and protection of natural surroundings. All these aspect to the quality of life would be affected by this large and intrusive power line.

Corr. ID: 593**Organization:** National Parks Conservation Association**Comment ID:** 147810 **Organization Type**
Conservation/Preservation

Representative Quote: In developing the EIS, the NPS should closely examine how educational opportunities and the interpretation of park resources would be affected by construction activities and the presence of massive new transmission infrastructure. The NPS also needs to consider how the project may impact overall visitation.

Corr. ID: 656 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 151183 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: The scale of the mountains is such that putting these power lines, it is going to ruin the aesthetics of the nearby property. So it's not only the reality that it could affect the aesthetics of the Mon forest, enjoying the Mon forest as well as tourists, but it also may affect those of us who run farms in the area and want to feed people in the area.

This is a photo of Limestone Mountain, which is the name of my farm, but my farm is actually on another mountain and it has a great view of Limestone Mountain Farm. The proposed, preferred route is going to be right here.

So it's going to be near where I plan to build a house.

Corr. ID: 664 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 151258 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: Please don't let it cross the Appalachian Trail. I've hiked the trail in it's entirety and it's the only strip of green forest along the east coast. It's a refuge for beautiful flora and fauna and for people too. People who live in busy, built up, paved cities go to the Appalachian Trail for their souls. If you allow this PATH transmission line or the next line to be built, there will be nothing to distinguish the two.

VQ4000—Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives

Concern ID: 25516

Concern Statement: Commenters are concerned about adverse visual impacts from clear cutting of ROWs, tall towers, and lights on towers on resources such as historical settings, sites, and viewsheds; on views to and from the Appalachian Trail NST, Harpers Ferry NHP, C&O Canal NHP, and Monongahela National Forest; on scenic landscapes and vistas that attract tourists; and on rural viewsheds.

Representative Quote(s):

Corr. ID: 464

Organization: Not Specified

Comment ID: 149124 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Permanent visual impact from 160-foot tall towers in National Parks. NPS's fundamental purpose is to "conserve the scenery" of Parks. No mitigation measures exist for 16-story tall transmission tower.

Corr. ID: 1086

Organization: Not Specified

Comment ID: 151055 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: The Monongahela National Forest and lands owned by the National Park Service currently provide scenic vistas that cannot be enjoyed by visitors in most other areas. The reason why the National Park Service preserves areas is precisely because they constitute a relatively unspoiled example of a special resource (<http://www.nps.gov/legacy/criteria.html>). The National Forest Service states its dedication is to restore and enhance landscapes, protect and enhance water resources, and develop climate change resiliency (<http://www.fs.fed.us/>).

Corr. ID: 1365

Organization: Not Specified

Comment ID: 150098 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: If you ruin the scenic beauty, and the environment is affected our tourists will not come to see this place any more, and that means direct financial impacts to the local economy and the local residents pertaining to jobs. National Forestlands were set aside to be protected so that they stay beautiful for future generations, not so power companies can plow paths through them and bring the modern world into natural beauty.

Concern ID: 25518

Concern Statement: Commenters are concerned that the number and height of towers shown in maps and in photo simulations are misleading or incorrect.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 243 **Organization:** Not Specified
Comment ID: 147373 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual
Representative Quote: The photo simulations provided as Attachment E do not appear to be to scale if the existing towers to the East of the Trail are between 74–99 ft. for the 500kV line and 60 for the 138kV line. The new PATH towers at an average of 170 ft. should appear nearly 100 feet taller than the existing 500kV line at an average of 88 ft. in the photo, instead of approximately 1/4 again bigger. The smaller structures are also farther away than the larger PATH structures, compounding the problem with perspective.

Concern ID: 25521

Concern Statement: Commenters requested a viewshed analysis from key viewpoints on federal land and along the entire route.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 602 **Organization:** Not Specified
Comment ID: 148094 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual
Representative Quote: The EIS must evaluate the full impact of the PATH project on its entire 276 mile length. To limit it to 2.5 miles where it crosses federal lands ignores the viewshed problem entirely

Corr. ID: 1488 **Organization:** Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation

Comment ID: 151857 **Organization Type:** State Government

Representative Quote: The proposed project has the potential to impact scenic and recreational sites. All such sites along the corridor need to be identified and located. In light of these resources a comprehensive scenic analysis and evaluation must be conducted along the corridor to assess the potential impacts to scenic and recreational resources as well as the impacts to tourism resources.

Corr. ID: 1488**Organization:** Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation**Comment ID:** 151858 **Organization Type:** State Government

Representative Quote: Although the areas of interest are identified along US owned and operated lands, there are potential impacts to Virginia Byways and depending on how the routes are aligned to designated Scenic Rivers.

VR4000—Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives

Concern ID: 25469

Concern Statement: Commenters were concerned with direct impacts to vegetation from removal of plant species, particularly native species, from EMF and power flow, and from emissions, as well as indirect impacts from removal of plant species including increased water temperatures in streams; increased erosion and runoff into streams and wetlands; fragmentation of forest habitats; increase in invasive and non-native plant species; degradation of viewsheds; climate change; and reduction in carbon exchange capacity and carbon sequestration.

Representative Quote(s):**Corr. ID:** 603**Organization:** Not Specified**Comment ID:** 148100 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Environmentally, the proposed PATH ROW will cause significant environmental disturbance, especially where it crosses wilderness, public forestlands and park land. The clearing of the easement destroys vegetation and disturbs fragile subsoils, creating erosion problems on slopes, especially on the western side of many ridges in West Virginia, southern Maryland and parts of Virginia. These slopes have poor cohesiveness and erode easily. Transmission easements, like roadways, break up the wilderness to create islands of micro-systems, thus interfering with wildlife and destroying habitat for endangered species. We know little, but are learning more about the disruptive effects that electromagnetic fields produced by these extremely high-energy carriers can have on migratory birds, insects and other species.

Concern ID:	25471
Concern Statement:	Commenters were concerned that aerial spraying of herbicides to control vegetation will result in pollution of soils and water supplies; bioaccumulation of pollutants in plants and animals; harm to flora and fauna including arm animals; wind drift of herbicides to areas outside the ROWs; and an increase in invasive and non-native plant species.
Representative Quote(s):	<p>Corr. ID: 259 Organization: STOPPATH WV, Inc.</p> <p>Comment ID: 147586 Organization Type: Unaffiliated Individual</p> <p>Representative Quote: In the application to the West Virginia Public Service Commission (PSe), the Applicant, PATH Transmission has stated that aerial spraying will be used, once the transmission high lines are constructed, to control growth along the right of way (ROW). Herbicides will be used and applied by aerial spraying introducing new/more chemicals into the environment which will eventually find their way into the water ways along the 275 mile route of PATH. This will be compounded by the fact that where the proposed route runs parallel to existing high transmission lines, the amount of herbicides released into the environment will be increased. Herbicides will find their way into the waterways along with possibly damaging the riparian buffer one which serves to filter run off. The Applicant cannot prevent herbicide drift, drift will occur during aerial spraying. Herbicide drift is impacted by relative humidity and temperature, wind direction, wind velocity, air stability and equipment used.</p>
Concern ID:	25472
Concern Statement:	Commenters were concerned that removal of native vegetation and use of unclean construction equipment will result in the introduction of invasive and non-native species. Would like to see vegetation management plans with measures to control invasive and non-native species as well as monitoring and reporting of results.
Representative Quote(s):	<p>Corr. ID: 1069 Organization: Not Specified</p> <p>Comment ID: 151176 Organization Type: Unaffiliated Individual</p> <p>Representative Quote: A comprehensive EIS for the entire PATH construction project would allow the NPS and USFS to create a model management plan for the prevention of the spread of</p>

invasive species in forest land. This model would set a clear, practical example for local timber companies and other construction projects throughout the region. Past practice has shown that leadership in these best practices is sorely lacking in West Virginia.

NPS and USFS should hold scoping meetings along the entire PATH line to solicit input from private forest land owners about their own experiences with invasive species and to gauge the regional impacts that these species have had on West Virginia's forest ecology.

WH4000—Wildlife and Wildlife Habitat: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives

Concern ID: 25475

Concern Statement: Commenters wanted to see the analysis of impacts to terrestrial and aquatic wildlife and wildlife habitats from air pollution; electrocution; increased coal dust; loss of habitat through increased ROW widths, clear cutting, and road construction; increased greenhouse gases and air emissions; habitat fragmentation; introduction and increased migration of invasive, non-native, and nuisance species; light pollution; use of herbicides, pesticides, and chemicals; flooding and poor water quality from increased stormwater runoff; and man-made alterations.

Representative Quote(s):

Corr. ID: 593

Organization: National Parks Conservation Association

Comment ID: 152782 **Organization Type:** Conservation/Preservation

Representative Quote: Other direct and indirect negative impacts to wildlife may result. Species at special risk include the bald eagle, northern goshawk, peregrine falcon, red-shouldered hawk, cerulean warbler, winter wren. Furthermore, the

“Construction and presence of the power lines may affect migratory bird species. Bringing in large construction equipment would require road widening and clearing of trees along the roads, which would result in removal and alteration of wildlife habitat. The installation of taller towers with transmission lines above the current tree height could adversely affect migratory birds.”

Corr. ID: 645 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 147640 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: They're already constructing the TRAIL tower line up above me, they've already pretty much ruined that stream, they're driving across it. They've clear cut so much timber, when it rains the water rises up really quick and just runs off and then 2 days later, the land's dry. There's no trout in the stream, 5 years ago it was a beautiful native brook trout stream and it was on the list as a tier three protected stream.

Now there's nothing in it.

Corr. ID: 648 **Organization:** Voices from the Earth, Inc.

Comment ID: 147659 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: Animals, I mean I'm watching animals, we have animals like I can't believe.

They're lost, they're lost. When you look at a swath that's as big as this high school wide that's gone, I see a little bear going up the hill, lost. I see a hawk sitting at the edge of the road, looking up. Sitting! Hawks don't sit on the ground. I mean it's been so disruptive, unbelievable breaking up of forest and foraging areas.

So of course we have more deer in the yard all the time, of course the bears are closer to the house because they have less places to go.

Concern ID: 25476

Concern Statement: Commenters stated that creation of wildlife openings through clearing of the ROW are good for wildlife and can be managed as grasslands.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 465 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 149585 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: Within the Right-of-way, there is an opportunity to manage for grasslands species, a rare habitat in the area. Make the best of the situation.

Concern ID: 25478

Concern Statement: Commenters would like to see wildlife impact studies associated with the transmission line conducted as part of the EIS.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 465 **Organization:** Not Specified
Comment ID: 149136 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Want effects on human and animal health from the transmission line to be studied.

WQ3000—Water Resources: Study Area

Concern ID: 25481

Concern Statement: Commenters asked that the EIS be conducted along the entire 276-mile line because 1) the line crosses multiple streams, rivers, and wetlands which triggers USACE involvement across entire length of the line through permitting; 2) herbicides and siltation from erosion enters headwaters of streams that run through federal lands and to larger ecosystems such as the Potomac River Watershed, the Cheat River Watershed, and the Chesapeake Bay watershed; and 3) the line has the potential to impact drinking water to people living outside federal lands.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 644 **Organization:** Not Specified
Comment ID: 148577 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: And particularly with the Chesapeake Bay being such a sensitive environmental area, public policy is even more important. The other issue I wanted to express concern about is the Chesapeake Bay, and the fact that there is now a settlement with the EPA concerning protecting the Chesapeake Bay.

As the Park Service let us know, there is a very strong inter-connection between the very delicate ecosystems here and the EPA is taking a stronger stance, and there will be litigation on it. There will be more issues surrounding it, and I would really not like this to sit under the radar and happen before any of that has an opportunity to play out.

There is no limiting scope of this, because the Chesapeake Bay has a definite perimeter. The watershed has a definite perimeter, and PATH lies almost entirely within that perimeter.

So to take out as many thousands of acres as this project would

take out, there is no way that a line can be drawn in the sand between the environmental effects of the PATH line and everything else in the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

Corr. ID: 1078 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 151311 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: I am also concerned that you consider the impact of the entire line not just the parts that cross national forest and park land. The PATH will cross many rivers which will require federal permits. This fact alone should mean the entire line is covered by the EIS.

Corr. ID: 1086 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 151043 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: negative impact to our water resources

All of these streams are successive tributaries to the Cheat River. Headwater areas of equal importance to those in the Monongahela National Forest will be impacted within the proposed PATH ROW at Harper's Ferry NHP Appalachian NST, at Chesapeake and Ohio Canal NHP/Potomac Heritage NST, and throughout the entire 276 miles of the total project. Additionally, other impacted watersheds along PATH, but not of federal lands, drain toward federal lands.

Concern ID: 25482

Concern Statement: Commenters were concerned about the impacts of herbicide use and erosion on surface waters and drinking water sources and their watersheds in areas removed from the federal crossings such as the Gauley River, the Potomac River, the Kanawha River, the Shenandoah River, and the Chesapeake Bay watersheds.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 235 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 147205 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: Water quality and streams will be impacted from herbicides, construction, and erosion to Right of Ways, not only on federal areas but with indirect impacts such as

to the massive Kemptown Substation where its streams flow ultimately into the Chesapeake Bay.

- And the site will be located right on top of the Piedmont sole Source Aquifer which is the only source of water for thousands! The land will be graded and changed so dramatically over such a large area so that water flows will be disrupted.

Corr. ID: 1074 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 151222 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Yet another consideration is the number of watersheds that the proposed lines would cross.

Approximately 12 watersheds could be affected. Drinking water, already a major concern could be adversely affected. (attachment 3)

Corr. ID: 1078 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 151309 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: I have a farm within the Monongahela National Forest in Tucker County, WV. The planned line would impact me directly since its proposed path would pass within a short distance of my property. It would cross a stream that runs through our land and I am concerned about the impact of erosion and the use of herbicides on me, my family and our livestock in the building and maintenance of the line.

Concern ID: 25485

Concern Statement: Commenters were concerned that the proposed transmission line will undo the stream restoration already conducted within the Horseshoe Run Watershed.

Representative **Corr. ID:** 654 **Organization:** Not Specified
Quote(s):

Comment ID: 150660 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: In the paper, I talked about the Horseshoe Run Watershed Association, which my husband's president, Mark, and how they have repaired the stream beds in Horseshoe. Congressman Lawhorn put \$1,250,000 into it to stabilize the

streams, the banks, to keep the area from flooding, to avoid erosion and so forth.

And now, what they're doing down there is destroying at least part of the, I know they're not going to destroy it all, but they're not going to help it for sure. And undoubtedly, in my mind, we're going to have flooding. Now what I didn't want to put in the paper that I wanted to say was the Army Corps, they had permits for everything they did, so I don't know why they were interested into cutting into Horseshoe too.

I'm disappointed they're not here today, they should have something set up.

WQ4000—Water Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives

Concern ID: 25489

Concern Statement: Commenters expressed concern that activities such as ROW clearing and maintenance using herbicide application will negatively impact federally regulated waters, including streams and wetlands, by polluting the waterways and drinking water sources with chemicals, by removing vegetative protection in riparian zones, by increasing water temperatures and thereby killing aquatic species, by increasing siltation in streams and decreasing water quality, by damaging stream beds, and by allowing for loss of underground streams and drinking water sources from construction in areas of karst topography.

Representative Quote(s):

Corr. ID: 250 **Organization:** STOPPATH WV, Inc.

Comment ID: 147499 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Increased pollution in numerous federally regulated water courses crossed by PATH, including the Kanawha River, the Little Kanawha River, the Elk River and numerous other rivers and streams, many in central West Virginia, which will be adversely affected by construction runoff, routine herbicide application, loss of forest and vegetative cover

Corr. ID: 609 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 150169 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: I am extremely concerned about the herbicide that will be used to keep the vegetation growth down under the lines. PATH has proposed that the route be placed up on the hill above our house/farm which is 200 years old. The herbicide will run off into surrounding vegetation thus affecting all flora and fauna near our house and potentially damaging our garden/food supply. In addition the herbicide will be absorbed into the springs that feed our well for drinking water. As stated earlier, in Barbour County (Till 77 lower left quadrant on the map listed on www.pathtransmission.com) PATH crosses over a watershed that provides water to local wells in the county (locally known as Sugar Creek). This water system not only supplies wells but also supplies the surface streams which also feed the local cattle/ adjacent farm animals. Herbicide runoff and wind dispersing of herbicidal particulate matter and subsequent contamination of water and plant life downwind or downstream will have potentially disastrous effects on health for everyone downwind and downstream of this proposed route, and for everyone that utilizes this water supply. PATH crosses the watershed of Sugar Creek at the head waters...so essentially all wildlife, people, flora and fauna will be affected in this area. 50 years ago people became aware that sewer systems should be placed "downstream" and not "upstream" where the sewage could then drift downstream into everyone's drinking water. PATH and the toxic substance that it uses to kill vegetation is precisely the same thing.

Corr. ID: 645 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 147636 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated
Individual

Representative Quote: I live in Shaffertown in Tucker County. I live right where both the PATH and TRAIL powerlines will meet and go up over the hill above my house.

They're crossing my spring water, go right over the top of them. I've been an intervener in the case on both powerlines and I have begged and pleaded with the public service commission to protect my drinking water supply and as to this date, I really have no answer at all what they're going to do.

So far, they've left it to the power company to follow their own rules, meaning that they can spray herbicides within 25 feet of my spring. To me, that's a little too close.

My concerns, those are my concerns. My personal involvement in the case, but I also live here in an area where 2 miles up the road,

it's federal land. Two miles down the road, it's federal land. A mile to the north is federal land. A couple miles away to the south it's, it's very spotty, there are spots of federal land all around me. I know of, within a mile of my house, at least 8 different places where the powerlines are going to cross springs and small streams and waterways.

Now there might only be a percentage of those herbicides in those waters in each stream but every single one of them all runs into the same larger creek, which is Horseshoe Run, which then runs downstream by the horseshoe park which is national forest land, national park.

So my concern is the cumulative effect and the way the land is intermingled with private land, so that what they do to yours, what they do to the government land, they do to my land, and what they do to my land, they do to your land too.

Corr. ID: 1371 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 150216 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Not only does right-of-way clearing and road construction release sediment to surface waters, but the maintenance and use of those roads for line and ROW maintenance will provide for long-term degradation of water quality.

Towers construction threaten streams and stream banks.-- Construction of towers adjacent to streams will expose those streams to siltation, potential spills of fuels, chemicals and green cement, and maintenance around the tower bases will preclude recovery of streamside vegetation.

Concern ID: 25490

Concern Statement: Commenters want impacts of mountain top mining and coal fired power plants (increased emissions and acid rain) on streams, wetlands, groundwater, and drinking water sources evaluated in the EIS.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 156 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 147343 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: There is no doubt that there will be both the short term and long term environmental ramifications from PATH that will come from outside the NPS and USFS boundaries. There is also no doubt that those environmental ramifications from PATH will have an inherent impact on federal land and not necessarily the federal land that is the subject of this EIS. For example, consider the tons of chemicals dumped on the ground (ground water) and pumped into the air by the Amos power plant, as it burns tons and tons of coal to generate enough electricity to support a 765kV power line. Consider the effects of the acid rain type by-products that will float and travel in the atmosphere for hundreds of miles. And, consider the effects of the high electromagnetic fields on the environment and wildlife, specifically on the bald eagles.

Corr. ID: 241 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 147382 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: water pollution from the mountain top mining serving these plants

Concern ID: 25491

Concern Statement: Commenters want stormwater management plans and best management practices developed for the project that will consider erosion and the impacts of increased stormwater runoff to receiving streams.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 463 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 149042 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Stormwater management plans needed.

Corr. ID: 465 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 149651 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Concerned about the need for best management practices especially near streams (don't increase erosion).

Concern ID: 25493

Concern Statement: Commenters stated that state and federal regulatory agencies need to be involved in permitting crossings of wetlands and streams and nearby areas, and that mandates for preservation of surface waters and wetlands established by those agencies should also be considered.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 1226 **Organization:** Earthjustice
Comment ID: 150383 **Organization Type:** Non-Governmental

Representative Quote: The EIS Analysis Must Reflect the Corps' Mandate to Preserve Wetlands. Like the Park Service, the Corps has a preservation mandate that must inform its consideration of alternatives in the context of Clean Water Act § 404 permitting. Regulations implementing the Clean Water Act require the Corps to ensure that there is no practicable alternative that will avoid or reduce harm to the aquatic ecosystem before approving any § 404 permit application. In light of this governing legal framework, it is essential for the Corps to undertake a rigorous analysis of alternatives to avoid building the PATH line and thus the extensive dredge-and-fill of wetlands that the 276-mile long project would entail.

Concern ID: 25495

Concern Statement: Commenters want cumulative effects of PATH and other projects with similar impacts to water resources to be evaluated.

Representative Quote(s): **Corr. ID:** 1086 **Organization:** Not Specified
Comment ID: 151053 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Cumulative negative impacts to our water resources will result from continued deforestation for the proposed PATH ROW in combination with deforestation for other purposes, such as urban development and hundreds of miles of proposed wind project construction. Cumulative impacts of herbicides used on the PATH ROW will further degrade water quality of headwaters and receiving streams.

Corr. ID: 1371 **Organization:** Not Specified
Comment ID: 150207 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: Given that PATH will run parallel to the TrAIL line of part of its route, clearly the additive and synergistic impacts of PATH and TrAIL must be considered. The combined impacts of PATH and other projects that create similar impacts, such as stream siltation, stream warming, degradation of scenic values must be considered along the length of the line.

Concern ID: 25496

Concern Statement: Commenters stated that permitting of the crossing of streams and wetlands must involve USACE, which brings the entire project under federal jurisdiction and requires an EIS be conducted for the entire 276-mile route.

Representative Quote(s):

Corr. ID: 246 **Organization:** Not Specified

Comment ID: 147285 **Organization Type:** Unaffiliated Individual

Representative Quote: The PATH project will cross many water ways as it cuts its way thru West Virginia. Since the Army Corps is a contributing partner in the scoping process the EIS must consider the entire project to do otherwise would be unlawful under the National Environmental Policy Act.

Appendix A
Correspondence Index of Organizations

Appendix A

Correspondence Index of Organizations (10/11/2010)

Notes:

1. When the commenter provides an organization, but does not identify himself/herself as an official representative of that organization, that correspondence is listed by the organization name, but under the "Unaffiliated Individuals" category.

2. N/A represents individuals who did not submit their first or last name.

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
Business			
622	Nelson, Joseph B	Counsel to the PATH Companies	No
1244	Snyder, Kathleen	Maryland Chamber of Commerce	No
240	Ervin, Dan	ShoreENERGY	No
1257	DeMarco, Nicholas "Corky"	West Virginia Oil and Natural Gas Association	No
1246	Ronan, Barry P	Western Maryland Health System	No
Civic Groups			
843	Sturm, Anne T	Sugarloaf Citizens Association	No
Conservation/Preservation			
628	Proudman, Robert D	Appalachian Trail Conservancy	No
593	Faehner, Bryan	National Parks Conservation Association	No
921	Lutz, Athey	North Fork Watershed Project	No
627	Kaplan, Doug	Sugarloaf Conservancy	No
1070	Kaplan, Doug	Sugarloaf Conservancy	No
County Government			
586	Morgan, Francis B	Jefferson County Commission	No
1067	Roberts, John	Loudoun County	No
592	Ryan, Patrick	Loudoun County	No
Federal Government			
1087	Beaudet, Carla	National Radio Astronomy Observatory	No
248	Wolf, Frank	U.S. Congress	No
1489	Rudnick, Barbara	US EPA Region III (3EA30)	No
1491	Colligan, Mary A	USDA NOAA	No
1492	Wickey, Kevin	USDA NRCS	No

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
Non-Governmental			
1084	Thomas, Larry	Allegheny Highlands Alliance	No
1073	Printz, Donna	C&O Canal Historical Park Federal Advisory Commission	No
1226	Dillen, Abigail	EarthJustice	No
619	Popovsky, Mark	EarthJustice	No
630	Popovsky, Mark	EarthJustice	No
1310	Marmet, Robert	Piedmont Environmental Council	No
660	Kotcon, James	Sierra Club	No
3	Kotcon, James	Sierra Club, West Virginia Chapter	No
256	Wait, Patience	STOP PATH WV, Inc.	No
585	Wait, Patience	STOP Path WV, Inc.	No
1354	Wait, Patience	STOP PATH WV, Inc.	No
255	Wait, Patience	STOPPATH WV, Inc.	No
Recreational Groups			
254	Sheaffer, Lee	Potomac Appalachian Trail Club	No
State Government			
1487	Eaton, Ethel	Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources	No
1490	Hypes, S. Rene'	Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation Division of National Heritage	No
1307	Irons, Ellie	Commonwealth of Virginia Office of Environmental Impact Review	No
1071	Kohler, Paul	Commonwealth of Virginia Dept. of Environmental Quality	No
1308	Murphy, Elizabeth	Commonwealth of Virginia Marine Resources Commission	No
1488	Rhur, Roberta	Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation	No
581	Richardson, Erika	Virginia Outdoors Foundation	No
Town or City Government			
606	Walker, Elaine	Town of Lovettsville	No
Unaffiliated Individual			
221	Adams, Ralph		No
95	Austin, Barbara K		No
625	Babb, Chris		No
412	Baker, Karen/Stan		No

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
411	Baker, Stanley/Karen		No
241	Baldwin, Malcolm		No
591	Baldwin, Malcolm		No
612	Baldwin, Malcolm		No
1068	Baldwin, Malcolm		No
618	Ball, Sarah		No
795	Barnett, Tony		Yes
1249	Baxter, Deborah		No
1077	Beauvais, Christine L		No
1256	Beske, Tara		No
574	Blok, Bobbi		No
579	Borzik, Joette		No
112	Bosch, Henry		Yes
644	Brinkman, Esther		No
668	Burns, Gwendolyn		No
66	Burns, John P		No
589	Burns, John P		No
666	Burns, Mark		No
665	Burns, Paul		No
667	Burns, Stephanie		No
1079	Butler, Susan		No
652	Carnal, Anna		No
1074	Cassell, David W		No
733	Cawley, Sandra		Yes
1239	Channell, Pam and Don		No
599	Channell, Rachelle		No
609	Channell, Rachelle		No
610	Channell, Rachelle		No
1080	Coleman, John		No
1371	Coleman, John		No
1373	Coleman, John		No
1078	Coleman, Stephen		No
224	Coleman, Steve		No
1240	Cooper, Janice		No

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
1241	Cooper, Janice		No
615	Crowley, Jim		No
577	Cvechko, Steve		No
607	Davis, Carolyn N		No
1076	Davis, Carolyn N		No
321	Davis, Feather		No
646	Day, Floyd		No
1250	Day, Jr., Joe		Yes
643	DeGuzman, Meg		No
590	Diamond, Mitch		No
72	diamond, mitchell s		No
1086	Dodds, Pamela and Arthur		No
239	Dubin, Elaine		No
611	Dubin, Elaine		No
568	Duncan, Mack		No
572	Easton , Megan		No
378	Egerton, Ann		Yes
690	Eitelman, Roger		No
327	Elmlinger, Anne		Yes
232	Evans, Ilene		No
1	Gagnier, Joseph J		No
155	Gagnier, Joseph J		No
237	Ganssle, Eugene		No
1409	Gearhart, Pam		No
1081	Ghiorzi, Al		No
631	Ghiorzi, Alfred		No
245	Ghiorzi, Theresa		No
1254	Gillespie, CR		No
1252	Gore, Juanita		Yes
584	Gregg, William		No
1072	Gregg, William		No
233	Halfin, Clara S		No
569	Hamstead, N/A		No
1311	Harless, Marion		No

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
1260	Harville, Abbie		Yes
1416	Haverty, Alison		No
657	Hebb, Allen		No
669	Hebb, Narel		No
670	Hebb, Ralph		No
659	Hebb, Tambra		No
658	Hebb, Toby		No
576	Hendrix, Regina		No
566	Hendryx, Michael		No
567	Hendryx, Michael		No
246	Higgins, Tim		No
229	Hill, S.J.		No
1069	Howley, Bill		No
1247	Hudson, Alan D		No
637	Ives, Janie L		No
570	Jackson, Ms.		No
770	Jenkins, Mike		No
1075	Johnson, Michael E		No
73	Kept Private		No
74	Kept Private		No
102	Kept Private		No
153	Kept Private		No
169	Kept Private		No
247	Kept Private		No
309	Kept Private		No
310	Kept Private		No
462	Kept Private		No
565	Kept Private		No
580	Kept Private		No
601	Kept Private		No
623	Kept Private		No
636	Kept Private		No
638	Kept Private		No
238	Kimble, Terry		No

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
234	Koenig, Susanne		No
227	Krause, Beth		No
101	Lane, Bonnie I		No
587	Latterell, Dick		No
664	Liteau, Sarah		No
573	Lutz, Daniel		No
235	MacColl, Ginny		No
663	Malone, Mary		No
758	Marotto, Joan Sara		Yes
2	Mason, Curt		No
594	Matarazzo, Christy		No
226	McClung, Robert		No
127	McLearn, Robert M		No
463	Meeting #1, Flip Charts		No
464	Meeting #2, Flip Charts		No
465	Meeting #3, Flip Charts		No
466	Meeting #4, Flip Charts		No
614	Miller, John		No
236	N/A, N/A		No
602	N/A, N/A		No
243	Newman, Keryn		No
249	Newman, Keryn		No
842	Nix, Carol		No
340	ODonoghue, Colleen		Yes
608	Pappas, Sordis		No
582	Parker, Richard		No
653	Pase, Daniel		No
603	Payne, Lisa G		No
647	Piper, Dennis		No
5	Prince, Donna		No
228	Redmon, Laura		No
242	Rittner, Hanno		No
571	Robinson, Steve		No
156	Rosenthal, Dawn L		No

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
621	Sanders, Ken		No
604	Sanders, Kenneth E		No
1248	Simmons, Steve		No
1194	Sirk, Katie		Yes
1253	Skidmore, Carl		No
1255	Skidmore, Matt		No
1251	Sobonya, E.R.		No
223	St. Onge, Joan		No
645	Stahl, Paula		No
1365	Stahl, Paula		No
289	Starr, Leslie		Yes
656	Stiles, Deborah		No
1309	Stump, Bob and Kathy		No
624	Swope, Joseph		No
1245	Taylor, Leslie		No
629	Thacker, Steven M		No
605	Thieman, Judith		No
575	Thomas, Robin		No
1243	Townshend, III, H. Walter		No
578	Tumblin, Teresa		No
596	Ulmer, Tylee		No
649	Urbanic, Tim		No
231	Wait, Meredith		No
301	Walsh, Mary Ellen		Yes
654	Warner, Norva		No
661	Williams, Nancy		No
1088	Williams, Nancy		No
154	Willis, Elizabeth A		No
655	Witzemann, Bill		No
662	Witzemann, Silas		No
651	Witzemann, Toni		No
1242	Wodday, Elizabeth		No
222	Wooton, Elaine		No
1258	Younkins, Diane		No

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
844	Eskite, Betty	CAKES	No
634	Ishler, Dick	CAKES	No
626	Putnam, Cynthia	CAKES	No
650	Haveron, Rick	Central Contracting	No
617	Johnson, Mike	Frederick Co. Against PATH	No
67	Wicks, Peter c	Humanity	No
600	Kept Private	Intervenor Case 09-0770-E-CN WV PSC	No
635	Howley, John N	Maryland Energy Report	No
244	Ghiorzi, Al	No To PATH	No
598	Ghiorzi, Irene	No to PATH	No
640	Ghiorzi, Theresa	No to PATH	No
595	Rittner, Hanno	no to PATH.org	No
632	Marmet, Rob	Piedmont Environmental Council	No
103	Ackerman, Rich	Sierra Club	Yes
754	Adams, Eloise	Sierra Club	Yes
48	Adams, Madeleine	Sierra Club	No
1082	Adams, Michael	Sierra Club	Yes
1374	Addison, Amanda	Sierra Club	Yes
687	Agarwal, Ravindra	Sierra Club	Yes
365	Akins, John	Sierra Club	Yes
7	Albans, Elizabeth	Sierra Club	Yes
856	Albizo, Noel	Sierra Club	Yes
1083	Alderson, George and Frances	Sierra Club	Yes
367	Alexander, Charles	Sierra Club	Yes
8	Alexander, Jonathan	Sierra Club	Yes
9	Allen, Benjamin	Sierra Club	Yes
375	Allen, Gary	Sierra Club	No
311	Allen, Virginia	Sierra Club	Yes
860	Amalphy, Madeline	Sierra Club	Yes
1100	Amalphy, Madeline	Sierra Club	Yes
157	Amann, Jennifer	Sierra Club	Yes
104	Ambler, Anne	Sierra Club	Yes
105	Amelang, Kimberly	Sierra Club	Yes

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
901	Amlie, Marcella	Sierra Club	Yes
1353	Anacker, Celeste	Sierra Club	Yes
106	Anderson, Emily	Sierra Club	No
1026	Anderson, Jessica	Sierra Club	Yes
641	Andrews, Daniel	Sierra Club	No
528	Anna, Brenda	Sierra Club	Yes
1027	Argani, Sholey	Sierra Club	Yes
10	Arney, Theresa	Sierra Club	Yes
312	Arnold, Cynthia	Sierra Club	Yes
455	Arnold, Michelle	Sierra Club	Yes
1375	Ashelman, Samuel	Sierra Club	No
1376	Ashforth, William	Sierra Club	No
409	Atchison, Karen	Sierra Club	Yes
107	Atkinson, Bruce	Sierra Club	Yes
479	Attick, Lauren	Sierra Club	Yes
811	Bailey, Harold	Sierra Club	Yes
406	Bailey, Shirley	Sierra Club	Yes
158	Bakalian, Sima	Sierra Club	Yes
1062	Baker, Amanda	Sierra Club	Yes
1328	Baker, Kelsey	Sierra Club	Yes
426	Balboa, Alex	Sierra Club	Yes
872	Baldwin, Elizabeth	Sierra Club	Yes
1101	Banachowski, Hillary	Sierra Club	Yes
159	Banks, Gretchen	Sierra Club	Yes
408	Barbieri, Kristine	Sierra Club	Yes
1043	Barnes, Erin	Sierra Club	Yes
1377	Barnes, Jim	Sierra Club	Yes
11	Barr , Clifford	Sierra Club	Yes
12	Barsky, Phillip	Sierra Club	Yes
884	Bartelt, Jeannette	Sierra Club	Yes
481	Bartolomeo, Kathleen	Sierra Club	Yes
904	Bass, Tom	Sierra Club	Yes
1005	Bastian, Anne	Sierra Club	Yes
13	Batovsky, Natalie	Sierra Club	Yes

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
160	Bauer-Wolf, Renee	Sierra Club	Yes
108	Baumgardner, Derek	Sierra Club	Yes
708	Bayerl, John	Sierra Club	Yes
313	Baylin, Michael	Sierra Club	No
956	Beach, Craig	Sierra Club	Yes
431	Beakes, Sarah	Sierra Club	Yes
992	Beam, David	Sierra Club	Yes
700	Becker, Gregor	Sierra Club	Yes
1102	Becker, Gregor	Sierra Club	Yes
161	Belchis, Deborah	Sierra Club	No
900	Bell, Christina	Sierra Club	Yes
929	Bell, James	Sierra Club	Yes
1322	Bellacose, Angela	Sierra Club	Yes
109	Benedict, Michael	Sierra Club	Yes
1266	Bercow, David	Sierra Club	Yes
1305	Bergalis, Anna	Sierra Club	Yes
1330	Bernete, Eva	Sierra Club	Yes
14	Bernstein, Kay	Sierra Club	Yes
613	Besa, Glen	Sierra Club	No
616	Besa, Glen	Sierra Club	No
110	Beswick, Robin	Sierra Club	Yes
1276	Biancalana, June	Sierra Club	Yes
945	Bielaus, Edward	Sierra Club	Yes
162	Biermann, Paul	Sierra Club	Yes
419	Bigelow, Valerie	Sierra Club	Yes
163	Biggs-Adams, Carrie	Sierra Club	Yes
15	Binck, Elin	Sierra Club	Yes
534	Bird, Janice	Sierra Club	Yes
1089	Birdsong, Jane	Sierra Club	Yes
16	Biser, David	Sierra Club	Yes
1357	Blackburn, Barbara	Sierra Club	Yes
958	Blackburn, Melanie	Sierra Club	Yes
1103	Blaustein, Jonah	Sierra Club	Yes
549	Block, Shelli	Sierra Club	No

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
1360	Blough, Eric	Sierra Club	Yes
1104	Boehm, Andrea	Sierra Club	Yes
895	Bohler, Mary	Sierra Club	Yes
164	Bokulich, Chris	Sierra Club	No
473	Bokulich, Jane	Sierra Club	Yes
951	Boltz, Nancy	Sierra Club	Yes
786	Bolyard, Sherree	Sierra Club	Yes
487	Bonenberger, Jamie	Sierra Club	Yes
1378	Bonhage-Hale, Myra	Sierra Club	Yes
734	Bonsack, Jim	Sierra Club	Yes
960	Bookoff, Darlene	Sierra Club	Yes
111	Booth, James	Sierra Club	Yes
308	Bosch, Henry	Sierra Club	Yes
877	Bosley, John	Sierra Club	Yes
113	Boucher, Victoria	Sierra Club	Yes
908	Bourgin, Richard	Sierra Club	Yes
165	Bouvier, Leanah	Sierra Club	Yes
813	Bowen, Laura	Sierra Club	Yes
114	Boyd, Dana	Sierra Club	Yes
744	Boyer-Nagy, Gail	Sierra Club	No
1097	Bradford, Laura	Sierra Club	Yes
808	Bradley, Janet	Sierra Club	Yes
478	Bradley, Ryan	Sierra Club	Yes
398	Brady, Cheri	Sierra Club	Yes
692	Brady, Elizabeth	Sierra Club	Yes
693	Brandau, Pamela	Sierra Club	Yes
967	Brandes, Michael	Sierra Club	Yes
976	Brandt, Gitta	Sierra Club	Yes
1338	Brandt, V	Sierra Club	Yes
356	Breeden, Ben	Sierra Club	Yes
1379	Brenan, Terry	Sierra Club	Yes
982	Brennan, Douglas	Sierra Club	Yes
476	Brewer, Charlotte	Sierra Club	Yes
1105	Brewer, Steven	Sierra Club	Yes

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
491	Briccetti, Christine	Sierra Club	Yes
17	Brick, Gary	Sierra Club	Yes
730	Britton, Lorraine	Sierra Club	Yes
1010	Brock, Erin	Sierra Club	Yes
525	Brockway, Deane	Sierra Club	Yes
509	Broder, Harriet	Sierra Club	Yes
1106	Brody, Betty	Sierra Club	Yes
166	Brown, Amy	Sierra Club	Yes
1107	Brown, Bob	Sierra Club	Yes
1091	Brown, Diane	Sierra Club	Yes
881	Brown, Drew	Sierra Club	Yes
969	Brown, Gillian	Sierra Club	Yes
496	Brown, Linda	Sierra Club	Yes
1380	Brown, Paul	Sierra Club	Yes
766	Brunk, Cathy	Sierra Club	Yes
96	Bubnash , Brian	Sierra Club	No
1108	Buckley, Kathleen	Sierra Club	Yes
954	Buff, Evelyn	Sierra Club	Yes
350	Buitenkant, Abigail	Sierra Club	Yes
315	Bunting, Brenda	Sierra Club	Yes
774	Burin, Elizabeth	Sierra Club	Yes
1031	Burke, Edmund	Sierra Club	Yes
1381	Burkhart, Jill	Sierra Club	No
115	Burns, Richard	Sierra Club	Yes
788	Burton, Barbara	Sierra Club	Yes
18	Burton, GC	Sierra Club	Yes
19	Buscemi, Karen	Sierra Club	Yes
721	Butler, Alan	Sierra Club	No
20	Cadden, Meghan	Sierra Club	Yes
952	Cagle, Rebecca	Sierra Club	Yes
888	Cahalan, Bob	Sierra Club	Yes
1109	Cain, William	Sierra Club	Yes
1110	Caldwell, James	Sierra Club	Yes
1383	Calhoun, William	Sierra Club	Yes

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
374	Callaghan, Catherine	Sierra Club	Yes
1111	Campbell, Charles	Sierra Club	Yes
418	Carbon, Liana	Sierra Club	Yes
714	Carey, Barbara	Sierra Club	Yes
21	Carlson, Cyndy	Sierra Club	Yes
740	Carlson, Joyce	Sierra Club	No
316	Carlson, Ronald	Sierra Club	Yes
1015	Carney, Alison	Sierra Club	Yes
1112	Carr, Barbara	Sierra Club	Yes
928	Chamberlin, Rachel	Sierra Club	Yes
1343	Champagne, Elizabeth	Sierra Club	Yes
22	Champney, Elizabeth	Sierra Club	Yes
773	Chapdelaine, Dawn	Sierra Club	Yes
1384	Chapman, Kathy	Sierra Club	Yes
1299	Charbonneau, Lauren	Sierra Club	Yes
436	Chilcoat, D	Sierra Club	Yes
759	Choupin, Deborah	Sierra Club	Yes
389	Christopher, Lucy	Sierra Club	Yes
505	Christoplos, Florence	Sierra Club	Yes
1113	Chulick, Christine	Sierra Club	Yes
117	Clark, Mary Gayle	Sierra Club	No
470	Clark, Sarah	Sierra Club	Yes
357	Clarke, James	Sierra Club	Yes
971	Clarke, Suzanne	Sierra Club	Yes
317	Clemet, W.F.	Sierra Club	Yes
23	Climie, Jonna	Sierra Club	Yes
167	Clulow, Mary	Sierra Club	Yes
984	Cobb, John	Sierra Club	Yes
972	Cohen, James	Sierra Club	Yes
987	Cole, Daniel	Sierra Club	Yes
1030	Coleman, Pearl	Sierra Club	Yes
118	Collette, Chiara	Sierra Club	Yes
819	Collins, Jack	Sierra Club	Yes
1385	Collins, Melody	Sierra Club	Yes

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
1386	Collins, Thomas	Sierra Club	Yes
383	Comisiak, Stanley	Sierra Club	Yes
563	Comstock, Beall	Sierra Club	Yes
1387	Condon, Danette	Sierra Club	Yes
168	Conkrite, Karina	Sierra Club	Yes
24	Conlan, Frank	Sierra Club	Yes
883	Conn, David	Sierra Club	Yes
1346	Connelly, Larry	Sierra Club	Yes
702	Conner, Elizabeth	Sierra Club	Yes
1388	Connor, Chuck	Sierra Club	Yes
535	Conors, Carole	Sierra Club	No
685	Converse, Paul	Sierra Club	Yes
499	Cook, Grace	Sierra Club	Yes
1389	Cooper, Kat	Sierra Club	Yes
1390	Copenhaver, Caroline	Sierra Club	Yes
1273	Copenhaver, Elizabeth	Sierra Club	Yes
119	Coppersmith, Terri	Sierra Club	No
975	Coren, Ann	Sierra Club	Yes
941	Costello, Julie	Sierra Club	Yes
1114	Costello, Lyndie	Sierra Club	Yes
1263	Couch, Sandra	Sierra Club	Yes
835	Coughlin, Joan	Sierra Club	Yes
1262	Coulombe, Nancy	Sierra Club	Yes
97	Countryman-Mills, Gayle	Sierra Club	No
1115	Cowan, Barbara	Sierra Club	Yes
701	Cox, Mary	Sierra Club	Yes
1116	Cramer, Harlan	Sierra Club	Yes
1045	Crane, Stephany	Sierra Club	Yes
410	Crim, Haley	Sierra Club	Yes
318	Crisp, Jennifer	Sierra Club	Yes
1117	Criss, Peter	Sierra Club	Yes
170	Cristoph, Victor	Sierra Club	Yes
1391	Csutoros, William	Sierra Club	Yes
1287	Culberson, James and Judith	Sierra Club	No

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
351	Cummings, Anita	Sierra Club	Yes
527	Cummings, Steven	Sierra Club	Yes
445	Curto, Paul	Sierra Club	Yes
751	Cutler, Laura	Sierra Club	Yes
1118	Czarnowski, Karen	Sierra Club	Yes
1392	Dadisman, Larry	Sierra Club	Yes
25	Dakes, Lisa	Sierra Club	Yes
1295	Daley, Jessica	Sierra Club	Yes
898	Dall, Frank	Sierra Club	Yes
319	Damen, Jessica	Sierra Club	Yes
1368	Damko, Stephen	Sierra Club	Yes
1119	Dankulich, Dale	Sierra Club	Yes
1284	Danner, Teresa	Sierra Club	Yes
320	Danton, Mary Jo	Sierra Club	No
564	Darlington, Anthony	Sierra Club	Yes
1347	Davenport, D	Sierra Club	Yes
1055	Davis, Adam	Sierra Club	Yes
1120	Davis, Daren	Sierra Club	Yes
120	Davis, Dominique	Sierra Club	Yes
735	Davis, Nancy Davis	Sierra Club	Yes
448	Davis, Shannon	Sierra Club	Yes
805	DeBoard, Sr, Darrick	Sierra Club	Yes
1121	Debros, Greg	Sierra Club	Yes
1122	Deering, Charles	Sierra Club	Yes
817	Define, Daniel	Sierra Club	Yes
388	DeGuzman, Anne	Sierra Club	No
322	Del Pilar, Lourdez	Sierra Club	Yes
1123	Delaney, Priscilla	Sierra Club	Yes
866	Deluca-Widmer, Evelyn	Sierra Club	Yes
1124	Denison, Chandler	Sierra Club	Yes
323	Denk, Jerome	Sierra Club	Yes
1032	Dennis, Emily	Sierra Club	Yes
541	Depauw, Hilde	Sierra Club	Yes
26	Deprey-Severance, Hannah	Sierra Club	Yes

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
756	Derderian, Chris	Sierra Club	Yes
27	Dernoga, Lenora	Sierra Club	Yes
98	Dernoga, Matt	Sierra Club	Yes
358	Desmond, Angela	Sierra Club	Yes
28	Deveny , Thomas	Sierra Club	Yes
324	Diamante, Donna	Sierra Club	No
989	Diamante, John M	Sierra Club	Yes
889	Diaz-Reyes, Taina	Sierra Club	Yes
1393	Dicken, David	Sierra Club	Yes
417	Dicks, Ursula	Sierra Club	Yes
368	Diehl, Andrew	Sierra Club	Yes
1300	Dimitri, William	Sierra Club	Yes
891	Diskin, Martha	Sierra Club	Yes
1125	Dittman, David N	Sierra Club	Yes
1126	Doak, Hartson	Sierra Club	Yes
822	Dobbs, Maria	Sierra Club	Yes
867	Dobson, Patrick	Sierra Club	Yes
1394	Doig, Kathy	Sierra Club	Yes
1395	Donahue, Michael	Sierra Club	Yes
1396	Donahue, Michael	Sierra Club	Yes
477	Donnelly, Russell	Sierra Club	Yes
29	Doonan, Elizabeth	Sierra Club	Yes
728	Dorst, Heather	Sierra Club	Yes
1127	Dougherty, C A	Sierra Club	Yes
985	Downs, Charles	Sierra Club	Yes
510	Drinnon, A	Sierra Club	Yes
30	Drymala, Mark	Sierra Club	Yes
537	Dubansky, Joshua	Sierra Club	Yes
171	Duerling, Nan	Sierra Club	Yes
1128	Duff, Lucy	Sierra Club	Yes
1397	Dunlap, James	Sierra Club	Yes
1129	Dunlap, Julie	Sierra Club	Yes
121	DuSold, William	Sierra Club	Yes
325	Dussault, Jeanne	Sierra Club	Yes

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
1334	Earp, Tanya	Sierra Club	Yes
432	East, Gwendolyn	Sierra Club	Yes
326	Eckard, Lewis	Sierra Club	Yes
1014	Eckard, Roberta	Sierra Club	Yes
1398	Eddis, Dottie	Sierra Club	Yes
1399	Ede, Emily Kelly	Sierra Club	Yes
970	Egan, Glenda	Sierra Club	Yes
1012	Egeli, Carolyn	Sierra Club	Yes
741	Eggert, Kelsey	Sierra Club	Yes
896	Ehrenspeck, Susan	Sierra Club	Yes
172	Eike, Ronald	Sierra Club	Yes
1400	Eisenhart, Brenda	Sierra Club	Yes
1230	Eixeres, Philipp	Sierra Club	Yes
173	Eldred, Elizabeth	Sierra Club	Yes
1130	Elkins, Elizabeth	Sierra Club	Yes
1401	Ellifritz, Dora	Sierra Club	Yes
725	Ellis, Cynthia	Sierra Club	No
511	El-Zaatari, Susan	Sierra Club	Yes
1131	Engel, John	Sierra Club	Yes
446	England, Mark	Sierra Club	Yes
174	Engwall, Linda	Sierra Club	Yes
729	Enstrom, Norma	Sierra Club	Yes
423	Entwisle, Liz	Sierra Club	Yes
122	Era, Renee	Sierra Club	Yes
1053	Eriksson, Peter	Sierra Club	Yes
1335	Eschen, John	Sierra Club	Yes
1331	Evans, Brandon	Sierra Club	Yes
1229	Evans, Dinda	Sierra Club	Yes
1042	Eve, Tracy	Sierra Club	Yes
1060	Fabian, Dagmar	Sierra Club	Yes
814	Fachet, Patrick	Sierra Club	Yes
439	Fahlman, Cheryl	Sierra Club	Yes
1132	Falen, Melissa	Sierra Club	Yes
1133	Fallon, Michael	Sierra Club	Yes

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
553	Fary, Jim	Sierra Club	Yes
1134	Fary, Jim	Sierra Club	Yes
807	Faust, Jeanne	Sierra Club	Yes
880	Fay, John	Sierra Club	Yes
1135	Fay, John	Sierra Club	Yes
393	Feldman, Suzanne	Sierra Club	Yes
755	Felver, Rachel	Sierra Club	Yes
777	Fenton, Jaime	Sierra Club	Yes
557	Ferguson, Bridget	Sierra Club	Yes
427	Ferguson, Steve	Sierra Club	Yes
851	Ferguson, Vicki	Sierra Club	Yes
1281	Ferrell, Rebecca	Sierra Club	Yes
1402	Ferris, Martha	Sierra Club	Yes
1313	Fiekowsky, Elisabeth	Sierra Club	Yes
31	Field, Lisa	Sierra Club	Yes
123	Field, Randi	Sierra Club	Yes
444	Filigenzi, Barbara	Sierra Club	Yes
1403	Fincham, Scott	Sierra Club	Yes
1319	Fisher, Laurie	Sierra Club	Yes
993	Fitzgerald, Rebecca	Sierra Club	Yes
488	Flanholz, Mindie	Sierra Club	Yes
460	Flengas, Maria	Sierra Club	Yes
1404	Fooce, Kevin	Sierra Club	Yes
1272	Foreman, Julia	Sierra Club	Yes
1278	Forman, Carole	Sierra Club	Yes
727	Forte, James	Sierra Club	Yes
461	Fortin, Brigitte	Sierra Club	Yes
467	Fortin, Brigitte	Sierra Club	Yes
633	Fortin, Brigitte	Sierra Club	No
639	Fortin, Brigitte	Sierra Club	No
1136	Fournier, Jacqueline	Sierra Club	Yes
1041	Fouts, David	Sierra Club	Yes
1225	Fowler, Erik	Sierra Club	Yes
124	France, Marie	Sierra Club	Yes

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
546	Francis, Donna	Sierra Club	Yes
32	Freedman, Hannah	Sierra Club	Yes
33	Freeman, Toni	Sierra Club	Yes
1058	Fremaux, Charlotte	Sierra Club	Yes
966	French, George	Sierra Club	Yes
125	Friar, Sara	Sierra Club	Yes
1019	Friedel, Lawrence	Sierra Club	Yes
126	Fryer, Philip	Sierra Club	Yes
1137	Fugate, Brian	Sierra Club	Yes
1138	Fugate, Brian	Sierra Club	Yes
682	fuller, jeff	Sierra Club	Yes
1234	Fura, David	Sierra Club	Yes
328	Furst, Tim	Sierra Club	Yes
1139	Futrovsky, Rosemary	Sierra Club	Yes
34	Gabel, Michael	Sierra Club	Yes
776	Gagne, Sarah	Sierra Club	Yes
688	Gagnier, Joseph	Sierra Club	No
1140	Gaines, Elizabeth	Sierra Club	Yes
1405	Gallagher, Julie	Sierra Club	Yes
1406	Galvin, Staci	Sierra Club	Yes
1407	Gardiner, Carole	Sierra Club	Yes
420	Gardner, Katie	Sierra Club	Yes
913	Gardner, Ryan	Sierra Club	Yes
555	Gardner, Tywana	Sierra Club	Yes
841	Garlena, Sharon	Sierra Club	Yes
1141	Garnett, Anne	Sierra Club	Yes
760	Garonzik, Jewel	Sierra Club	Yes
1142	Garrison, Catlin	Sierra Club	Yes
1408	Garson, Michael	Sierra Club	Yes
1143	Gass, Kelly	Sierra Club	Yes
750	Gatov, Philip	Sierra Club	Yes
1144	Gaum, Douglas	Sierra Club	Yes
35	Gebhardt, Joan Marie	Sierra Club	Yes
36	Geier, Roberta	Sierra Club	Yes

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
698	Gendvil, Derek	Sierra Club	Yes
918	George, Sandra	Sierra Club	Yes
538	Gernert, Earl	Sierra Club	Yes
848	Geyer, Vivian	Sierra Club	Yes
128	Gharavi, Roya	Sierra Club	Yes
129	Ghorbani, Salomeh	Sierra Club	Yes
536	Giammatteo, Ralph	Sierra Club	Yes
407	Gibbons, Brian	Sierra Club	Yes
1410	Gibson, Scott	Sierra Club	Yes
175	Gibson, Thomas	Sierra Club	Yes
1333	Gibson, Trebor	Sierra Club	Yes
723	Gill, Tracy	Sierra Club	Yes
130	Giusti, Jason	Sierra Club	Yes
849	Glaser, Katherine	Sierra Club	Yes
1324	Glasser, Mark and Susan	Sierra Club	Yes
1145	Gmaz, Mary	Sierra Club	Yes
37	Goddard, Pamela	Sierra Club	Yes
503	Goetze, Karen	Sierra Club	Yes
1236	Gold, Lisa	Sierra Club	Yes
561	Goldberg, Robert	Sierra Club	Yes
865	Golden, Gail	Sierra Club	Yes
1411	Gole, Robert	Sierra Club	Yes
911	Gordillo, Yvette	Sierra Club	Yes
454	Gordon, Arnold	Sierra Club	Yes
1412	Gordon, Jeffrey	Sierra Club	Yes
531	Gorinson, Howard	Sierra Club	Yes
836	Grasso, Dori	Sierra Club	Yes
923	Gray, Aidan	Sierra Club	Yes
452	Gray, Peter	Sierra Club	Yes
453	Gray, Peter	Sierra Club	Yes
1413	Greathouse, Tammy	Sierra Club	Yes
1414	Green, M	Sierra Club	Yes
38	Greenberg, Michael	Sierra Club	Yes
131	Greene, Jeffrey	Sierra Club	Yes

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
783	Greene, Kimberly	Sierra Club	Yes
1146	Greene, Margaret & Tom	Sierra Club	Yes
846	Greene, Marilyn	Sierra Club	Yes
1355	Gregg, Kathy	Sierra Club	No
1238	Griffin, Mary	Sierra Club	Yes
995	Grinavic, Tierney	Sierra Club	Yes
873	Grogan, Tammy	Sierra Club	Yes
517	Gruver, Nathaniel	Sierra Club	Yes
519	Gruver, Nathaniel	Sierra Club	Yes
988	Gude, Adrienne	Sierra Club	Yes
1063	Guest, Sarah	Sierra Club	Yes
1000	Guibert, Mary	Sierra Club	Yes
937	Guinan, Anne	Sierra Club	Yes
507	Gumm, Penny Dixon	Sierra Club	Yes
1261	Gunther, Ken	Sierra Club	Yes
870	Gutman, William	Sierra Club	Yes
133	Ha, Katherine	Sierra Club	Yes
772	Habart, Timothy	Sierra Club	Yes
938	Habart, Timothy	Sierra Club	Yes
524	Habiba Smallen, Elisabeth	Sierra Club	Yes
360	Hackley, Mary	Sierra Club	Yes
361	Hackley, Mary	Sierra Club	Yes
362	Hackley, Mary	Sierra Club	Yes
132	Haddock, Sarah	Sierra Club	Yes
1035	Hagen, Sandra	Sierra Club	Yes
779	Haines, Elliott	Sierra Club	Yes
134	Hale, Michele	Sierra Club	Yes
1267	Hall, Gregory	Sierra Club	Yes
562	Hall-West, Susan	Sierra Club	No
176	Halper, Geraldine	Sierra Club	Yes
948	Halpin, Rebecca	Sierra Club	Yes
135	Hamboyan Harrison, Tatiana	Sierra Club	Yes
716	Hamlen, Ronald	Sierra Club	Yes
1147	Hammond, Paulette	Sierra Club	Yes

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
136	Hand, Adrienne	Sierra Club	No
1415	Hankins, Thomas	Sierra Club	Yes
983	Hanley, Linda	Sierra Club	Yes
1290	Hannah, Roger	Sierra Club	Yes
1235	Hannon, Reuben	Sierra Club	Yes
486	Hansen, Sarah	Sierra Club	Yes
137	Harbuck, Reuben	Sierra Club	Yes
41	Hare, Mike	Sierra Club	No
800	Hargrave, Elizabeth	Sierra Club	Yes
1033	Harkins, Michael	Sierra Club	Yes
397	Harper, Kevin	Sierra Club	Yes
1148	Harris, Bruce	Sierra Club	Yes
1271	Harris, Jamie	Sierra Club	Yes
683	Hart, Catherine	Sierra Club	No
1149	Hart, Jeff	Sierra Club	Yes
1048	Harting, Nancy	Sierra Club	Yes
1036	Hartley, Albert	Sierra Club	Yes
1009	Hartsfield, Susan	Sierra Club	Yes
1150	Hartsfield, Susan	Sierra Club	Yes
1304	Harvey, Travis	Sierra Club	Yes
840	Hatcher, Kamaria	Sierra Club	Yes
946	Hauck, David	Sierra Club	Yes
39	Hauck, Molly	Sierra Club	Yes
386	Hauer, Emily	Sierra Club	Yes
830	Hay, Andrea	Sierra Club	Yes
680	Hazelwood, Jerry	Sierra Club	Yes
138	Healy, Kenneth	Sierra Club	Yes
1095	Hearne, Charles	Sierra Club	Yes
897	Heck, Louise	Sierra Club	Yes
394	Hedlund, Carel	Sierra Club	Yes
40	Heffner, Phyllis	Sierra Club	Yes
1315	Heffron, Joshua	Sierra Club	Yes
892	Heiber, Benjamin	Sierra Club	Yes
1151	Heinekamp, Roselind	Sierra Club	Yes

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
1294	Held, Michael	Sierra Club	Yes
1152	Helinski, Gail	Sierra Club	Yes
845	Helm, Jacquelyn	Sierra Club	Yes
521	Henderson, Doris	Sierra Club	Yes
965	Henderson, Nancy	Sierra Club	Yes
177	Hennessy, Chris	Sierra Club	Yes
1153	Henry, Ron	Sierra Club	Yes
178	Henry, Ronald	Sierra Club	Yes
543	Herbert, Colin	Sierra Club	Yes
1417	Herbert, Colin	Sierra Club	Yes
697	Hernandez, Mario	Sierra Club	Yes
704	Herron, Robert	Sierra Club	Yes
1279	Hertwig, Sara	Sierra Club	Yes
139	Hess, Sondra	Sierra Club	Yes
179	Hessler, Charles	Sierra Club	Yes
140	Heyler, Dorayne	Sierra Club	Yes
471	Heyman, Kim	Sierra Club	Yes
869	Hickey, P	Sierra Club	Yes
694	Higdon, Jennifer	Sierra Club	Yes
180	Higdon, Thomas	Sierra Club	Yes
1418	Higgs, Marilyn	Sierra Club	Yes
42	Hill, Freya	Sierra Club	Yes
141	Hill, Kenneth	Sierra Club	Yes
329	Hill, Larry	Sierra Club	Yes
330	Hill, LJ	Sierra Club	Yes
43	Hill, Maria	Sierra Club	Yes
331	Hill, Michael	Sierra Club	Yes
907	Hill, Michael	Sierra Club	Yes
1154	Hill, Michael	Sierra Club	Yes
1028	Hitchcock, Ralph	Sierra Club	Yes
142	Hobday, William	Sierra Club	Yes
947	Hocking, Connor	Sierra Club	Yes
1419	Hoffa, Jeff	Sierra Club	Yes
829	Hoffman, Kesra	Sierra Club	Yes

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
384	Hoffman, Steven	Sierra Club	Yes
468	Hofmann, Katherine	Sierra Club	Yes
998	Hogue, Aaron	Sierra Club	Yes
1039	Holden-Baker, Debbi	Sierra Club	Yes
986	Holloway, Bernard	Sierra Club	Yes
1006	Holsonbake, Vaughn	Sierra Club	Yes
767	Holt, Kendra	Sierra Club	Yes
181	Horner, Alice	Sierra Club	Yes
1420	Hovatter, Agnes	Sierra Club	Yes
44	Howarth, Faith	Sierra Club	Yes
182	Howell, Joan	Sierra Club	Yes
405	Howley, Bill	Sierra Club	Yes
428	Howley, John	Sierra Club	Yes
438	Huber, Charles	Sierra Club	Yes
529	Huden, Gudrun	Sierra Club	Yes
1421	Hudson, Peter	Sierra Club	Yes
143	Hughes, Kimberly	Sierra Club	Yes
850	Hughs, Paul	Sierra Club	Yes
677	Humes, Lucia	Sierra Club	Yes
1422	Hunt, Arthur	Sierra Club	Yes
1423	Hunter, Ken	Sierra Club	Yes
879	Huntley, Carl	Sierra Club	Yes
359	Huntsman, Barbara	Sierra Club	Yes
826	Hurd, Anna	Sierra Club	Yes
332	Hutchins, James	Sierra Club	Yes
1424	Hutchinson, Patricia	Sierra Club	Yes
1425	Hutchison, Lynn	Sierra Club	Yes
144	Ichniowski, Michael	Sierra Club	No
1155	Imlay, Norman	Sierra Club	Yes
145	Ingram/Eckard, Robert	Sierra Club	Yes
932	Irvin, Yvonne	Sierra Club	Yes
558	Isaacs, Johanna	Sierra Club	Yes
99	Ishler, H. Richard	Sierra Club	No
1156	Jackman, Conor	Sierra Club	Yes

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
792	Jackson, Linda	Sierra Club	Yes
724	Jacobson, Bob	Sierra Club	Yes
146	Jansen, Wayne	Sierra Club	Yes
671	Jarratt, Heidi	Sierra Club	Yes
500	Jayne, Brian	Sierra Club	Yes
45	Jayne, Gayle	Sierra Club	Yes
46	Jayne, Rebecca	Sierra Club	Yes
748	Jeffery, Pat	Sierra Club	Yes
147	Jenna, Sharon	Sierra Club	Yes
696	Jessee, John	Sierra Club	Yes
905	Jobling, Catherine	Sierra Club	Yes
765	Johnson, Betsy	Sierra Club	Yes
390	Johnson, Elaine	Sierra Club	Yes
333	Johnson, Joseph	Sierra Club	Yes
551	Johnson, Margaret	Sierra Club	Yes
736	Johnson, Rheta	Sierra Club	Yes
674	Johnston, William	Sierra Club	Yes
769	Johnstone, J M And J B	Sierra Club	Yes
47	Jones, Anne	Sierra Club	Yes
148	Jones, Darren	Sierra Club	Yes
437	Jones, Gregory	Sierra Club	Yes
1274	Jones, Gwen	Sierra Club	Yes
548	Jones, Katherine	Sierra Club	Yes
1426	Jordan, Mel	Sierra Club	Yes
498	Jorgenson, Rhodie	Sierra Club	Yes
49	Juffer, Kris	Sierra Club	Yes
451	Kaiser, Matthew	Sierra Club	Yes
962	Kalmanson, Phillip & Jennifer	Sierra Club	Yes
1350	Kaminski, Margaret	Sierra Club	Yes
703	Kanter, David	Sierra Club	Yes
50	Kaplan, Peggy	Sierra Club	No
334	Kaplowitz, Richard	Sierra Club	Yes
183	Karewicz, Anna	Sierra Club	Yes
149	Karsh , Jeremy	Sierra Club	Yes

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
1314	Kasman, Caroline	Sierra Club	Yes
150	Katcef, Ann	Sierra Club	Yes
424	Kazyak, Paul	Sierra Club	Yes
1157	Kehn, Joseph	Sierra Club	Yes
996	Keller, Joy	Sierra Club	Yes
545	Kelly, Dianne	Sierra Club	No
494	Kelly, James	Sierra Club	No
497	Kennard, William	Sierra Club	Yes
1094	Kenney, Charlene	Sierra Club	Yes
151	Kenney, Sara	Sierra Club	Yes
1049	Kept Private	Sierra Club	Yes
910	Kern, Susan	Sierra Club	Yes
689	Kerns, Jack	Sierra Club	Yes
544	Kessler, Daniel	Sierra Club	Yes
51	Killen, Brian	Sierra Club	Yes
335	Kim, Hellen	Sierra Club	Yes
513	Kim, Jeanette	Sierra Club	Yes
831	King, Dawn	Sierra Club	Yes
1280	King, Monika	Sierra Club	Yes
1427	King, Scott	Sierra Club	Yes
950	Kirjan, N	Sierra Club	Yes
336	Kirkness, Anna	Sierra Club	Yes
749	Kiselewich, Kathleen	Sierra Club	Yes
1158	Klein, Richard	Sierra Club	Yes
862	Klinger, Barry	Sierra Club	Yes
184	Klinger, Elizabeth	Sierra Club	Yes
457	Klockner, Joseph	Sierra Club	Yes
482	Kloid, Amanda	Sierra Club	Yes
1349	Kloss, Sam	Sierra Club	Yes
940	Klump, Kim	Sierra Club	Yes
422	Knipfing, Andrew	Sierra Club	Yes
185	Knopf, Brad	Sierra Club	Yes
1159	Kochis, Anthony	Sierra Club	Yes
354	Kohles, April	Sierra Club	Yes

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
518	Konstantinov, Olec	Sierra Club	Yes
186	Kooser, Rosslyn	Sierra Club	Yes
810	Kopf, Elizabeth	Sierra Club	Yes
1056	Kovacs, Jennifer	Sierra Club	Yes
1428	Kovich, Jenni	Sierra Club	Yes
372	Krahling, Debi	Sierra Club	Yes
1160	Kramer, Lynn	Sierra Club	Yes
52	Kramm, Linda	Sierra Club	Yes
187	Krasowski, Tony	Sierra Club	Yes
942	Krebs, Jim	Sierra Club	Yes
793	Krebs, Terry	Sierra Club	Yes
560	Kreckman, Ronald	Sierra Club	Yes
450	Krisch, Yolanda	Sierra Club	Yes
188	Kuch, Eileen	Sierra Club	Yes
53	Kuchera, Mary	Sierra Club	Yes
1163	Kuder, Lisa	Sierra Club	Yes
189	Kuhns, Jason	Sierra Club	Yes
699	Kuk, Rebekah	Sierra Club	Yes
190	Kuntz, Clarence	Sierra Club	Yes
191	Kuntz, Thomas	Sierra Club	Yes
1037	Kurman, Michael	Sierra Club	Yes
54	Labarre, Mark	Sierra Club	Yes
1231	Laing, David	Sierra Club	Yes
192	Lajubutu, Oyebanjo	Sierra Club	Yes
55	Lakis, Lauren	Sierra Club	Yes
909	Lane, Michelle	Sierra Club	Yes
1013	Langton, Michael	Sierra Club	Yes
824	Laporte, Leon	Sierra Club	Yes
1161	laporte, leon	Sierra Club	Yes
193	Lauck, Susan	Sierra Club	Yes
1016	Lavine, David	Sierra Club	Yes
1429	Lawlis, Cathy	Sierra Club	Yes
816	Lawrence, John	Sierra Club	Yes
1430	Lawson, Anita	Sierra Club	Yes

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
337	Leach, Lucinda	Sierra Club	No
338	Leake, Doris	Sierra Club	Yes
778	Leary, Lawrence	Sierra Club	Yes
194	Lederman, Helen	Sierra Club	Yes
1352	Ledgerwood, Lynn	Sierra Club	Yes
1054	Lee, Jenny	Sierra Club	Yes
1162	Lee, Regina	Sierra Club	Yes
1296	Leeling, Michael	Sierra Club	Yes
434	Leeseberg-Lange, BettyAnn	Sierra Club	Yes
858	Leger, Michael	Sierra Club	Yes
1293	Leon, Giadira	Sierra Club	Yes
56	Leonard, Amanda	Sierra Club	Yes
1431	Leonard, Esther	Sierra Club	Yes
339	Lepage, Colette	Sierra Club	Yes
864	Lessard, Andre	Sierra Club	Yes
403	Lester, Laura	Sierra Club	Yes
504	Levanchild, Maitreya	Sierra Club	Yes
404	Levantine, Paulette	Sierra Club	Yes
827	Levy, Jessica	Sierra Club	Yes
1345	Lewis, Erma	Sierra Club	Yes
1259	Lewis, Jeanette	Sierra Club	Yes
1432	Lewis, Rita	Sierra Club	Yes
363	Lidard, Timothy	Sierra Club	Yes
493	Lightfoot, D	Sierra Club	Yes
1303	Linden, Paige	Sierra Club	Yes
195	Lindner, Sharon	Sierra Club	Yes
196	Lindsley, Dudley	Sierra Club	Yes
197	Lippa, Rebecca	Sierra Club	Yes
57	Lisi, Leonardo	Sierra Club	Yes
1433	Litton, Jim	Sierra Club	Yes
1434	Lockridge, Michelle	Sierra Club	Yes
1164	Long, Jim	Sierra Club	Yes
919	Long, Mark	Sierra Club	Yes
532	Loomis, Margaret	Sierra Club	Yes

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
847	Loss, Jennifer	Sierra Club	Yes
722	Loubert, Charles	Sierra Club	Yes
1435	Louis, Jeanette	Sierra Club	Yes
1165	Lowe, Edward	Sierra Club	Yes
58	Lowry, Elaine	Sierra Club	Yes
1023	Lueders, Kira	Sierra Club	Yes
59	Lundberg, Vivian	Sierra Club	Yes
771	Luparello, Rocio	Sierra Club	Yes
1436	Lynch, Frances	Sierra Club	Yes
198	Lynn, Barbara	Sierra Club	Yes
1166	Lynne, Sandra	Sierra Club	Yes
369	Mac Donald, Cynthia	Sierra Club	Yes
199	Maccoll, Ginny	Sierra Club	Yes
1020	MACLUSKIE, ROBERT	Sierra Club	Yes
200	MacQueen, Campbell	Sierra Club	Yes
1022	Maddalena, Cinzia	Sierra Club	Yes
1167	Maggied, Michael	Sierra Club	Yes
753	Mahanti, Raj	Sierra Club	Yes
554	Majorowicz, Brett	Sierra Club	Yes
789	Majszik, John	Sierra Club	Yes
711	Mallonee, Karen	Sierra Club	Yes
1323	Maloney, Sharla	Sierra Club	Yes
1351	Mankin, Naomi	Sierra Club	Yes
60	Mann, Mary	Sierra Club	Yes
936	Manning, Emily	Sierra Club	Yes
1356	Markley, Earl	Sierra Club	Yes
490	Marks, Jeremy	Sierra Club	Yes
1168	Marler, John	Sierra Club	Yes
474	Marsh, Heather	Sierra Club	Yes
837	Marshall, Linda	Sierra Club	Yes
1437	Martin, Donna	Sierra Club	Yes
485	Martin, Jeffrey	Sierra Club	Yes
201	Martin, Marilyn	Sierra Club	Yes
373	Martin, Michael	Sierra Club	Yes

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
1326	Martin, Timothy	Sierra Club	Yes
944	Marx, Rose	Sierra Club	Yes
1438	Mason, Amy	Sierra Club	Yes
202	Mason, John	Sierra Club	Yes
203	Mason, Kit	Sierra Club	No
804	Mason, Mary Lou	Sierra Club	Yes
1029	Mason, Pamela	Sierra Club	Yes
204	Mason, Tamara	Sierra Club	Yes
61	Mattulat, Coty	Sierra Club	Yes
401	May, Pam	Sierra Club	Yes
1092	Mayle, Angela	Sierra Club	Yes
991	Mccleary, Jane	Sierra Club	Yes
381	Mccleannen, Tim	Sierra Club	No
875	Mccollister, Debbie	Sierra Club	Yes
1439	Mccormick, Samuel	Sierra Club	Yes
990	Mccoy, Marion	Sierra Club	Yes
977	Mccoy, Mary & Howard	Sierra Club	Yes
1004	Mccready, William	Sierra Club	Yes
495	Mcdaniel, Allison	Sierra Club	Yes
738	Mcdonald, Ian	Sierra Club	Yes
62	Mcevoy, Jean	Sierra Club	Yes
1341	McGeehan, Carol	Sierra Club	Yes
1228	Mcglone, Colleen	Sierra Club	Yes
876	McGowan, Harlene	Sierra Club	Yes
1342	McGrath, Anne	Sierra Club	Yes
1440	Mcintosh, Becky	Sierra Club	Yes
838	McIntyre, Laura	Sierra Club	Yes
205	Mckeown, Paul	Sierra Club	Yes
206	Mckeown, Paul	Sierra Club	Yes
1298	McLendon, Barbara	Sierra Club	Yes
1441	Mcmullen, Christopher	Sierra Club	Yes
207	McNamara, Barbara	Sierra Club	Yes
208	Mcnaught, Anna	Sierra Club	Yes
1317	McNaul, Darleen	Sierra Club	Yes

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
1442	McNiel, Lynne	Sierra Club	Yes
63	Mcwhorter, Karin	Sierra Club	Yes
209	Mehrizar, Michael	Sierra Club	Yes
955	Meier, Janice	Sierra Club	Yes
1050	Menasian, James	Sierra Club	Yes
1318	Mendieta, Vince	Sierra Club	Yes
1169	Mendoza, Vanessa	Sierra Club	Yes
1443	Menkin, Naomi	Sierra Club	Yes
675	Mensing, Patricia	Sierra Club	Yes
440	Meoni, Anthony	Sierra Club	Yes
1170	Meoni, Anthony	Sierra Club	Yes
933	Merritt, Susan	Sierra Club	Yes
1444	Metz, Whitney	Sierra Club	Yes
210	Metzler, Susan	Sierra Club	Yes
211	Meyer, Carrie	Sierra Club	Yes
1445	Meyer, Elizabeth	Sierra Club	Yes
1001	Meyer, Glenn	Sierra Club	Yes
469	Meyer, Nancy	Sierra Club	Yes
715	Michaelis, Bjoern	Sierra Club	Yes
1446	Michaelis, Bjoern	Sierra Club	Yes
1171	Miller, Amanda	Sierra Club	Yes
935	Miller, Jeanne	Sierra Club	Yes
684	Miller, Jennifer	Sierra Club	Yes
1173	Miller, Sue	Sierra Club	Yes
212	Minnick, Aaron	Sierra Club	Yes
1447	Minzler, Anita	Sierra Club	Yes
213	Miyoshi, Linda	Sierra Club	Yes
893	Moczydlowski, Ann	Sierra Club	Yes
833	Moe, Karen	Sierra Club	Yes
371	Moloney, Craig	Sierra Club	Yes
1282	Monhollen, Mary Jane	Sierra Club	Yes
449	Montgomery, Bruce	Sierra Club	Yes
416	Moore, Avis	Sierra Club	Yes
1172	Moore, Charlene	Sierra Club	Yes

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
526	Moore, Ray	Sierra Club	Yes
712	More, James	Sierra Club	Yes
899	Morgan, Cheryl	Sierra Club	Yes
214	Morris, Maryellen	Sierra Club	Yes
514	Morris, Susan	Sierra Club	Yes
380	Morrow, William	Sierra Club	No
924	Morucci, Michael	Sierra Club	Yes
1448	Moul, Laura	Sierra Club	Yes
925	Muhly, Ernest J.P.	Sierra Club	Yes
1302	Mulcare, James	Sierra Club	Yes
1344	Mulero, Reynolds	Sierra Club	Yes
559	Mullaly Jr, F Russell	Sierra Club	Yes
458	Mulligan, Reed	Sierra Club	Yes
215	Mullineaux, Dixie	Sierra Club	Yes
1174	Murphy, Judith	Sierra Club	Yes
980	Murtagh, Joan	Sierra Club	Yes
678	Murtagh, Sarah	Sierra Club	Yes
64	Myers , Charles	Sierra Club	Yes
852	Myers, Kevin	Sierra Club	Yes
65	Mygatt, Rachel	Sierra Club	Yes
1320	Mysels, Elise	Sierra Club	Yes
1382	N/A, CA	Sierra Club	Yes
116	N/A, N/A	Sierra Club	Yes
216	Nabors, Rosalie	Sierra Club	Yes
68	Nahay, Paul	Sierra Club	Yes
1449	Nahay, Paul	Sierra Club	Yes
501	Nash, Patrick	Sierra Club	Yes
533	Nash, Raymond	Sierra Club	Yes
1337	Naso, Joann	Sierra Club	Yes
871	Nau, Carol	Sierra Club	Yes
1175	Nau, Carol	Sierra Club	Yes
1176	Navez, Ren	Sierra Club	Yes
1289	Neff, Kim	Sierra Club	Yes
1329	Nelson, Bette	Sierra Club	Yes

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
1099	Nelson, Stephen	Sierra Club	Yes
430	Neuschatz, Rachel	Sierra Club	Yes
387	Newman, Keryn	Sierra Club	Yes
1007	Nichols, James	Sierra Club	Yes
100	Nicht, Sandra	Sierra Club	No
1177	Niebres, Carolina	Sierra Club	Yes
839	Nikolaidis, Kathleen	Sierra Club	Yes
475	Novakovich, Harriet	Sierra Club	Yes
1178	O'Connell, Ken	Sierra Club	Yes
1450	O'Connell, Ken	Sierra Club	Yes
217	Oconnor, Myrene	Sierra Club	Yes
218	O'Neil, Shannon	Sierra Club	Yes
219	Onoff, Paula	Sierra Club	Yes
926	Orem, Jennifer	Sierra Club	Yes
447	Orenzuk, Dan	Sierra Club	Yes
1312	Orme, Kevin	Sierra Club	Yes
834	O'Rourke, Marguerite	Sierra Club	Yes
1179	Orrick, Nicholas	Sierra Club	Yes
523	Orrick, Nick	Sierra Club	Yes
414	Osler, Donna	Sierra Club	Yes
706	Otten, Aline	Sierra Club	Yes
1362	Overstreet, Amanda	Sierra Club	Yes
963	Owens, Gary	Sierra Club	Yes
506	Owens, James	Sierra Club	Yes
1321	Pa, Kristina	Sierra Club	Yes
1066	Padilla, Alejandra	Sierra Club	Yes
798	Padula, Cristoforo	Sierra Club	Yes
1051	Palmer, Michael	Sierra Club	Yes
855	Paral, Carmen	Sierra Club	Yes
220	Parcells, Julie	Sierra Club	Yes
801	Parker, Ellen	Sierra Club	Yes
809	Parker, Erica	Sierra Club	Yes
1451	Parker, Kent	Sierra Club	Yes
520	Paro, Roberta	Sierra Club	Yes

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
1227	Parsons, Diana	Sierra Club	Yes
341	Patlen, Laurence	Sierra Club	Yes
1180	Patton, Andrew	Sierra Club	Yes
1017	Paulus, Candice	Sierra Club	Yes
1452	Pavlovic, Arthur	Sierra Club	Yes
1181	Pax, Christina	Sierra Club	Yes
263	Peabody, Kim	Sierra Club	Yes
1366	Pearsall, Judith	Sierra Club	Yes
1453	Peaslee, Paula	Sierra Club	Yes
780	Peddle, Allan	Sierra Club	Yes
1361	Penaherrera, Roberto	Sierra Club	Yes
968	Pennington, Terry	Sierra Club	Yes
894	Pentecost, Victoria	Sierra Club	Yes
1061	Perez, Rosa	Sierra Club	Yes
916	Perry, Margaret	Sierra Club	Yes
425	Peterman, Bonnie	Sierra Club	Yes
796	Peters, Sarah	Sierra Club	Yes
1454	Peterson, John	Sierra Club	Yes
264	Peterson, Roger	Sierra Club	Yes
265	Peyman, Molly	Sierra Club	Yes
915	Phipps, Heather	Sierra Club	Yes
552	Pilarski, Mandy	Sierra Club	Yes
1093	Plagge, Angela	Sierra Club	Yes
342	Plitnik, Gail	Sierra Club	Yes
863	Plyushchay, Olga	Sierra Club	Yes
1064	Polun, Dugan	Sierra Club	Yes
508	Pope, William	Sierra Club	Yes
266	Popp, Carolyn	Sierra Club	Yes
1034	Porter, Marian	Sierra Club	Yes
890	Potash, Louis	Sierra Club	Yes
267	Poteet, Mary	Sierra Club	Yes
1325	Powanda, Kim	Sierra Club	Yes
821	Powell, John	Sierra Club	Yes
268	Prensky, Hank	Sierra Club	Yes

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
400	Price, Heather	Sierra Club	Yes
949	Price, Norman	Sierra Club	Yes
1367	Pritt, Jessica	Sierra Club	Yes
823	Prosten, David	Sierra Club	Yes
1264	Proudfoot, Janice	Sierra Club	Yes
1182	PROVENZA, REGINA	Sierra Club	Yes
868	Provost, Linda	Sierra Club	Yes
1183	Provost, Ruth	Sierra Club	Yes
69	Pruitt , Joseph	Sierra Club	Yes
1223	Pruner, Paula	Sierra Club	Yes
1184	Pugliesi, Raymond	Sierra Club	Yes
1185	Pulliam, Vivian	Sierra Club	Yes
1455	Pullin, Daryl	Sierra Club	Yes
707	Purkey, Barb	Sierra Club	No
1186	Quinn, Jennifer	Sierra Club	Yes
861	Raezer, Patricia	Sierra Club	Yes
343	Ragen, Bill	Sierra Club	Yes
269	Rambo Shuford, Wendy	Sierra Club	Yes
70	Rankin, Gretchen	Sierra Club	Yes
1187	Rarick, Ivan	Sierra Club	Yes
902	Ratovitski, Edward	Sierra Club	Yes
1188	Rausch, Mary	Sierra Club	Yes
1040	Raymond, Catherine	Sierra Club	Yes
1364	Reardon, Keith	Sierra Club	Yes
920	Redding, Carmen	Sierra Club	Yes
270	Redding, Linda	Sierra Club	No
71	Redditt, Dixon	Sierra Club	Yes
732	Redlien, Neil	Sierra Club	No
1456	Reeder, Elizabeth	Sierra Club	Yes
75	Reichard, Julie	Sierra Club	Yes
999	Reifinger, Martin	Sierra Club	Yes
415	Reis, Richard	Sierra Club	Yes
1370	Remenar, Michele	Sierra Club	Yes
271	Remington, Cheryl	Sierra Club	Yes

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
76	Remington, Wanda	Sierra Club	Yes
272	Resler, Dassance	Sierra Club	Yes
1189	Richardson, Camille	Sierra Club	Yes
1283	Rickenberg, Anita	Sierra Club	Yes
943	Ricketts, Carolyn	Sierra Club	Yes
761	Rimbach, Barbara	Sierra Club	Yes
713	Rivera, Minerva	Sierra Club	Yes
353	Roark, Alison	Sierra Club	No
673	Roberts, Sandra	Sierra Club	Yes
441	Robinson, Arash	Sierra Club	Yes
1265	Robinson, Jacqueline	Sierra Club	Yes
1224	Rocco, Priscilla	Sierra Club	Yes
1457	Rogers, John	Sierra Club	Yes
1291	Rogers, Thomas	Sierra Club	Yes
77	Romanosky, Laura	Sierra Club	Yes
768	Romero, L.	Sierra Club	Yes
1458	Romm, Daniel	Sierra Club	Yes
747	Roots, Colleen	Sierra Club	Yes
1332	Rose, Pat	Sierra Club	Yes
794	Ross, Vicki	Sierra Club	Yes
764	Rosseland, Sharon	Sierra Club	Yes
456	Row, Heather	Sierra Club	Yes
1459	Royalty, Debbie	Sierra Club	Yes
979	Rozsics, Michael	Sierra Club	Yes
802	Rubin, Michael	Sierra Club	Yes
1090	Rye, Laura	Sierra Club	Yes
1316	Ryersbach, Zak	Sierra Club	Yes
396	Saalfeld, Samantha	Sierra Club	Yes
1096	Sabella, Katie	Sierra Club	Yes
459	Sabree, George	Sierra Club	Yes
1277	Sahoo, Dipak	Sierra Club	Yes
273	Sallah, Maggie	Sierra Club	Yes
1369	Saltanis, Peter	Sierra Club	Yes
1190	Samela, Rastic	Sierra Club	Yes

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
1059	Samis, Robert	Sierra Club	Yes
274	Sampery , Mitch	Sierra Club	Yes
344	Sanders, Kenneth	Sierra Club	No
981	Sands, Leigh	Sierra Club	Yes
886	Sangillo, Judith	Sierra Club	Yes
1327	Santanna, Cristine	Sierra Club	Yes
676	Saucedo, Deborah	Sierra Club	Yes
1191	Sawyer, Richard	Sierra Club	Yes
1275	Schaef, Dennis	Sierra Club	Yes
1192	Schaefer, Sarah	Sierra Club	Yes
275	Schamp, Brough	Sierra Club	Yes
1270	Schiffer, Kathy	Sierra Club	Yes
276	Schmalfuss, Richard	Sierra Club	Yes
931	Schmidt, James	Sierra Club	Yes
277	Schneible, Richard	Sierra Club	Yes
705	Schneider, Daniel	Sierra Club	Yes
78	Schneider, Tina	Sierra Club	Yes
429	Schoebert, Barbara	Sierra Club	Yes
854	Schofield, Alba	Sierra Club	Yes
1008	Schollenberger, F Douglas	Sierra Club	Yes
556	Schor, Mary	Sierra Club	Yes
709	Schorreck, Lolly	Sierra Club	Yes
885	Schraffenberger, Kirstie	Sierra Club	Yes
1057	Schuetz, Carl	Sierra Club	Yes
922	Schuler, Arthur	Sierra Club	Yes
278	Schultz, Alexandra	Sierra Club	Yes
784	Schumann, Russell	Sierra Club	Yes
279	Schwartz, Donald	Sierra Club	Yes
912	Schwartz, Joan	Sierra Club	Yes
1460	Sconish, John	Sierra Club	Yes
352	Sconyers, Jim	Sierra Club	Yes
1461	Sconyers, Jim	Sierra Club	Yes
1232	Scott, Ashley	Sierra Club	Yes
691	Scott, Edward	Sierra Club	Yes

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
345	Scott, Kim	Sierra Club	Yes
914	Scott, Ursula	Sierra Club	Yes
280	Scott, Zachary	Sierra Club	Yes
1462	Sedlmeyer, Troy	Sierra Club	Yes
421	Sedon, Douglas	Sierra Club	Yes
1269	Seeber, Gil	Sierra Club	Yes
787	Seiders, R	Sierra Club	Yes
930	Sellers, Cindy	Sierra Club	Yes
370	Sendejo, Lynne	Sierra Club	Yes
797	Sepanski, Joan	Sierra Club	Yes
1065	Serber, Jack	Sierra Club	Yes
695	Seward, Sarah	Sierra Club	Yes
1193	Shapiro, Leo	Sierra Club	Yes
79	Sharp, Doris	Sierra Club	Yes
743	Shaw, Dennis	Sierra Club	Yes
281	Shaw, Marilyn	Sierra Club	Yes
472	Sheinson, Ronald	Sierra Club	Yes
781	Sherfey, Ellen	Sierra Club	Yes
1285	Sherman, Patricia	Sierra Club	Yes
1463	Sherretts, Connie	Sierra Club	Yes
282	Shure, Scott	Sierra Club	Yes
917	Sickle, Jean	Sierra Club	Yes
283	Siddique, Omar	Sierra Club	Yes
366	Siebert, Cherie	Sierra Club	Yes
815	Siegel, Joyce	Sierra Club	Yes
80	Siegel, Stephen	Sierra Club	Yes
785	Simpson, Rusty	Sierra Club	Yes
379	Singer, Beth	Sierra Club	Yes
81	Sinnes, Andrew	Sierra Club	Yes
782	Sinnott, Jan	Sierra Club	Yes
1046	Sisk, David	Sierra Club	Yes
284	Sitomer, Rachel	Sierra Club	Yes
346	Skinner, Charles	Sierra Club	Yes
672	Sklar, Stephanie	Sierra Club	Yes

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
1268	Slawson, Bob	Sierra Club	Yes
887	Slifer, Kristine	Sierra Club	Yes
882	Small, William	Sierra Club	Yes
953	Smallman-Chilcoat, Denise	Sierra Club	Yes
959	Smith, Chloe	Sierra Club	Yes
1098	Smith, Mark	Sierra Club	Yes
1195	Smith, Patricia	Sierra Club	Yes
82	Smith, Perry	Sierra Club	Yes
726	Smith, Steven	Sierra Club	Yes
973	Smith, Telnur	Sierra Club	Yes
285	Smith-Gill, Sandra	Sierra Club	No
1237	Smock, Addieq	Sierra Club	Yes
286	Smyth, Paulette	Sierra Club	Yes
483	Snavelly, Cynthia	Sierra Club	Yes
287	Snively, James	Sierra Club	No
1464	Snyder, Joseph	Sierra Club	Yes
1465	Snyder, Sally	Sierra Club	Yes
1002	Soares, Stephanie	Sierra Club	Yes
939	Sober, Nina	Sierra Club	Yes
288	Soderblom, David	Sierra Club	Yes
83	Soffer, Katherine	Sierra Club	Yes
757	Somer, Lawrence	Sierra Club	Yes
1466	Songer, Susan	Sierra Club	Yes
832	Sonnenschein, Mary Anne	Sierra Club	Yes
1196	Speizman, Richard	Sierra Club	Yes
1467	Springmann, Marcus	Sierra Club	Yes
492	Stafford, Jeanne	Sierra Club	Yes
790	Stanhope, Robert	Sierra Club	Yes
1470	Stasz, Charles	Sierra Club	Yes
290	Stegehuis, Peter	Sierra Club	No
1348	Sturner, Elizabeth	Sierra Club	Yes
934	Stevens, Raymond & Barbara	Sierra Club	Yes
347	Stewart, Harriet	Sierra Club	Yes
291	Stewart, James	Sierra Club	No

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
512	Stewart, Susan	Sierra Club	Yes
927	Stockdale-Homick, Renee	Sierra Club	Yes
1468	Stone, Joy	Sierra Club	Yes
1044	Stotko, Shirley	Sierra Club	Yes
1197	Stowe-Longchamp, Joyce	Sierra Club	Yes
828	Strange, Janice	Sierra Club	Yes
292	Strauss, Mary	Sierra Club	Yes
710	Streusand, Rachel	Sierra Club	No
1198	Stringer, Laura	Sierra Club	Yes
84	Subramanian, Erin	Sierra Club	Yes
1359	Sullivan, Gayle	Sierra Club	Yes
376	Summers, Peggy	Sierra Club	Yes
1358	Sun, Alice	Sierra Club	Yes
1469	Swan, Trevor	Sierra Club	Yes
903	Tana, David	Sierra Club	Yes
1297	Tangi, Anna	Sierra Club	Yes
85	Taylor, Alison	Sierra Club	Yes
1471	Taylor, Daniel	Sierra Club	Yes
1472	Taylor, Eric	Sierra Club	Yes
86	Taylor, Michael	Sierra Club	Yes
1473	Taylor, William	Sierra Club	Yes
775	Terri, Warren	Sierra Club	Yes
1199	Terry, Vickie	Sierra Club	Yes
293	Thomas, Carter	Sierra Club	Yes
364	Thomas, Chip	Sierra Club	Yes
1301	Thomas, Christy	Sierra Club	Yes
294	Thomas, Joan	Sierra Club	Yes
1474	Thomas, Kimberly	Sierra Club	Yes
542	Thomas, Vanessa	Sierra Club	Yes
720	Thompson, Dana	Sierra Club	Yes
433	Thompson, Julia	Sierra Club	Yes
539	Thompson, Neil	Sierra Club	No
480	Thornhill, Anne	Sierra Club	Yes
87	Thurston, James	Sierra Club	Yes

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
957	Thweatt, Nancy	Sierra Club	Yes
762	Tomecek, Jeffrey	Sierra Club	Yes
1052	Tomiya, Chisato	Sierra Club	Yes
718	Towle, Laird	Sierra Club	Yes
88	Traut, Ashley	Sierra Club	Yes
1286	Troisi, Patricia	Sierra Club	Yes
392	Truman, Betty	Sierra Club	Yes
295	Trusz, Eleanor	Sierra Club	Yes
399	Tucker, Harlan	Sierra Club	Yes
89	Tucker, Jessica	Sierra Club	Yes
737	Tupling, Edward	Sierra Club	Yes
1200	Turnbaugh, Brian	Sierra Club	Yes
1201	Turner, Catherine	Sierra Club	Yes
1475	Turner, D.W.	Sierra Club	Yes
90	Underwood, Gwen	Sierra Club	Yes
314	Unk	Sierra Club	Yes
550	Unk	Sierra Club	Yes
1476	Van Way, Debra	Sierra Club	Yes
739	Vana, Joshua	Sierra Club	Yes
1202	vanderDonck, James	Sierra Club	Yes
296	Vaughan, Lisa	Sierra Club	Yes
1477	Vedock, Aaron	Sierra Club	Yes
731	Velez, Zena	Sierra Club	Yes
297	Via, Sara	Sierra Club	No
298	Vice, Daniel	Sierra Club	Yes
978	Vida, Peter	Sierra Club	Yes
1203	Villaran Diaz, Maresa	Sierra Club	Yes
745	Vimmer, Mor	Sierra Club	Yes
1204	Vincent, Burnell	Sierra Club	Yes
825	Viola, Mark	Sierra Club	Yes
997	Vondrak, Mary	Sierra Club	Yes
1047	VORUS, RAYMOND	Sierra Club	Yes
1306	Waggoner, Jeff	Sierra Club	Yes
348	Wagner, Deborah	Sierra Club	No

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
964	Wagner, Nancy	Sierra Club	Yes
355	Waidler, Beverly	Sierra Club	Yes
1024	Walker, Anne	Sierra Club	Yes
299	Walker, Kaitlyn	Sierra Club	Yes
300	Walls-Thumma, Dawn	Sierra Club	No
1205	Ward, Sheila	Sierra Club	Yes
686	Warlick, Sarah	Sierra Club	Yes
642	Wase, Alana	Sierra Club	No
717	Wash, Peter	Sierra Club	Yes
382	Wasserman, Martin	Sierra Club	Yes
1025	Waterworth, Pamela	Sierra Club	Yes
302	Waterworth, Rebecca	Sierra Club	Yes
1018	Waterworth, Sarah	Sierra Club	Yes
530	Watson, Donald	Sierra Club	Yes
906	Watson, Frank	Sierra Club	Yes
377	Webb, Susan	Sierra Club	Yes
484	Webster, Caitlin	Sierra Club	Yes
961	Webster, Sandy	Sierra Club	Yes
1478	Weddington, Tim	Sierra Club	Yes
681	Weeks, Kay	Sierra Club	No
1206	Weiner, Nona	Sierra Club	Yes
395	Wertheimer, Jennifer	Sierra Club	Yes
799	West, Lynn	Sierra Club	Yes
489	Wheatley, Janet	Sierra Club	Yes
812	Wheaton, Joyce	Sierra Club	Yes
1003	Whetstone, Robert	Sierra Club	Yes
1479	Whitacre, Diane	Sierra Club	Yes
752	Whitaker, Robert	Sierra Club	Yes
1292	White , Heather	Sierra Club	Yes
1480	White, Janet	Sierra Club	Yes
1481	White, Lisa	Sierra Club	Yes
806	White, Ruth	Sierra Club	Yes
1021	White, Ruth	Sierra Club	Yes
1363	Whitfield, Rebekah	Sierra Club	Yes

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
91	Whitney, Lydia	Sierra Club	Yes
1207	Whitty, John	Sierra Club	Yes
1233	Wilcox, Cheri	Sierra Club	Yes
1482	Wilcox, John	Sierra Club	Yes
522	Wilder, Carole	Sierra Club	Yes
1208	Wilkinson, Billy	Sierra Club	Yes
878	Wilkinson, Lynette	Sierra Club	Yes
1209	Wilkinson, Rebecca	Sierra Club	Yes
679	Williams, Dennis	Sierra Club	Yes
719	Williams, Eric	Sierra Club	Yes
303	Williams, Juliana	Sierra Club	Yes
385	Williams, Nancy	Sierra Club	Yes
974	Williamson, Nancy	Sierra Club	Yes
1336	Willis, Molly	Sierra Club	Yes
402	Willoughby, Steve	Sierra Club	Yes
92	Wilmot , Laurie	Sierra Club	Yes
304	Wilson, Catherine	Sierra Club	Yes
746	Wilson, Karen	Sierra Club	Yes
391	Wilson, Marguerote	Sierra Club	Yes
1483	Wilson, Mary Lee	Sierra Club	Yes
1210	Wilson, William	Sierra Club	Yes
803	Wirtanen, Nancy	Sierra Club	Yes
93	Witter, Bernhard	Sierra Club	Yes
1211	Wittstadt, Kurt	Sierra Club	Yes
1212	Witzemann, Toni	Sierra Club	Yes
818	Wohlgemuth, Becky	Sierra Club	Yes
1213	Wojahn, Patrick	Sierra Club	Yes
305	Wojtalik, Alan	Sierra Club	Yes
1214	Wojtalik, Nikki	Sierra Club	Yes
1484	Wolf, Marty	Sierra Club	Yes
1215	Wolfe, Ann	Sierra Club	Yes
435	Wolpert, Joyce	Sierra Club	Yes
349	Woltereck, Jane	Sierra Club	Yes
820	Wolters, Douglas	Sierra Club	Yes

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
306	Wonderlin, David	Sierra Club	Yes
1288	Wood, Donna	Sierra Club	Yes
307	Wood, Peter	Sierra Club	Yes
874	Wood, Richard	Sierra Club	Yes
853	Wood, Tina	Sierra Club	Yes
1216	Woodruff 3rd, Robert J	Sierra Club	Yes
857	Woodward, Susanna	Sierra Club	Yes
540	Woody, Kathy	Sierra Club	No
442	Wooldridge, Mary	Sierra Club	Yes
1485	Wright, Donald	Sierra Club	Yes
1217	Wunderlich, Elaine	Sierra Club	Yes
1011	Wyrostok, Chuck	Sierra Club	Yes
859	Yates, William	Sierra Club	Yes
516	Yingling, Valerie	Sierra Club	Yes
502	Young, Frank	Sierra Club	No
763	Young, Sandra	Sierra Club	Yes
1339	Yourke, Oliver	Sierra Club	Yes
742	Youssef, Dolly	Sierra Club	Yes
1218	Yu, Nina	Sierra Club	Yes
94	Yun, Diana	Sierra Club	Yes
547	Yun, Ruth	Sierra Club	Yes
1038	Zaccagnino, Ellen	Sierra Club	Yes
1340	Zarafonetis, Lisa	Sierra Club	Yes
994	Zeese, Sandra	Sierra Club	Yes
1219	Zeiger, Susan	Sierra Club	Yes
413	Zelle, Mabel	Sierra Club	Yes
791	Zeller, Laura	Sierra Club	Yes
515	Zieger, Kathryn	Sierra Club	Yes
1220	Zimmerman, Jason	Sierra Club	Yes
1221	Zuckerman, Barry	Sierra Club	Yes
1486	Zwobota, Linda	Sierra Club	Yes
1372	O'Leary, David	Sierra Club - Maryland Chapter	No
230	Dick, Diana	Stop PATH	No
251	Howley, Bill	STOP PATH WV, Inc.	No

Correspondence ID	Name	Organization	Form Letter
597	Eitelman, Roger	StopPATH WV	No
1222	Newman, Keryn	StopPATH WV	No
588	Wright, Laurence	StopPATH WV	No
257	Eitelman, Roger	STOPPATH WV, Inc.	No
258	Eitelman, Roger	STOPPATH WV, Inc.	No
583	Eitelman, Roger	StopPath WV, Inc.	No
253	Haverty, Ali	STOPPATH WV, Inc.	No
250	Howley, Bill	STOPPATH WV, Inc.	No
261	Jackson, Cathryn	STOPPATH WV, Inc.	No
262	Jackson, Cathryn	STOPPATH WV, Inc.	No
4	Newman, Keryn	StopPATH WV, Inc.	No
252	Newman, Keryn	STOPPATH WV, Inc.	No
260	Printz, Donna	STOPPATH WV, Inc.	No
259	Thomas, Robin	STOPPATH WV, Inc.	No
225	Baker, Chad	Sugarloaf Conservancy	No
620	Baker, Karen	Sugarloaf Conservancy	No
152	Kept Private	Sugarloaf Conservancy	No
1085	Haines, Jennifer	Valley Health System	No
648	Evans, Ilene	Voices from the Earth, Inc.	No
443	Bonini, Lee	Warwick	Yes

Appendix B
Correspondence Index of Individual
Commenters

Appendix B

CORRESPONDENCE INDEX OF INDIVIDUAL COMMENTERS (09/24/2010)

Note: N/A represents individuals who did not submit their first or last name.

Correspondence ID	Form Letter	Name
48	No	Adams, Madeleine
221	No	Adams, Ralph
375	No	Allen, Gary
106	No	Anderson, Emily
641	No	Andrews, Daniel
1375	No	Ashelman, Samuel
1376	No	Ashforth, William
95	No	Austin, Barbara K
625	No	Babb, Chris
225	No	Baker, Chad
620	No	Baker, Karen
412	No	Baker, Karen/Stan
411	No	Baker, Stanley/Karen
241	No	Baldwin, Malcolm
591	No	Baldwin, Malcolm
612	No	Baldwin, Malcolm
1068	No	Baldwin, Malcolm
618	No	Ball, Sarah
1249	No	Baxter, Deborah
313	No	Baylin, Michael
1087	No	Beaudet, Carla
1077	No	Beauvais, Christine L
161	No	Belchis, Deborah
613	No	Besa, Glen
616	No	Besa, Glen
1256	No	Beske, Tara
549	No	Block, Shelli
574	No	Blok, Bobbi
164	No	Bokulich, Chris

Correspondence ID	Form Letter	Name
579	No	Borzik, Joette
744	No	Boyer-Nagy, Gail
644	No	Brinkman, Esther
96	No	Bubnash , Brian
1381	No	Burkhart, Jill
668	No	Burns, Gwendolyn
66	No	Burns, John P
589	No	Burns, John P
666	No	Burns, Mark
665	No	Burns, Paul
667	No	Burns, Stephanie
721	No	Butler, Alan
1079	No	Butler, Susan
740	No	Carlson, Joyce
652	No	Carnal, Anna
1074	No	Cassell, David W
1239	No	Channell, Pam and Don
599	No	Channell, Rachelle
609	No	Channell, Rachelle
610	No	Channell, Rachelle
117	No	Clark, Mary Gayle
1080	No	Coleman, John
1371	No	Coleman, John
1373	No	Coleman, John
1078	No	Coleman, Stephen
224	No	Coleman, Steve
1491	No	Colligan, Mary A
535	No	Conors, Carole
1240	No	Cooper, Janice
1241	No	Cooper, Janice
119	No	Coppersmith, Terri
97	No	Countryman-Mills, Gayle
615	No	Crowley, Jim
1287	No	Culberson, James and Judith

Correspondence ID	Form Letter	Name
577	No	Cvechko, Steve
320	No	Danton, Mary Jo
607	No	Davis, Carolyn N
1076	No	Davis, Carolyn N
321	No	Davis, Feather
646	No	Day, Floyd
388	No	DeGuzman, Anne
643	No	DeGuzman, Meg
1257	No	DeMarco, Nicholas "Corky"
324	No	Diamante, Donna
590	No	Diamond, Mitch
72	No	diamond, mitchell s
230	No	Dick, Diana
1226	No	Dillen, Abigail
1086	No	Dodds, Pamela and Arthur
239	No	Dubin, Elaine
611	No	Dubin, Elaine
568	No	Duncan, Mack
572	No	Easton , Megan
1487	No	Eaton, Ethel
257	No	Eitelman, Roger
258	No	Eitelman, Roger
583	No	Eitelman, Roger
597	No	Eitelman, Roger
690	No	Eitelman, Roger
725	No	Ellis, Cynthia
240	No	Ervin, Dan
844	No	Eskite, Betty
232	No	Evans, Ilene
648	No	Evans, Ilene
593	No	Faehner, Bryan
633	No	Fortin, Brigitte
639	No	Fortin, Brigitte
688	No	Gagnier, Joseph

Correspondence ID	Form Letter	Name
1	No	Gagnier, Joseph J
155	No	Gagnier, Joseph J
237	No	Ganssle, Eugene
1409	No	Gearhart, Pam
244	No	Ghiorzi, Al
1081	No	Ghiorzi, Al
631	No	Ghiorzi, Alfred
598	No	Ghiorzi, Irene
245	No	Ghiorzi, Theresa
640	No	Ghiorzi, Theresa
1254	No	Gillespie, CR
1355	No	Gregg, Kathy
584	No	Gregg, William
1072	No	Gregg, William
1085	No	Haines, Jennifer
233	No	Halfin, Clara S
562	No	Hall-West, Susan
569	No	Hamstead, N/A
136	No	Hand, Adrienne
41	No	Hare, Mike
1311	No	Harless, Marion
683	No	Hart, Catherine
650	No	Haveron, Rick
253	No	Haverty, Ali
1416	No	Haverty, Alison
657	No	Hebb, Allen
669	No	Hebb, Narel
670	No	Hebb, Ralph
659	No	Hebb, Tandra
658	No	Hebb, Toby
576	No	Hendrix, Regina
566	No	Hendryx, Michael
567	No	Hendryx, Michael
246	No	Higgins, Tim

Correspondence ID	Form Letter	Name
229	No	Hill, S.J.
250	No	Howley, Bill
251	No	Howley, Bill
1069	No	Howley, Bill
635	No	Howley, John N
1247	No	Hudson, Alan D
1490	No	Hypes, S. Rene'
144	No	Ichniowski, Michael
1307	No	Irons, Ellie
634	No	Ishler, Dick
99	No	Ishler, H. Richard
637	No	Ives, Janie L
261	No	Jackson, Cathryn
262	No	Jackson, Cathryn
570	No	Jackson, Ms.
770	No	Jenkins, Mike
1075	No	Johnson, Michael E
617	No	Johnson, Mike
627	No	Kaplan, Doug
1070	No	Kaplan, Doug
50	No	Kaplan, Peggy
545	No	Kelly, Dianne
494	No	Kelly, James
73	No	Kept Private
74	No	Kept Private
102	No	Kept Private
152	No	Kept Private
153	No	Kept Private
169	No	Kept Private
247	No	Kept Private
309	No	Kept Private
310	No	Kept Private
462	No	Kept Private
565	No	Kept Private

Correspondence ID	Form Letter	Name
580	No	Kept Private
600	No	Kept Private
601	No	Kept Private
623	No	Kept Private
636	No	Kept Private
638	No	Kept Private
238	No	Kimble, Terry
234	No	Koenig, Susanne
1071	No	Kohler, Paul
3	No	Kotcon, James
660	No	Kotcon, James
227	No	Krause, Beth
101	No	Lane, Bonnie I
587	No	Latterell, Dick
337	No	Leach, Lucinda
664	No	Liteau, Sarah
921	No	Lutz, Athey
573	No	Lutz, Daniel
235	No	MacColl, Ginny
663	No	Malone, Mary
632	No	Marmet, Rob
1310	No	Marmet, Robert
2	No	Mason, Curt
203	No	Mason, Kit
594	No	Matarazzo, Christy
381	No	Mcclennen, Tim
226	No	McClung, Robert
127	No	McLearen, Robert M
463	No	Meeting #1, Flip Charts
464	No	Meeting #2, Flip Charts
465	No	Meeting #3, Flip Charts
466	No	Meeting #4, Flip Charts
614	No	Miller, John
586	No	Morgan, Francis B

Correspondence ID	Form Letter	Name
380	No	Morrow, William
1308	No	Murphy, Elizabeth
236	No	N/A, N/A
602	No	N/A, N/A
622	No	Nelson, Joseph B
4	No	Newman, Keryn
243	No	Newman, Keryn
249	No	Newman, Keryn
252	No	Newman, Keryn
1222	No	Newman, Keryn
100	No	Nicht, Sandra
842	No	Nix, Carol
1372	No	O'Leary, David
608	No	Pappas, Sordis
582	No	Parker, Richard
653	No	Pase, Daniel
603	No	Payne, Lisa G
647	No	Piper, Dennis
619	No	Popovsky, Mark
630	No	Popovsky, Mark
5	No	Prince, Donna
260	No	Printz, Donna
1073	No	Printz, Donna
628	No	Proudman, Robert D
707	No	Purkey, Barb
626	No	Putnam, Cynthia
270	No	Redding, Linda
732	No	Redlien, Neil
228	No	Redmon, Laura
1488	No	Rhur, Roberta
581	No	Richardson, Erika
242	No	Rittner, Hanno
595	No	Rittner, Hanno
353	No	Roark, Alison

Correspondence ID	Form Letter	Name
1067	No	Roberts, John
571	No	Robinson, Steve
1246	No	Ronan, Barry P
156	No	Rosenthal, Dawn L
1489	No	Rudnick, Barbara
592	No	Ryan, Patrick
621	No	Sanders, Ken
344	No	Sanders, Kenneth
604	No	Sanders, Kenneth E
254	No	Sheaffer, Lee
1248	No	Simmons, Steve
1253	No	Skidmore, Carl
1255	No	Skidmore, Matt
285	No	Smith-Gill, Sandra
287	No	Snively, James
1244	No	Snyder, Kathleen
1251	No	Sobonya, E.R.
223	No	St. Onge, Joan
645	No	Stahl, Paula
1365	No	Stahl, Paula
290	No	Stegehuis, Peter
291	No	Stewart, James
656	No	Stiles, Deborah
710	No	Streusand, Rachel
1309	No	Stump, Bob and Kathy
843	No	Sturm, Anne T
624	No	Swope, Joseph
1245	No	Taylor, Leslie
629	No	Thacker, Steven M
605	No	Thieman, Judith
1084	No	Thomas, Larry
259	No	Thomas, Robin
575	No	Thomas, Robin
539	No	Thompson, Neil

Correspondence ID	Form Letter	Name
1243	No	Townshend, III, H. Walter
578	No	Tumblin, Teresa
596	No	Ulmer, Tylee
649	No	Urbanic, Tim
297	No	Via, Sara
348	No	Wagner, Deborah
231	No	Wait, Meredith
255	No	Wait, Patience
256	No	Wait, Patience
585	No	Wait, Patience
1354	No	Wait, Patience
606	No	Walker, Elaine
300	No	Walls-Thumma, Dawn
654	No	Warner, Norva
642	No	Wase, Alana
681	No	Weeks, Kay
1492	No	Wickey, Kevin
67	No	Wicks, Peter c
661	No	Williams, Nancy
1088	No	Williams, Nancy
154	No	Willis, Elizabeth A
655	No	Witzemann, Bill
662	No	Witzemann, Silas
651	No	Witzemann, Toni
1242	No	Wodday, Elizabeth
248	No	Wolf, Frank
540	No	Woody, Kathy
222	No	Wooton, Elaine
588	No	Wright, Laurence
502	No	Young, Frank
1258	No	Younkins, Diane

Appendix C
Index by Organization Type

Appendix C

Index By Organization Type (10/11/2010)

Business

Counsel to the PATH Companies - 622; AL1110 - No Action Alternative: Opposes. AL1610 - Other Transmission Line Technology: Opposes. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. IN4000 - Infrastructure, Supporting: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NA1300 - Need for Analysis: Indirect Impacts. NF4000 - USFS/National Forest Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments. ON1100 - Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents. PN3000 - Purpose And Need: Scope Of The Analysis. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1400 - Study Area: Retain Narrow Study Area.

Maryland Chamber of Commerce - 1244; AL1200 - Proposed Action: Supports.

ShoreENERGY - 240; AL1200 - Proposed Action: Supports.

West Virginia Oil and Natural Gas Association - 1257; AL1200 - Proposed Action: Supports.

Western Maryland Health System - 1246; AL1200 - Proposed Action: Supports. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

Civic Groups

Sugarloaf Citizens Association - 843; AL1100 - No Action Alternative: Supports. AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

Conservation/Preservation

Appalachian Trail Conservancy - 628; AL1100 - No Action Alternative: Supports. AL1310 - APPA Route 9 Alternative: Opposes. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. AT1100 - Appalachian Trail: Comments Specific to Park. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. CR4100 - Cultural Resources: Within Parks/Forest. MI1100 - Mitigation: Measures Suggested. NA1100 - Need for Analysis: Cumulative Impacts. NA1200 - Need for Analysis: Long-Term Impacts. NA1300 - Need for Analysis: Indirect Impacts. NA1400 - Need for Analysis: Landscape Scale Impacts. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. ON1100 - Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

National Parks Conservation Association - 593; AL1510 - Permit Denial with New Alternatives Proposed. AL1600 - Other Transmission Line Technology: Supports. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. AT1100 - Appalachian Trail: Comments Specific to Park. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. CO1100 - C&O Canal/PNST: Comments Specific to Park. CR4100 - Cultural Resources: Within Parks/Forest. HF1100 - Harpers Ferry: Comments Specific to Park. IN4000 - Infrastructure, Supporting: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NA1100 - Need for Analysis: Cumulative Impacts. NA1400 - Need for Analysis: Landscape Scale Impacts. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. SS4000 - Soundscapes: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. TE4000 - Threatened And

Endangered Species: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

Sugarloaf Conservancy - 627; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1600 - Other Transmission Line Technology: Supports. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. PM1100 - Public Meetings and Outreach. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project. 1070; AL1600 - Other Transmission Line Technology: Supports. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. PM1100 - Public Meetings and Outreach. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ3000 - Water Resources: Study Area. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

County Government

Jefferson County Commission - 586; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. CR4000 - Cultural Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

Loudoun County - 592; AE19000 - Affected Environment: Other Agencies? Land Use Plans. CR4200 - Cultural Resources: Outside Parks/Forest. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. 1067; AL1100 - No Action Alternative: Supports. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. ON1100 - Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents. PO4000 - Park Operations: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

Federal Government

National Radio Astronomy Observatory - 1087; PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SS4000 - Soundscapes: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

U.S. Congress - 248; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. PM1100 - Public Meetings and Outreach. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

US EPA Region III (3EA30) - 1489; PN3000 - Purpose And Need: Scope Of The Analysis.

USDA NOAA - 1491; CO1100 - C&O Canal/PNST: Comments Specific to Park. TE4000 - Threatened And Endangered Species: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

USDA NRCS - 1492; AE19000 - Affected Environment: Other Agencies? Land Use Plans. AT1100 - Appalachian Trail: Comments Specific to Park. GR4000 - Geologic Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. HF1100 - Harpers Ferry: Comments Specific to Park. MO1100 - Monongahela National Forest: Comments Specific to Forest.

Non-Governmental

Allegheny Highlands Alliance - 1084; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AP1200 - Applicant's Proposal: Risks/Security. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CR4000 - Cultural Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. IN4000 - Infrastructure, Supporting: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NF4000 - USFS/National Forest Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments. PP1200 - PATH Project: Park/Forest/Corps Permit and Review Process. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. SS4000 - Soundscapes: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VQ4000

- Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

C&O Canal Historical Park Federal Advisory Commission - 1073; AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. CO1100 - C&O Canal/PNST: Comments Specific to Park. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. IN4000 - Infrastructure, Supporting: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. PM1100 - Public Meetings and Outreach. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

EarthJustice - 619; AL1100 - No Action Alternative: Supports. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. AP1200 - Applicant's Proposal: Risks/Security. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NA1100 - Need for Analysis: Cumulative Impacts. NA1300 - Need for Analysis: Indirect Impacts. NF4000 - USFS/National Forest Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

630; AL1100 - No Action Alternative: Supports. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. AP1200 - Applicant's Proposal: Risks/Security. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NA1100 - Need for Analysis: Cumulative Impacts. NA1300 - Need for Analysis: Indirect Impacts. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

1226; AL1100 - No Action Alternative: Supports. AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1600 - Other Transmission Line Technology: Supports. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AP1200 - Applicant's Proposal: Risks/Security. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. CR4000 - Cultural Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. FO4000 - Forest Operations: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NA1100 - Need for Analysis: Cumulative Impacts. NA1300 - Need for Analysis: Indirect Impacts. NF4000 - USFS/National Forest Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. PO4000 - Park Operations: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. PP1200 - PATH Project: Park/Forest/Corps Permit and Review Process. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SS4000 - Soundscapes: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

Piedmont Environmental Council - 1310; AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AL1900 - Questions the Alternative Development Process. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. AT1100 - Appalachian Trail: Comments Specific to Park. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NA1100 - Need for Analysis: Cumulative Impacts. NA1200 - Need for Analysis: Long-Term Impacts. NA1300 - Need for Analysis: Indirect Impacts. ON1100 - Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process. PP1200 - PATH Project: Park/Forest/Corps Permit and Review Process. SA1300 - Study Area: Increase Study Area within Parks/Forest. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

STOP PATH WV, Inc. - 256; CR4000 - Cultural Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

1354; AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line.

585; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1900 - Questions the Alternative Development Process.

AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. AP1200 - Applicant's Proposal: Risks/Security. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CR4000 - Cultural Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. EJ1100 - Environmental Justice: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. GR4000 - Geologic Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ON1100 - Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents. PM1100 - Public Meetings and Outreach. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

STOPPATH WV, Inc. - 255; AP1200 - Applicant's Proposal: Risks/Security. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

Sierra Club - 660; AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. AP1200 - Applicant's Proposal: Risks/Security. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

Sierra Club, West Virginia Chapter - 3; AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. NA1100 - Need for Analysis: Cumulative Impacts. NA1300 - Need for Analysis: Indirect Impacts. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

Recreational Groups

Potomac Appalachian Trail Club - 254; AL1310 - APPA Route 9 Alternative: Opposes. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. AT1100 - Appalachian Trail: Comments Specific to Park. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

State Government

Commonwealth of Virginia Dept. of Environmental Quality - 1071; GR4000 - Geologic Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW.

Commonwealth of Virginia Marine Resources Commission - 1308; PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WQ3000 - Water Resources: Study Area. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

Commonwealth of Virginia Office of Environmental Impact Review - 1307; PM1100 - Public Meetings and Outreach. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process.

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation - 1488; MI1100 - Mitigation: Measures Suggested. NA1400 - Need for Analysis: Landscape Scale Impacts. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation Division of National Heritage - 1490; CO1100 - C&O Canal/PNST: Comments Specific to Park. HF1100 - Harpers Ferry: Comments Specific to Park. TE4000 - Threatened And Endangered Species: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources - 1487; AL1300 - APPA Route 9 Alternative: Supports. CR4000 - Cultural Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CR4100 - Cultural Resources: Within Parks/Forest. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

Virginia Outdoors Foundation - 581; AE19000 - Affected Environment: Other Agencies? Land Use Plans. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

Town or City Government

Town of Lovettsville - 606; AL1510 - Permit Denial with New Alternatives Proposed. AL1600 - Other Transmission Line Technology: Supports. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

Unaffiliated Individual

CAKES - 626; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1510 - Permit Denial with New Alternatives Proposed. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. 634; AP1200 - Applicant's Proposal: Risks/Security. NF4000 - USFS/National Forest Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

844; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1600 - Other Transmission Line Technology: Supports. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. AP1200 - Applicant's Proposal: Risks/Security. CR4000 - Cultural Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WQ3000 - Water Resources: Study Area. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

Central Contracting - 650; AL1200 - Proposed Action: Supports. OC1100 - Other Comments. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

Frederick Co. Against PATH - 617; SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

Humanity - 67; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1500 - Permit Denial. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

Intervenor Case 09-0770-E-CN WV PSC - 600; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CC1100 - Consultation and Coordination: Involve Additional Federal Agencies. OC1100 - Other Comments. ON1100 - Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents. PP1300 - PATH Project: Other Federal Permit and Review Process. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

Maryland Energy Report - 635; NA1100 - Need for Analysis: Cumulative Impacts. OC1100 - Other Comments. ON1100 - Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

No To PATH - 244; OC1100 - Other Comments.

598; AP1300 - Applicant's Proposal: Liability for Damages. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NF4000 - USFS/National Forest Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And

Alternatives.

640; ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

Piedmont Environmental Council - 632; AL1100 - No Action Alternative: Supports. AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. CO1100 - C&O Canal/PNST: Comments Specific to Park. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. PM1100 - Public Meetings and Outreach. PP1200 - PATH Project: Park/Forest/Corps Permit and Review Process. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

STOP PATH WV, Inc. - 251; MI1100 - Mitigation: Measures Suggested. PM1100 - Public Meetings and Outreach. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

STOPPATH WV, Inc. - 250; AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CC1100 - Consultation and Coordination: Involve Additional Federal Agencies. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. EJ1100 - Environmental Justice: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NA1200 - Need for Analysis: Long-Term Impacts. NA1300 - Need for Analysis: Indirect Impacts. ON1100 - Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents. PM1100 - Public Meetings and Outreach. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WQ3000 - Water Resources: Study Area. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

252; AP1200 - Applicant's Proposal: Risks/Security. AP1300 - Applicant's Proposal: Liability for Damages. AT1100 - Appalachian Trail: Comments Specific to Park. CO1100 - C&O Canal/PNST: Comments Specific to Park. HF1100 - Harpers Ferry: Comments Specific to Park. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. MO1100 - Monongahela National Forest: Comments Specific to Forest. PO4000 - Park Operations: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SS4000 - Soundscapes: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

253; AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. EJ1100 - Environmental Justice: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

257; SA1300 - Study Area: Increase Study Area within Parks/Forest.

258; AP1300 - Applicant's Proposal: Liability for Damages. GR4000 - Geologic Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW.

259; OC1100 - Other Comments. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ3000 - Water Resources: Study Area. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

260; AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project.

261; WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

262; TE4000 - Threatened And Endangered Species: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

Sierra Club - 7; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

41; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

48; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

50; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

96; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

97; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project.

99; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. WQ3000 - Water Resources: Study Area. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

100; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project.

106; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

117; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

119; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

136; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

144; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

344; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. AP1200 - Applicant's Proposal: Risks/Security. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project.

348; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

353; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AP1200 - Applicant's Proposal: Risks/Security. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

375; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project.

380; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project.

381; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project.

388; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project.

404; AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives.

423; AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives.

472; AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives.

494; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

502; PO4000 - Park Operations: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

535; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

539; AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives.

540; AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. FO4000 - Forest Operations: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

545; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

549; AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AP1200 - Applicant's Proposal: Risks/Security. 562; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project.

613; AL1100 - No Action Alternative: Supports. AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AL1900 - Questions the Alternative Development Process. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CC1100 - Consultation and Coordination: Involve Additional Federal Agencies. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NF4000 - USFS/National Forest Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. 616; SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

633; AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. MO1100 - Monongahela National Forest: Comments Specific to Forest. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

639; AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

641; AL1510 - Permit Denial with New Alternatives Proposed. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

642; AL1510 - Permit Denial with New Alternatives Proposed. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

681; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

683; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

688; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process. SA1100 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Surrounding Properties. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project.

707; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

710; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process. PP1300 - PATH Project: Other Federal Permit and Review Process. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

721; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project.

725; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission

Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.
 732; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.
 740; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.
 744; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project.
 769; AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. OC1100 - Other Comments.
 776; AL1510 - Permit Denial with New Alternatives Proposed. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives.
 781; AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project.
 792; AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project.
 794; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1510 - Permit Denial with New Alternatives Proposed. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project.
 796; AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.
 813; SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project.
 821; ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.
 823; AL1500 - Permit Denial.
 826; HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.
 827; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project.
 838; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.
 840; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1500 - Permit Denial. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.
 851; AL1510 - Permit Denial with New Alternatives Proposed. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives.
 855; SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project.
 856; NA1300 - Need for Analysis: Indirect Impacts. SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project.
 872; AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments.
 879; AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives.
 882; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments.
 884; ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.
 892; SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project.
 911; AL1500 - Permit Denial. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.
 936; OC1100 - Other Comments.
 960; AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives.
 984; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.
 989; SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project.

1011; AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

1021; SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project.

1025; AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line.

1033; AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. IN4000 - Infrastructure, Supporting: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

1044; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1500 - Permit Denial. NF4000 - USFS/National Forest Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

1049; OC1100 - Other Comments. SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project.

1058; SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

1059; SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

1083; SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

1089; AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. EJ1100 - Environmental Justice: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

1090; SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project.

1091; SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

1102; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

1109; AL1500 - Permit Denial. OC1100 - Other Comments.

1122; AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives.

1130; AL1500 - Permit Denial. OC1100 - Other Comments.

1141; SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

1142; AP1200 - Applicant's Proposal: Risks/Security. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. MI1100 - Mitigation: Measures Suggested. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

1146; AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

1153; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

1164; AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NA1300 - Need for Analysis: Indirect Impacts.

1168; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project.

1181; AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives.

1199; AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

1212; AP1200 - Applicant's Proposal: Risks/Security. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

1274; AL1510 - Permit Denial with New Alternatives Proposed. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. EJ1100 - Environmental Justice: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

1287; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1600 - Other Transmission Line Technology: Supports. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. EJ1100 - Environmental Justice: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NA1200 - Need for Analysis: Long-Term Impacts. NA1300 - Need for Analysis: Indirect Impacts. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project.

1355; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1600 - Other Transmission Line Technology: Supports. AL1800 -

Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NA1300 - Need for Analysis: Indirect Impacts. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

1375; SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project.

1376; AP1300 - Applicant's Proposal: Liability for Damages. NA1200 - Need for Analysis: Long-Term Impacts. NA1300 - Need for Analysis: Indirect Impacts.

1381; SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

1391; OC1100 - Other Comments.

1403; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1500 - Permit Denial. NF4000 - USFS/National Forest Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

1414; NF4000 - USFS/National Forest Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments.

1418; SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project.

1420; AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line.

1423; SA1300 - Study Area: Increase Study Area within Parks/Forest. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

1432; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1500 - Permit Denial. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

1434; ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

1452; ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. ON1100 - Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

1456; AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. FO4000 - Forest Operations: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. PO4000 - Park Operations: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

1457; EJ1100 - Environmental Justice: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. IN4000 - Infrastructure, Supporting: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

1461; AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. ON1100 - Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

1463; SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

1464; AL1100 - No Action Alternative: Supports. AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project.

1472; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives.

1473; AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments. SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project.

1479; AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

1482; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

1483; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. GE4000 - General

Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

Sierra Club - Maryland Chapter - 1372; AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. IN4000 - Infrastructure, Supporting: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. MO1100 - Monongahela National Forest: Comments Specific to Forest. NA1300 - Need for Analysis: Indirect Impacts. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

Stop PATH - 230; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments.

StopPATH WV - 588; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1500 - Permit Denial. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. 597; AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. ON1100 - Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents. PP1200 - PATH Project: Park/Forest/Corps Permit and Review Process. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. 1222; OC1100 - Other Comments. PM1100 - Public Meetings and Outreach.

StopPATH WV, Inc. - 4; OC1100 - Other Comments. 583; CC1100 - Consultation and Coordination: Involve Additional Federal Agencies. PP1200 - PATH Project: Park/Forest/Corps Permit and Review Process. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

Sugarloaf Conservancy - 152; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1500 - Permit Denial. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. 225; PM1100 - Public Meetings and Outreach. 620; AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

Valley Health System - 1085; GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. TE4000 - Threatened And Endangered Species: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

Voices from the Earth, Inc. - 648; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. IN4000 - Infrastructure, Supporting: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NA1100 - Need for Analysis: Cumulative Impacts. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

no to PATH.org - 595; AP1200 - Applicant's Proposal: Risks/Security. AP1300 - Applicant's Proposal: Liability for Damages. CR4100 - Cultural Resources: Within Parks/Forest. GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

N/A - 1; OC1100 - Other Comments. 2; CR4000 - Cultural Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CR4200 - Cultural Resources: Outside Parks/Forest. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1100 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Surrounding Properties. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. 5; AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. PM1100 - Public Meetings and Outreach. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. 66; AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. OC1100 - Other

Comments. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

72; AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

73; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AP1200 - Applicant's Proposal: Risks/Security. AP1300 - Applicant's Proposal: Liability for Damages. FO4000 - Forest Operations: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

74; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1500 - Permit Denial. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SS4000 - Soundscapes: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

95; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AL1900 - Questions the Alternative Development Process. AT1100 - Appalachian Trail: Comments Specific to Park. CO1100 - C&O Canal/PNST: Comments Specific to Park. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. HF1100 - Harpers Ferry: Comments Specific to Park. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

101; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

102; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. CR4000 - Cultural Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CR4200 - Cultural Resources: Outside Parks/Forest. GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

127; HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

153; AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line.

154; SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

155; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1500 - Permit Denial. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. ON1100 - Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

156; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1500 - Permit Denial. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NA1200 - Need for Analysis: Long-Term Impacts. NA1300 - Need for Analysis: Indirect Impacts. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments. PO4000 - Park Operations: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ3000 - Water Resources: Study Area. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

169; AL1500 - Permit Denial. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. ON1100 - Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. 221; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1400 - Alternative Route-

Monongahela National Forest. 222; AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. 223; AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. 224; OC1100 - Other Comments. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. 226; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. NA1200 - Need for Analysis: Long-Term Impacts. NF4000 - USFS/National Forest Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. 227; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. 228; AL1900 - Questions the Alternative Development Process. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. 229; OC1100 - Other Comments. 231; AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SP1100 - State Parks Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. 232; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. IN4000 - Infrastructure, Supporting: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. 233; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. MO1100 - Monongahela National Forest: Comments Specific to Forest. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ3000 - Water Resources: Study Area. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. 234; AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. AP1200 - Applicant's Proposal: Risks/Security. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. 235; AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. AP1200 - Applicant's Proposal: Risks/Security. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CO1100 - C&O Canal/PNST: Comments Specific to Park. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. MI1100 - Mitigation: Measures Suggested. ON1100 - Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ3000 - Water Resources: Study Area. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. 236; AP1200 - Applicant's Proposal: Risks/Security. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CR4000 - Cultural Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. GR4000 - Geologic Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. ON1100 - Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SS4000 - Soundscapes: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. TE4000 - Threatened And Endangered Species: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. 237; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1510 - Permit Denial with New Alternatives Proposed. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments. 238; AL1500 - Permit Denial. 239; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. NF4000 - USFS/National Forest Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments. ON1100 -

Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents. PN3000 - Purpose And Need: Scope Of The Analysis. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. 241; AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AL1900 - Questions the Alternative Development Process. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. CR4000 - Cultural Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NA1100 - Need for Analysis: Cumulative Impacts. NA1300 - Need for Analysis: Indirect Impacts. ON1100 - Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. 243; AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. AP1300 - Applicant's Proposal: Liability for Damages. CO1100 - C&O Canal/PNST: Comments Specific to Park. OC1100 - Other Comments. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1100 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Surrounding Properties. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. 245; OC1100 - Other Comments. 246; AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CR4000 - Cultural Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. ON1100 - Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. WQ3000 - Water Resources: Study Area. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. 247; AL1100 - No Action Alternative: Supports. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. 249; AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. PO4000 - Park Operations: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. 309; AL1100 - No Action Alternative: Supports. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. ON1100 - Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. 310; AL1100 - No Action Alternative: Supports. 321; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. 412; AL1100 - No Action Alternative: Supports. AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1510 - Permit Denial with New Alternatives Proposed. AL1600 - Other Transmission Line Technology: Supports. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NF4000 - USFS/National Forest Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. ON1100 - Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents. SA1100 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Surrounding Properties. 462; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. 463; AL1100 - No Action Alternative: Supports. AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1300 - APPA Route 9 Alternative: Supports. AL1600 - Other Transmission Line Technology: Supports. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. AP1200 - Applicant's Proposal: Risks/Security. AP1300 - Applicant's Proposal: Liability for Damages. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. AT1100 - Appalachian Trail: Comments Specific to Park. CC1100 - Consultation and Coordination: Involve Additional Federal Agencies. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. CO1100 - C&O Canal/PNST: Comments Specific to Park. CR4000 - Cultural Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CR4100 - Cultural Resources: Within Parks/Forest. CR4200 - Cultural Resources: Outside Parks/Forest. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. FO4000 - Forest Operations: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. GR4000 - Geologic Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. HF1100 - Harpers Ferry: Comments Specific to Park. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety:

Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. MI1100 - Mitigation: Measures Suggested. MO1100 - Monongahela National Forest: Comments Specific to Forest. NA1300 - Need for Analysis: Indirect Impacts. NA1400 - Need for Analysis: Landscape Scale Impacts. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments. PM1100 - Public Meetings and Outreach. PO4000 - Park Operations: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. SS4000 - Soundscapes: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. 464; AE19000 - Affected Environment: Other Agencies? Land Use Plans. AL1100 - No Action Alternative: Supports. AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1310 - APPA Route 9 Alternative: Opposes. AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1510 - Permit Denial with New Alternatives Proposed. AL1600 - Other Transmission Line Technology: Supports. AL1610 - Other Transmission Line Technology: Opposes. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. AP1200 - Applicant's Proposal: Risks/Security. AP1300 - Applicant's Proposal: Liability for Damages. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CC1100 - Consultation and Coordination: Involve Additional Federal Agencies. CC1110 - Consultation and Coordination: Involve Additional State or Regional Agencies. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. CR4000 - Cultural Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CR4200 - Cultural Resources: Outside Parks/Forest. EJ1100 - Environmental Justice: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. HF1100 - Harpers Ferry: Comments Specific to Park. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. IN4000 - Infrastructure, Supporting: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. MI1100 - Mitigation: Measures Suggested. NA1100 - Need for Analysis: Cumulative Impacts. NA1200 - Need for Analysis: Long-Term Impacts. NF4000 - USFS/National Forest Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments. ON1100 - Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents. PM1100 - Public Meetings and Outreach. PN3000 - Purpose And Need: Scope Of The Analysis. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process. PP1200 - PATH Project: Park/Forest/Corps Permit and Review Process. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1100 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Surrounding Properties. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SA1400 - Study Area: Retain Narrow Study Area. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. SS4000 - Soundscapes: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. 465; AL1100 - No Action Alternative: Supports. AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1600 - Other Transmission Line Technology: Supports. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. AP1200 - Applicant's Proposal: Risks/Security. AP1300 - Applicant's Proposal: Liability for Damages. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. AT1100 - Appalachian Trail: Comments Specific to Park. CC1100 - Consultation and Coordination: Involve Additional Federal Agencies. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. EJ1100 - Environmental Justice: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. GR4000 - Geologic Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. IN4000 - Infrastructure, Supporting: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. MI1100 - Mitigation: Measures Suggested. MO1100 - Monongahela National Forest: Comments Specific to Forest. NA1200 - Need for Analysis: Long-Term Impacts. NA1300 - Need for Analysis: Indirect Impacts. OC1100 - Other Comments. ON1100 - Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents. PM1100 - Public Meetings and Outreach. PP1300 - PATH Project: Other Federal Permit and Review Process. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1100 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Surrounding Properties. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. SS4000 - Soundscapes: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project. TE4000 -

Threatened And Endangered Species: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. 466; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1400 - Alternative Route-Monongahela National Forest. AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. AP1200 - Applicant's Proposal: Risks/Security. AP1300 - Applicant's Proposal: Liability for Damages. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. CR4000 - Cultural Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CR4200 - Cultural Resources: Outside Parks/Forest. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. FO4000 - Forest Operations: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. GR4000 - Geologic Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. IN4000 - Infrastructure, Supporting: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. MO1100 - Monongahela National Forest: Comments Specific to Forest. NA1100 - Need for Analysis: Cumulative Impacts. NA1200 - Need for Analysis: Long-Term Impacts. NA1300 - Need for Analysis: Indirect Impacts. OC1100 - Other Comments. ON1100 - Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents. PM1100 - Public Meetings and Outreach. PN3000 - Purpose And Need: Scope Of The Analysis. PO4000 - Park Operations: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process. PP1300 - PATH Project: Other Federal Permit and Review Process. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1100 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Surrounding Properties. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ3000 - Water Resources: Study Area. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. 565; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. ON1100 - Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

566; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. EJ1100 - Environmental Justice: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

567; AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. NA1100 - Need for Analysis: Cumulative Impacts. NA1300 - Need for Analysis: Indirect Impacts. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

568; NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

569; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. IN4000 - Infrastructure, Supporting: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SP1100 - State Parks Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. TE4000 - Threatened And Endangered Species: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

570; AL1310 - APPA Route 9 Alternative: Opposes. AP1300 - Applicant's Proposal: Liability for Damages. AT1100 - Appalachian Trail: Comments Specific to Park. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NA1100 - Need for Analysis: Cumulative Impacts. OC1100 - Other Comments. ON1100 - Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents. PP1300 - PATH Project: Other Federal Permit and Review Process. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

571; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. OC1100 - Other Comments.

572; AL1500 - Permit Denial. CR4000 - Cultural Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. FO4000 - Forest Operations: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of

Proposal and Alternatives. IN4000 - Infrastructure, Supporting: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments. PN3000 - Purpose And Need: Scope Of The Analysis. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. SS4000 - Soundscapes: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. TE4000 - Threatened And Endangered Species: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

573; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. CR4000 - Cultural Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CR4200 - Cultural Resources: Outside Parks/Forest. GR4000 - Geologic Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

574; HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. ON1100 - Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents. PP1300 - PATH Project: Other Federal Permit and Review Process.

575; CC1110 - Consultation and Coordination: Involve Additional State or Regional Agencies. GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. GR4000 - Geologic Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. MO1100 - Monongahela National Forest: Comments Specific to Forest. NA1100 - Need for Analysis: Cumulative Impacts. NA1200 - Need for Analysis: Long-Term Impacts. ON1100 - Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process. PP1200 - PATH Project: Park/Forest/Corps Permit and Review Process. SA1100 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Surrounding Properties. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

576; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. EJ1100 - Environmental Justice: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

577; AL1200 - Proposed Action: Supports.

578; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AT1100 - Appalachian Trail: Comments Specific to Park. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NA1200 - Need for Analysis: Long-Term Impacts.

579; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. CR4100 - Cultural Resources: Within Parks/Forest. HF1100 - Harpers Ferry: Comments Specific to Park. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. MO1100 - Monongahela National Forest: Comments Specific to Forest. NF4000 - USFS/National Forest Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. PN3000 - Purpose And Need: Scope Of The Analysis. PO4000 - Park Operations: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. TE4000 - Threatened And Endangered Species: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

580; AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

582; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. CO1100 - C&O Canal/PNST: Comments Specific to Park. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

584; AL1100 - No Action Alternative: Supports. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. AT1100 - Appalachian Trail: Comments Specific to Park. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. CO1100 - C&O Canal/PNST: Comments Specific to Park. NA1200 - Need for Analysis: Long-Term Impacts. NA1400 - Need for Analysis: Landscape Scale Impacts.

NF4000 - USFS/National Forest Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

587; AL1100 - No Action Alternative: Supports. AL1500 - Permit Denial. EJ1100 - Environmental Justice: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NA1100 - Need for Analysis: Cumulative Impacts. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

589; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1510 - Permit Denial with New Alternatives Proposed. CR4200 - Cultural Resources: Outside Parks/Forest.

590; AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

591; AL1100 - No Action Alternative: Supports. AL1900 - Questions the Alternative Development Process. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. PP1200 - PATH Project: Park/Forest/Corps Permit and Review Process. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

594; AL1100 - No Action Alternative: Supports. AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1510 - Permit Denial with New Alternatives Proposed. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

596; HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

599; AP1200 - Applicant's Proposal: Risks/Security. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. EJ1100 - Environmental Justice: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. TE4000 - Threatened And Endangered Species: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

601; AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

602; AL1510 - Permit Denial with New Alternatives Proposed. AL1600 - Other Transmission Line Technology: Supports. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. CR4000 - Cultural Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NA1100 - Need for Analysis: Cumulative Impacts. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

603; AL1100 - No Action Alternative: Supports. AP1200 - Applicant's Proposal: Risks/Security. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CO1100 - C&O Canal/PNST: Comments Specific to Park. CR4100 - Cultural Resources: Within Parks/Forest. EJ1100 - Environmental Justice: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. HF1100 - Harpers Ferry: Comments Specific to Park. IN4000 - Infrastructure, Supporting: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NF4000 - USFS/National Forest Mission: Impact of

Proposal and Alternatives. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. SS4000 - Soundscapes: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. TE4000 - Threatened And Endangered Species: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

604; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1510 - Permit Denial with New Alternatives Proposed. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NA1100 - Need for Analysis: Cumulative Impacts. NA1200 - Need for Analysis: Long-Term Impacts. NA1300 - Need for Analysis: Indirect Impacts. ON1100 - Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents. PM1100 - Public Meetings and Outreach. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process.

605; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1510 - Permit Denial with New Alternatives Proposed. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

607; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. CC1100 - Consultation and Coordination: Involve Additional Federal Agencies. CC1110 - Consultation and Coordination: Involve Additional State or Regional Agencies. GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

608; AL1100 - No Action Alternative: Supports. AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NA1100 - Need for Analysis: Cumulative Impacts. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

609; HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ3000 - Water Resources: Study Area. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

610; AP1200 - Applicant's Proposal: Risks/Security. AP1300 - Applicant's Proposal: Liability for Damages. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CC1100 - Consultation and Coordination: Involve Additional Federal Agencies. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. EJ1100 - Environmental Justice: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. IN4000 - Infrastructure, Supporting: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NA1400 - Need for Analysis: Landscape Scale Impacts. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. TE4000 - Threatened And Endangered Species: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ3000 - Water Resources: Study Area. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

611; AL1100 - No Action Alternative: Supports. AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1900 - Questions the Alternative Development Process. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments. ON1100 - Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents. PN3000 - Purpose And Need: Scope Of The Analysis. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH

Project.

612; AL1100 - No Action Alternative: Supports. AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1510 - Permit Denial with New Alternatives Proposed. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. IN4000 - Infrastructure, Supporting: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NA1100 - Need for Analysis: Cumulative Impacts. NA1200 - Need for Analysis: Long-Term Impacts. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments. ON1100 - Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. 614; AL1200 - Proposed Action: Supports.

615; AL1100 - No Action Alternative: Supports. AL1510 - Permit Denial with New Alternatives Proposed. AL1600 - Other Transmission Line Technology: Supports. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AL1900 - Questions the Alternative Development Process. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. OC1100 - Other Comments. PN3000 - Purpose And Need: Scope Of The Analysis. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process.

618; PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. TE4000 - Threatened And Endangered Species: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

621; AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NA1100 - Need for Analysis: Cumulative Impacts. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

623; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1510 - Permit Denial with New Alternatives Proposed. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CC1100 - Consultation and Coordination: Involve Additional Federal Agencies. NA1100 - Need for Analysis: Cumulative Impacts. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process. PP1200 - PATH Project: Park/Forest/Corps Permit and Review Process. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WQ3000 - Water Resources: Study Area. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

624; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AP1300 - Applicant's Proposal: Liability for Damages. CC1110 - Consultation and Coordination: Involve Additional State or Regional Agencies. CR4100 - Cultural Resources: Within Parks/Forest. FO4000 - Forest Operations: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NA1300 - Need for Analysis: Indirect Impacts. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. PM1100 - Public Meetings and Outreach. PO4000 - Park Operations: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. TE4000 - Threatened And Endangered Species: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

625; AP1300 - Applicant's Proposal: Liability for Damages.

629; AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

631; HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments.

636; AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. CC1100 - Consultation and Coordination: Involve Additional Federal Agencies. CC1110 - Consultation and Coordination: Involve Additional State or Regional Agencies. FO4000 - Forest Operations: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. NF4000 - USFS/National Forest Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park

Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments. PN3000 - Purpose And Need: Scope Of The Analysis. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

637; CC1100 - Consultation and Coordination: Involve Additional Federal Agencies. CC1110 - Consultation and Coordination: Involve Additional State or Regional Agencies. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

638; AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. AP1300 - Applicant's Proposal: Liability for Damages. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments. SA1100 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Surrounding Properties. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

643; AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ON1100 - Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

644; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ3000 - Water Resources: Study Area. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

645; CR4000 - Cultural Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CR4200 - Cultural Resources: Outside Parks/Forest. MO1100 - Monongahela National Forest: Comments Specific to Forest. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

646; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

647; AL1400 - Alternative Route-Monongahela National Forest. FO4000 - Forest Operations: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. MO1100 - Monongahela National Forest: Comments Specific to Forest. NF4000 - USFS/National Forest Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

649; AL1600 - Other Transmission Line Technology: Supports. AL1900 - Questions the Alternative Development Process. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. AP1200 - Applicant's Proposal: Risks/Security. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. EJ1100 - Environmental Justice: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NF4000 - USFS/National Forest Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments. PM1100 - Public Meetings and Outreach. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ3000 - Water Resources: Study Area. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

651; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. MO1100 - Monongahela National Forest: Comments Specific to Forest. NF4000 - USFS/National Forest Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. ON1100 - Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents. PM1100 - Public Meetings and Outreach. PN3000 - Purpose And Need: Scope Of The Analysis. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

652; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission

Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

653; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. OC1100 - Other Comments. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

654; PP1200 - PATH Project: Park/Forest/Corps Permit and Review Process. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ3000 - Water Resources: Study Area. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

655; AL1500 - Permit Denial. CC1100 - Consultation and Coordination: Involve Additional Federal Agencies. CC1110 - Consultation and Coordination: Involve Additional State or Regional Agencies. GR4000 - Geologic Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. MII100 - Mitigation: Measures Suggested. MO1100 - Monongahela National Forest: Comments Specific to Forest. OC1100 - Other Comments. PM1100 - Public Meetings and Outreach. SA1100 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Surrounding Properties. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. TE4000 - Threatened And Endangered Species: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

656; EJ1100 - Environmental Justice: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. MO1100 - Monongahela National Forest: Comments Specific to Forest. NA1300 - Need for Analysis: Indirect Impacts. NF4000 - USFS/National Forest Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments. PM1100 - Public Meetings and Outreach. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

657; AP1200 - Applicant's Proposal: Risks/Security. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. MO1100 - Monongahela National Forest: Comments Specific to Forest. OC1100 - Other Comments. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

658; OC1100 - Other Comments. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. TE4000 - Threatened And Endangered Species: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

659; AP1200 - Applicant's Proposal: Risks/Security. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. MO1100 - Monongahela National Forest: Comments Specific to Forest. OC1100 - Other Comments. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WQ3000 - Water Resources: Study Area. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

661; AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ON1100 - Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents. PM1100 - Public Meetings and Outreach. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process. PP1300 - PATH Project: Other Federal Permit and Review Process. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

662; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AL1900 - Questions the Alternative Development Process. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. EJ1100 - Environmental Justice: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. MO1100 - Monongahela National Forest: Comments Specific to Forest. NF4000 - USFS/National Forest Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments. PM1100 - Public Meetings and Outreach. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit

and Review Process. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1300 - Study Area: Increase Study Area within Parks/Forest. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ3000 - Water Resources: Study Area. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. 663; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. AT1100 - Appalachian Trail: Comments Specific to Park. EJ1100 - Environmental Justice: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. GR4000 - Geologic Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. HF1100 - Harpers Ferry: Comments Specific to Park. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. MO1100 - Monongahela National Forest: Comments Specific to Forest. NF4000 - USFS/National Forest Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. TE4000 - Threatened And Endangered Species: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. 664; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1500 - Permit Denial. AT1100 - Appalachian Trail: Comments Specific to Park. GR4000 - Geologic Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. NF4000 - USFS/National Forest Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. 665; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. IN4000 - Infrastructure, Supporting: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WQ3000 - Water Resources: Study Area. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. 666; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1600 - Other Transmission Line Technology: Supports. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. 667; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1400 - Alternative Route-Monongahela National Forest. EJ1100 - Environmental Justice: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. SS4000 - Soundscapes: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. 668; AL1400 - Alternative Route-Monongahela National Forest. EJ1100 - Environmental Justice: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. 669; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1400 - Alternative Route-Monongahela National Forest. GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. 670; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. 690; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. 770; AT1100 - Appalachian Trail: Comments Specific to Park. CR4000 - Cultural Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. HF1100 - Harpers Ferry: Comments Specific to Park. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW.

842; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1510 - Permit Denial with New Alternatives Proposed. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. EJ1100 - Environmental Justice: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

1068; AL1100 - No Action Alternative: Supports. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CC1100 - Consultation and Coordination: Involve Additional Federal Agencies. CC1110 - Consultation and Coordination: Involve Additional State or Regional Agencies. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. CR4000 - Cultural Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NA1300 - Need for Analysis: Indirect Impacts. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. PN3000 - Purpose And Need: Scope Of The Analysis. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process. PP1200 - PATH Project: Park/Forest/Corps Permit and Review Process. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

1069; AL1100 - No Action Alternative: Supports. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CC1100 - Consultation and Coordination: Involve Additional Federal Agencies. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. EJ1100 - Environmental Justice: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. MI1100 - Mitigation: Measures Suggested. MO1100 - Monongahela National Forest: Comments Specific to Forest. NA1100 - Need for Analysis: Cumulative Impacts. NA1300 - Need for Analysis: Indirect Impacts. NF4000 - USFS/National Forest Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. ON1100 - Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents. PM1100 - Public Meetings and Outreach. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process. PP1200 - PATH Project: Park/Forest/Corps Permit and Review Process. PP1300 - PATH Project: Other Federal Permit and Review Process. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

1072; NA1200 - Need for Analysis: Long-Term Impacts. NA1300 - Need for Analysis: Indirect Impacts. NA1400 - Need for Analysis: Landscape Scale Impacts. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

1074; AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NA1100 - Need for Analysis: Cumulative Impacts. NA1300 - Need for Analysis: Indirect Impacts. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WQ3000 - Water Resources: Study Area. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

1075; NA1100 - Need for Analysis: Cumulative Impacts. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

1076; AE19000 - Affected Environment: Other Agencies? Land Use Plans. AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1510 - Permit Denial with New Alternatives Proposed. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. AP1200 - Applicant's Proposal: Risks/Security. AP1300 - Applicant's Proposal: Liability for Damages. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. GR4000 - Geologic Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NF4000 - USFS/National Forest Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park

Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. PM1100 - Public Meetings and Outreach. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. SS4000 - Soundscapes: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ3000 - Water Resources: Study Area. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

1077; AL1400 - Alternative Route-Monongahela National Forest. AL1510 - Permit Denial with New Alternatives Proposed. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AL1900 - Questions the Alternative Development Process. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line.

1078; AP1300 - Applicant's Proposal: Liability for Damages. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. MO1100 - Monongahela National Forest: Comments Specific to Forest. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. WQ3000 - Water Resources: Study Area. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

1079; AL1500 - Permit Denial. NF4000 - USFS/National Forest Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SS4000 - Soundscapes: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

1080; CR4000 - Cultural Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

1081; AL1600 - Other Transmission Line Technology: Supports. AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives. AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. AP1300 - Applicant's Proposal: Liability for Damages. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. CO1100 - C&O Canal/PNST: Comments Specific to Park. EJ1100 - Environmental Justice: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NA1100 - Need for Analysis: Cumulative Impacts. NA1200 - Need for Analysis: Long-Term Impacts. NA1300 - Need for Analysis: Indirect Impacts. OC1100 - Other Comments. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. TE4000 - Threatened And Endangered Species: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ3000 - Water Resources: Study Area. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

1086; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1500 - Permit Denial. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NA1100 - Need for Analysis: Cumulative Impacts. NA1300 - Need for Analysis: Indirect Impacts. NF4000 - USFS/National Forest Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process. PP1200 - PATH Project: Park/Forest/Corps Permit and Review Process. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ3000 - Water Resources: Study Area. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

1088; AL1500 - Permit Denial. AL1900 - Questions the Alternative Development Process. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. AP1300 - Applicant's Proposal: Liability for Damages. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal

And Alternatives. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.
 1239; IN4000 - Infrastructure, Supporting: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. PP1200 - PATH Project:
 Park/Forest/Corps Permit and Review Process. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-
 Mile Route. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ3000 - Water Resources:
 Study Area. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.
 1241; AL1100 - No Action Alternative: Supports. AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And
 Alternatives. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. FO4000 - Forest Operations:
 Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives.
 GR4000 - Geologic Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. IN4000 - Infrastructure, Supporting:
 Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. MO1100 - Monongahela National Forest: Comments Specific to Forest.
 NF4000 - USFS/National Forest Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. PO4000 - Park Operations:
 Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. PP1200 - PATH Project: Park/Forest/Corps Permit and Review
 Process. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality:
 Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WQ3000 - Water Resources: Study Area. WQ4000 - Water Resources:
 Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.
 1242; AL1200 - Proposed Action: Supports.
 1243; AL1200 - Proposed Action: Supports. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And
 Alternatives.
 1245; AL1200 - Proposed Action: Supports. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And
 Alternatives.
 1247; AL1200 - Proposed Action: Supports.
 1248; AL1200 - Proposed Action: Supports.
 1249; AL1200 - Proposed Action: Supports.
 1250; AL1200 - Proposed Action: Supports.
 1251; AL1200 - Proposed Action: Supports.
 1252; AL1200 - Proposed Action: Supports.
 1253; AL1200 - Proposed Action: Supports.
 1254; AL1200 - Proposed Action: Supports.
 1255; AL1200 - Proposed Action: Supports.
 1256; AL1200 - Proposed Action: Supports.
 1258; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1510 - Permit Denial with New Alternatives Proposed.
 AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives. HF1100 - Harpers Ferry: Comments Specific to Park.
 NA1400 - Need for Analysis: Landscape Scale Impacts. PM1100 - Public Meetings and Outreach. SE4000 -
 Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal
 And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.
 1309; AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes. AL1600 - Other Transmission Line Technology: Supports.
 AL1900 - Questions the Alternative Development Process. AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need
 for the Proposed Transmission Line. CR4000 - Cultural Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.
 HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing
 and Maintenance of ROW. SA1100 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Surrounding Properties. SA1200 -
 Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal
 And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and
 Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WQ3000 - Water Resources: Study Area. WQ4000 -
 Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.
 1311; AL1500 - Permit Denial. ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NA1300 -
 Need for Analysis: Indirect Impacts. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process.
 1365; MI1100 - Mitigation: Measures Suggested. NA1100 - Need for Analysis: Cumulative Impacts.
 NF4000 - USFS/National Forest Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments.
 PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and
 Maintenance of ROW. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. TE4000 -
 Threatened And Endangered Species: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality:
 Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and
 Alternatives. WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. WQ3000 -
 Water Resources: Study Area. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.
 1371; CC1100 - Consultation and Coordination: Involve Additional Federal Agencies. CR4000 - Cultural
 Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. CR4200 - Cultural Resources: Outside Parks/Forest.

EJ1100 - Environmental Justice: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. IN4000 - Infrastructure, Supporting: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NA1100 - Need for Analysis: Cumulative Impacts. OC1100 - Other Comments. ON1100 - Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents. PM1100 - Public Meetings and Outreach. PN3000 - Purpose And Need: Scope Of The Analysis. PP1200 - PATH Project: Park/Forest/Corps Permit and Review Process. PP1300 - PATH Project: Other Federal Permit and Review Process. PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. TE4000 - Threatened And Endangered Species: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. WQ3000 - Water Resources: Study Area. WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives.

1373; CR4200 - Cultural Resources: Outside Parks/Forest.

1409; AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line. AT1100 - Appalachian Trail: Comments Specific to Park. HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. OC1100 - Other Comments. SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. SS4000 - Soundscapes: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives. VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives. VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives.

1416; PM1100 - Public Meetings and Outreach. PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process. PP1300 - PATH Project: Other Federal Permit and Review Process. SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route.

Appendix D
Index by Code

Appendix D

Index By Code (09/24/2010)

AE19000 - Affected Environment: Other Agencies' Land Use Plans

Loudoun County - 592
USDA NRCS - 1492
Virginia Outdoors Foundation - 581
N/A - 464 , 1076

AL1100 - No Action Alternative: Supports

Appalachian Trail Conservancy - 628
Earth Justice - 619 , 630
Earthjustice - 1226
Loudoun County - 1067
Piedmont Environmental Council - 632
Sierra Club - 613 , 1464
Sugarloaf Citizens Association - 843
N/A - 247 , 309 , 310 , 412 , 463 , 464 , 465 , 584 , 587 , 591 , 594 , 603 , 608 , 611 , 612 , 615 ,
1068 , 1069 , 1241

AL1110 - No Action Alternative: Opposes

Counsel to the PATH Companies - 622

AL1200 - Proposed Action: Supports

Central Contracting - 650
Maryland Chamber of Commerce - 1244
ShoreENERGY - 240
West Virginia Oil and Natural Gas Association - 1257
Western Maryland Health System - 1246
N/A - 577 , 614 , 1242 , 1243 , 1245 , 1247 , 1248 , 1249 , 1250 , 1251 , 1252 , 1253 , 1254 ,
1255 , 1256

AL1210 - Proposed Action: Opposes

CAKES - 626 , 844
Humanity - 67
Intervenor Case 09-0770-E-CN WV PSC - 600
Jefferson County Commission - 586
Piedmont Environmental Council - 632
STOP Path WV, Inc. - 585
Sierra Club - 41 , 99 , 100 , 106 , 174 , 545 , 613 , 681 , 707 , 721 , 725 , 740 , 794 , 827 , 838 ,
840 , 984 , 1044 , 1102 , 1168 , 1403 , 1432 , 1464 , 1472 , 1482 , 1483
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StopPATH WV - 588
Sugarloaf Citizens Association - 843
Sugarloaf Conservancy - 152 , 627

U.S. Congress - 248

Voices from the Earth, Inc. - 648

N/A - 74 , 95 , 155 , 156 , 221 , 226 , 227 , 232 , 233 , 239 , 412 , 462 , 463 , 464 , 465 , 466 , 565 , 566 , 569 , 571 , 573 , 576 , 578 , 579 , 582 , 589 , 594 , 604 , 605 , 607 , 608 , 611 , 612 , 623 , 624 , 644 , 646 , 652 , 653 , 663 , 664 , 665 , 666 , 667 , 669 , 670 , 842 , 1086 , 1258 , 1309

AL1300 - APPA Route 9 Alternative: Supports

Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources - 1487

N/A - 463

AL1310 - APPA Route 9 Alternative: Opposes

Appalachian Trail Conservancy - 628

Potomac Appalachian Trail Club - 254

N/A - 464 , 570

AL1400 - Alternative Route-Monongahela National Forest

N/A - 221 , 466 , 647 , 667 , 668 , 669 , 1077

AL1500 - Permit Denial

Allegheny Highlands Alliance - 1084

Earthjustice - 1226

Humanity - 67

Sierra Club - 7 , 41 , 48 , 50 , 96 , 97 , 99 , 100 , 106 , 117 , 119 , 136 , 144 , 161 , 164 , 174 , 203 , 270 , 285 , 287 , 290 , 291 , 297 , 300 , 313 , 320 , 324 , 337 , 344 , 348 , 353 , 375 , 380 , 381 , 388 , 494 , 535 , 545 , 562 , 613 , 681 , 683 , 688 , 707 , 710 , 721 , 725 , 732 , 740 , 744 , 823 , 840 , 882 , 911 , 1044 , 1109 , 1130 , 1153 , 1287 , 1355 , 1403 , 1432 , 1472 , 1482

StopPATH WV - 588

Sugarloaf Conservancy - 152

N/A - 73 , 74 , 95 , 101 , 102 , 155 , 156 , 169 , 233 , 237 , 238 , 239 , 321 , 464 , 466 , 572 , 587 , 594 , 611 , 651 , 652 , 655 , 662 , 664 , 690 , 1076 , 1079 , 1086 , 1088 , 1311

AL1510 - Permit Denial with New Alternatives Proposed

CAKES - 626

National Parks Conservation Association - 593

Sierra Club - 641 , 642 , 776 , 794 , 851 , 1274

Town of Lovettsville - 606

N/A - 237 , 412 , 464 , 589 , 594 , 602 , 604 , 605 , 612 , 615 , 623 , 842 , 1076 , 1077 , 1258

AL1600 - Other Transmission Line Technology: Supports

CAKES - 844

Earthjustice - 1226

National Parks Conservation Association - 593

Sierra Club - 1287 , 1355

Sugarloaf Conservancy - 627 , 1070

Town of Lovettsville - 606

N/A - 412 , 463 , 464 , 465 , 602 , 615 , 649 , 666 , 1081 , 1309

AL1610 - Other Transmission Line Technology: Opposes

Counsel to the PATH Companies - 622

N/A - 464

AL1700 - Non-PATH Transmission Alternatives

Appalachian Trail Conservancy - 628

CAKES - 626 , 844

Earth Justice - 619

Earthjustice - 1226

Loudoun County - 1067

Piedmont Environmental Council - 1310

Potomac Appalachian Trail Club - 254

Sierra Club - 7 , 41 , 48 , 50 , 96 , 97 , 99 , 100 , 106 , 117 , 119 , 136 , 144 , 161 , 164 , 174 , 203 , 270 , 285 , 287 , 290 , 291 , 297 , 300 , 313 , 320 , 324 , 337 , 344 , 348 , 353 , 375 , 380 , 381 , 388 , 535 , 539 , 545 , 562 , 613 , 660 , 681 , 683 , 688 , 707 , 710 , 721 , 725 , 732 , 740 , 744 , 1274 , 1479

N/A - 153 , 237 , 241 , 249 , 309 , 321 , 412 , 463 , 464 , 466 , 573 , 601 , 602 , 612 , 662 , 690 , 1068 , 1069 , 1076 , 1081

AL1800 - Consider Non-Transmission Alternatives

Appalachian Trail Conservancy - 628

CAKES - 626

Earth Justice - 619

Earthjustice - 1226

National Parks Conservation Association - 593

Piedmont Environmental Council - 1310

Sierra Club - 7 , 41 , 48 , 50 , 96 , 97 , 99 , 100 , 106 , 117 , 119 , 136 , 144 , 161 , 164 , 174 , 203 , 270 , 285 , 287 , 290 , 291 , 297 , 300 , 313 , 320 , 324 , 337 , 344 , 348 , 353 , 375 , 380 , 381 , 388 , 404 , 423 , 472 , 494 , 535 , 539 , 545 , 549 , 562 , 613 , 639 , 641 , 642 , 660 , 681 , 683 , 688 , 707 , 710 , 721 , 725 , 732 , 740 , 744 , 776 , 781 , 792 , 794 , 796 , 851 , 872 , 879 , 882 , 960 , 984 , 1089 , 1122 , 1146 , 1181 , 1287 , 1355 , 1464 , 1472 , 1473 , 1479 , 1482

Sierra Club, West Virginia Chapter - 3

Sugarloaf Conservancy - 620 , 627

N/A - 95 , 153 , 223 , 233 , 234 , 235 , 239 , 241 , 247 , 321 , 412 , 462 , 463 , 464 , 465 , 466 , 569 , 579 , 601 , 602 , 604 , 605 , 612 , 615 , 623 , 652 , 662 , 663 , 690 , 842 , 1068 , 1076 , 1077 , 1081 , 1258 , 1354

AL1900 - Questions the Alternative Development Process

Piedmont Environmental Council - 1310

STOP Path WV, Inc. - 585

Sierra Club - 613

N/A - 95 , 228 , 241 , 591 , 611 , 615 , 649 , 662 , 1077 , 1088 , 1309

AP1100 - Applicant's Proposal: Question Need for the Proposed Transmission Line

Appalachian Trail Conservancy - 628

CAKES - 844
Earth Justice - 619 , 630
Humanity - 67
STOP Path WV, Inc. - 585
Sierra Club - 344 , 660 , 769 , 1025 , 1153 , 1274 , 1420 , 1464 , 1483
Sierra Club, West Virginia Chapter - 3
Stop PATH - 230
StopPATH WV - 597
Sugarloaf Conservancy - 152 , 627
U.S. Congress - 248
N/A - 5 , 66 , 101 , 102 , 153 , 155 , 156 , 222 , 226 , 231 , 233 , 234 , 235 , 239 , 243 , 247 , 249 ,
309 , 463 , 464 , 465 , 466 , 579 , 582 , 584 , 591 , 594 , 601 , 604 , 611 , 612 , 615 , 636 , 638 ,
643 , 649 , 661 , 662 , 663 , 842 , 1076 , 1077 , 1081 , 1086 , 1088 , 1309 , 1354 , 1409

AP1200 - Applicant's Proposal: Risks/Security

Allegheny Highlands Alliance - 1084
CAKES - 634 , 844
Earth Justice - 619 , 630
Earthjustice - 1226
STOP Path WV, Inc. - 585
STOPPATH WV, Inc. - 252 , 255
Sierra Club - 344 , 353 , 549 , 660 , 1142 , 1212
no to PATH.org - 595
N/A - 73 , 234 , 235 , 236 , 463 , 464 , 465 , 466 , 599 , 603 , 610 , 649 , 657 , 659 , 1076

AP1300 - Applicant's Proposal: Liability for Damages

No to PATH - 598
STOPPATH WV, Inc. - 252 , 258
Sierra Club - 1376
no to PATH.org - 595
N/A - 73 , 243 , 463 , 464 , 465 , 466 , 570 , 610 , 624 , 625 , 638 , 1076 , 1078 , 1081 , 1088

AQ4000 - Air Quality: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives

Allegheny Highlands Alliance - 1084
Appalachian Trail Conservancy - 628
C&O Canal Historical Park Federal Advisory Commission - 1073
Counsel to the PATH Companies - 622
Earth Justice - 619 , 630
Earthjustice - 1226
Humanity - 67
Intervenor Case 09-0770-E-CN WV PSC - 600
National Parks Conservation Association - 593
Piedmont Environmental Council - 1310
Potomac Appalachian Trail Club - 254
STOP Path WV, Inc. - 585
STOPPATH WV, Inc. - 250 , 253 , 260

Sierra Club - 7 , 41 , 48 , 50 , 96 , 97 , 99 , 100 , 106 , 117 , 119 , 136 , 144 , 161 , 164 , 174 , 203 , 270 , 285 , 287 , 290 , 291 , 297 , 300 , 320 , 324 , 337 , 344 , 348 , 353 , 375 , 380 , 381 , 388 , 535 , 540 , 545 , 562 , 613 , 633 , 639 , 642 , 681 , 683 , 688 , 707 , 710 , 721 , 725 , 732 , 740 , 744 , 827 , 984 , 1011 , 1033 , 1146 , 1164 , 1168 , 1199 , 1212 , 1287 , 1355 , 1456 , 1461

Sierra Club - Maryland Chapter - 1372

Sugarloaf Conservancy - 152 , 620 , 627

N/A - 66 , 72 , 74 , 156 , 234 , 235 , 236 , 241 , 246 , 321 , 412 , 463 , 464 , 465 , 466 , 567 , 580 , 590 , 591 , 599 , 601 , 602 , 603 , 604 , 605 , 608 , 610 , 611 , 621 , 623 , 629 , 638 , 643 , 649 , 651 , 661 , 662 , 690 , 1068 , 1069 , 1074 , 1076 , 1081 , 1086 , 1241

AT1100 - Appalachian Trail: Comments Specific to Park

Appalachian Trail Conservancy - 628

National Parks Conservation Association - 593

Piedmont Environmental Council - 1310

Potomac Appalachian Trail Club - 254

STOPPATH WV, Inc. - 252

USDA NRCS - 1492

N/A - 95 , 463 , 465 , 570 , 578 , 584 , 663 , 664 , 770 , 1409

CC1100 - Consultation and Coordination: Involve Additional Federal Agencies

Intervenor Case 09-0770-E-CN WV PSC - 600

STOPPATH WV, Inc. - 250

Sierra Club - 613

StopPath WV, Inc. - 583

N/A - 463 , 464 , 465 , 607 , 610 , 623 , 636 , 637 , 655 , 1068 , 1069 , 1371

CC1110 - Consultation and Coordination: Involve Additional State or Regional Agencies

N/A - 464 , 575 , 607 , 624 , 636 , 637 , 655 , 1068

CL1100 - Climate Change: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives

Appalachian Trail Conservancy - 628

C&O Canal Historical Park Federal Advisory Commission - 1073

Counsel to the PATH Companies - 622

Earth Justice - 619 , 630

Earthjustice - 1226

National Parks Conservation Association - 593

STOPPATH WV, Inc. - 250 , 255 , 260

Sierra Club - 96 , 290 , 320 , 535 , 613 , 633 , 641 , 1164 , 1287 , 1355 , 1456

Sierra Club - Maryland Chapter - 1372

N/A - 241 , 412 , 463 , 464 , 465 , 466 , 584 , 601 , 602 , 604 , 610 , 611 , 621 , 649 , 651 , 1068 , 1069 , 1081 , 1086

CO1100 - C&O Canal/PNST: Comments Specific to Park

C&O Canal Historical Park Federal Advisory Commission - 1073

National Parks Conservation Association - 593

Piedmont Environmental Council - 632

STOPPATH WV, Inc. - 252
USDA NOAA - 1491
Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation Division of National Heritage - 1490
N/A - 95 , 235 , 243 , 463 , 582 , 584 , 603 , 1081

CR4000 - Cultural Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives

Allegheny Highlands Alliance - 1084
CAKES - 844
Earthjustice - 1226
Jefferson County Commission - 586
STOP Path WV, Inc. - 585
Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources - 1487
N/A - 2 , 102 , 236 , 241 , 246 , 256 , 463 , 464 , 466 , 572 , 573 , 602 , 645 , 770 , 1068 , 1080 ,
1309 , 1371

CR4100 - Cultural Resources: Within Parks/Forest

Appalachian Trail Conservancy - 628
National Parks Conservation Association - 593
Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources - 1487
no to PATH.org - 595
N/A - 463 , 579 , 603 , 624

CR4200 - Cultural Resources: Outside Parks/Forest

Loudoun County - 592
N/A - 2 , 102 , 463 , 464 , 466 , 573 , 589 , 645 , 1371 , 1373

EJ1100 - Environmental Justice: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives

STOP Path WV, Inc. - 585
STOPPATH WV, Inc. - 250 , 253
Sierra Club - 287 , 1089 , 1274 , 1287 , 1457
N/A - 464 , 465 , 566 , 576 , 587 , 599 , 603 , 610 , 649 , 656 , 662 , 663 , 667 , 668 , 842 , 1069 ,
1081 , 1371

ER4000 - Energy Resources: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives

Earth Justice - 630
Earthjustice - 1226
Humanity - 67
No to PATH - 640
Piedmont Environmental Council - 1310
STOPPATH WV, Inc. - 253 , 260
Sierra Club - 7 , 41 , 48 , 50 , 96 , 97 , 99 , 100 , 106 , 117 , 119 , 136 , 144 , 161 , 164 , 174 , 203
, 270 , 285 , 287 , 290 , 291 , 297 , 300 , 313 , 320 , 324 , 337 , 344 , 348 , 353 , 375 , 380 , 381 ,
388 , 535 , 545 , 562 , 613 , 660 , 681 , 683 , 688 , 707 , 710 , 721 , 725 , 732 , 740 , 744 , 821 ,
884 , 984 , 1033 , 1102 , 1142 , 1153 , 1164 , 1199 , 1287 , 1355 , 1434 , 1452 , 1456 , 1473 ,
1483
Sierra Club - Maryland Chapter - 1372

Stop PATH - 230

Sugarloaf Conservancy - 620 , 627

N/A - 72 , 74 , 95 , 101 , 156 , 227 , 228 , 235 , 241 , 246 , 247 , 321 , 463 , 464 , 465 , 466 , 569 , 576 , 580 , 590 , 591 , 602 , 604 , 605 , 608 , 610 , 611 , 612 , 621 , 649 , 652 , 656 , 662 , 663 , 690 , 842 , 1068 , 1069 , 1074 , 1076 , 1081 , 1086 , 1241 , 1311

FO4000 - Forest Operations: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives

Earthjustice - 1226

Sierra Club - 540 , 1456

N/A - 73 , 463 , 466 , 572 , 624 , 636 , 647 , 1241

GE4000 - General Ecology: Impacts of Proposal and Alternatives

STOPPATH WV, Inc. - 253

Sierra Club - 99 , 324 , 344 , 353 , 388 , 545 , 633 , 838 , 1033 , 1456 , 1461 , 1482 , 1483

Valley Health System - 1085

no to PATH.org - 595

N/A - 73 , 74 , 102 , 227 , 234 , 235 , 236 , 241 , 464 , 465 , 466 , 575 , 587 , 604 , 607 , 610 , 636 , 646 , 651 , 652 , 663 , 669 , 1241

GR4000 - Geologic Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives

Commonwealth of Virginia Dept. of Environmental Quality - 1071

STOP Path WV, Inc. - 585

STOPPATH WV, Inc. - 258

USDA NRCS - 1492

N/A - 236 , 463 , 465 , 466 , 573 , 575 , 655 , 663 , 664 , 1076 , 1241

HF1100 - Harpers Ferry: Comments Specific to Park

National Parks Conservation Association - 593

STOPPATH WV, Inc. - 252

USDA NRCS - 1492

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation Division of National Heritage - 1490

N/A - 95 , 463 , 464 , 579 , 603 , 663 , 770 , 1258

HH4000 - Human Health and Safety: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives

C&O Canal Historical Park Federal Advisory Commission - 1073

CAKES - 844

Commonwealth of Virginia Dept. of Environmental Quality - 1071

Earthjustice - 1226

No to PATH - 598 , 640

Piedmont Environmental Council - 632

STOPPATH WV, Inc. - 252 , 253 , 260

Sierra Club - 99 , 136 , 144 , 203 , 344 , 353 , 494 , 639 , 721 , 826 , 827 , 838 , 840 , 911 , 984 , 1011 , 1146 , 1212 , 1461 , 1479 , 1482

Sugarloaf Conservancy - 627 , 1070

Western Maryland Health System - 1246

N/A - 2 , 72 , 73 , 74 , 127 , 156 , 222 , 235 , 236 , 241 , 462 , 463 , 464 , 465 , 466 , 566 , 570 ,

572 , 574 , 578 , 579 , 587 , 596 , 599 , 601 , 604 , 609 , 610 , 612 , 624 , 629 , 631 , 637 , 638 , 649 , 656 , 657 , 659 , 663 , 665 , 666 , 667 , 668 , 669 , 690 , 842 , 1068 , 1074 , 1076 , 1078 , 1081 , 1086 , 1088 , 1309 , 1409

IN4000 - Infrastructure, Supporting: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives

Allegheny Highlands Alliance - 1084

C&O Canal Historical Park Federal Advisory Commission - 1073

Counsel to the PATH Companies - 622

National Parks Conservation Association - 593

Sierra Club - 1033 , 1457

Sierra Club - Maryland Chapter - 1372

Voices from the Earth, Inc. - 648

N/A - 232 , 464 , 465 , 466 , 569 , 572 , 603 , 610 , 612 , 665 , 1239 , 1241 , 1371

MI1100 - Mitigation: Measures Suggested

Appalachian Trail Conservancy - 628

STOP PATH WV, Inc. - 251

Sierra Club - 1142

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation - 1488

N/A - 235 , 463 , 464 , 465 , 655 , 1069 , 1365

MO1100 - Monongahela National Forest: Comments Specific to Forest

STOPPATH WV, Inc. - 252

Sierra Club - 633

Sierra Club - Maryland Chapter - 1372

USDA NRCS - 1492

N/A - 233 , 463 , 465 , 466 , 575 , 579 , 645 , 647 , 651 , 655 , 656 , 657 , 659 , 662 , 663 , 1069 , 1078 , 1241

NA1100 - Need for Analysis: Cumulative Impacts

Appalachian Trail Conservancy - 628

Earth Justice - 619 , 630

Earthjustice - 1226

Maryland Energy Report - 635

National Parks Conservation Association - 593

Piedmont Environmental Council - 1310

Sierra Club, West Virginia Chapter - 3

Voices from the Earth, Inc. - 648

N/A - 241 , 464 , 466 , 567 , 570 , 575 , 587 , 602 , 604 , 608 , 612 , 621 , 623 , 1069 , 1074 , 1075 , 1081 , 1086 , 1365 , 1371

NA1200 - Need for Analysis: Long-Term Impacts

Appalachian Trail Conservancy - 628

Piedmont Environmental Council - 1310

STOPPATH WV, Inc. - 250

Sierra Club - 1287 , 1376

N/A - 156 , 226 , 464 , 465 , 466 , 575 , 578 , 584 , 604 , 612 , 1072 , 1081

NA1300 - Need for Analysis: Indirect Impacts

Appalachian Trail Conservancy - 628

Counsel to the PATH Companies - 622

Earth Justice - 619 , 630

Earthjustice - 1226

Piedmont Environmental Council - 1310

STOPPATH WV, Inc. - 250

Sierra Club - 856 , 1164 , 1287 , 1355 , 1376

Sierra Club - Maryland Chapter - 1372

Sierra Club, West Virginia Chapter - 3

N/A - 156 , 241 , 463 , 465 , 466 , 567 , 604 , 624 , 656 , 1068 , 1069 , 1072 , 1074 , 1081 , 1086 , 1311

NA1400 - Need for Analysis: Landscape Scale Impacts

Appalachian Trail Conservancy - 628

National Parks Conservation Association - 593

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation - 1488

N/A - 463 , 584 , 610 , 1072 , 1258

NF4000 - USFS/National Forest Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives

Allegheny Highlands Alliance - 1084

CAKES - 634

Counsel to the PATH Companies - 622

Earth Justice - 619

Earthjustice - 1226

No to PATH - 598

Sierra Club - 613 , 1044 , 1403 , 1414

N/A - 226 , 239 , 412 , 464 , 579 , 584 , 603 , 636 , 647 , 649 , 651 , 656 , 662 , 663 , 664 , 1069 , 1076 , 1079 , 1086 , 1241 , 1365

NP4000 - National Park Service/Park Mission: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives

Allegheny Highlands Alliance - 1084

Appalachian Trail Conservancy - 628

CAKES - 634

Counsel to the PATH Companies - 622

Earth Justice - 619 , 630

Earthjustice - 1226

National Parks Conservation Association - 593

No to PATH - 598

Potomac Appalachian Trail Club - 254

Sierra Club - 613 , 796 , 1044 , 1403 , 1414

StopPATH WV - 588

Sugarloaf Citizens Association - 843

N/A - 95 , 102 , 156 , 169 , 231 , 236 , 239 , 412 , 463 , 464 , 568 , 579 , 594 , 603 , 607 , 610 ,

611 , 612 , 624 , 636 , 638 , 649 , 651 , 663 , 664 , 1068 , 1069 , 1076 , 1079 , 1086 , 1409

OC1100 - Other Comments

Allegheny Highlands Alliance - 1084

Central Contracting - 650

Counsel to the PATH Companies - 622

Intervenor Case 09-0770-E-CN WV PSC - 600

Maryland Energy Report - 635

No To PATH - 244 , 640

STOPPATH WV, Inc. - 253 , 258 , 259

Sierra Club - 164 , 270 , 545 , 769 , 872 , 882 , 936 , 1049 , 1109 , 1130 , 1391 , 1414 , 1473 , 1483

Stop PATH - 230

StopPATH WV - 1222

StopPATH WV, Inc. - 4

N/A - 1 , 66 , 73 , 101 , 102 , 127 , 156 , 224 , 229 , 237 , 239 , 243 , 245 , 463 , 464 , 465 , 466 , 570 , 571 , 572 , 610 , 611 , 612 , 615 , 631 , 636 , 638 , 649 , 653 , 655 , 656 , 657 , 658 , 659 , 662 , 664 , 665 , 666 , 667 , 1081 , 1088 , 1365 , 1371 , 1409

ON1100 - Other NEPA Issues: Process and Precedents

Appalachian Trail Conservancy - 628

Counsel to the PATH Companies - 622

Intervenor Case 09-0770-E-CN WV PSC - 600

Loudoun County - 1067

Maryland Energy Report - 635

Piedmont Environmental Council - 1310

STOP Path WV, Inc. - 585

STOPPATH WV, Inc. - 250

Sierra Club - 1452 , 1461

StopPATH WV - 597

N/A - 155 , 169 , 235 , 236 , 239 , 241 , 246 , 309 , 412 , 464 , 465 , 466 , 565 , 570 , 574 , 575 , 604 , 611 , 612 , 643 , 651 , 661 , 1069 , 1371

PM1100 - Public Meetings and Outreach

C&O Canal Historical Park Federal Advisory Commission - 1073

Commonwealth of Virginia Office of Environmental Impact Review - 1307

Piedmont Environmental Council - 632

STOP PATH WV, Inc. - 251 , 585

STOPPATH WV, Inc. - 250

StopPATH WV - 1222

Sugarloaf Conservancy - 225 , 627 , 1070

U.S. Congress - 248

N/A - 5 , 463 , 464 , 465 , 466 , 604 , 624 , 649 , 651 , 655 , 656 , 661 , 662 , 1069 , 1076 , 1258 , 1371 , 1416

PN3000 - Purpose And Need: Scope Of The Analysis

Counsel to the PATH Companies - 622
US EPA Region III (3EA30) - 1489
N/A - 239 , 464 , 466 , 572 , 579 , 611 , 615 , 636 , 651 , 1068 , 1371

PO4000 - Park Operations: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives

Earthjustice - 1226
Loudoun County - 1067
STOPPATH WV, Inc. - 252
Sierra Club - 502 , 1456
N/A - 156 , 249 , 463 , 466 , 579 , 624 , 1241

PP1100 - PATH Project: Non-Federal Permit and Review Process

Appalachian Trail Conservancy - 628
CAKES - 634
Commonwealth of Virginia Marine Resources Commission - 1308
Commonwealth of Virginia Office of Environmental Impact Review - 1307
Counsel to the PATH Companies - 622
Earth Justice - 619
Piedmont Environmental Council - 1310
STOP Path WV, Inc. - 585
STOPPATH WV, Inc. - 253
Sierra Club - 688 , 710 , 1482
Virginia Outdoors Foundation - 581
N/A - 66 , 241 , 243 , 309 , 463 , 464 , 466 , 575 , 601 , 604 , 612 , 615 , 623 , 624 , 644 , 645 ,
646 , 649 , 661 , 662 , 1068 , 1069 , 1078 , 1086 , 1088 , 1311 , 1365 , 1416

PP1200 - PATH Project: Park/Forest/Corps Permit and Review Process

Allegheny Highlands Alliance - 1084
Earthjustice - 1226
Piedmont Environmental Council - 632 , 1310
StopPATH WV - 597
StopPath WV, Inc. - 583
N/A - 464 , 575 , 591 , 623 , 654 , 1068 , 1069 , 1086 , 1239 , 1241 , 1371

PP1300 - PATH Project: Other Federal Permit and Review Process

Intervenor Case 09-0770-E-CN WV PSC - 600
Sierra Club - 710
N/A - 465 , 466 , 570 , 574 , 661 , 1069 , 1371 , 1416

PP1400 - PATH Project: Clearing and Maintenance of ROW

Allegheny Highlands Alliance - 1084
Appalachian Trail Conservancy - 628
C&O Canal Historical Park Federal Advisory Commission - 1073
Commonwealth of Virginia Dept. of Environmental Quality - 1071
Commonwealth of Virginia Marine Resources Commission - 1308
Counsel to the PATH Companies - 622

Earthjustice - 1226
National Parks Conservation Association - 593
National Radio Astronomy Observatory - 1087
No to PATH - 598 , 640
STOPPATH WV, Inc. - 252 , 258 , 259
Sierra Club - 633
Sierra Club - Maryland Chapter - 1372
Town of Lovettsville - 606
Valley Health System - 1085
Voices from the Earth, Inc. - 648
no to PATH.org - 595
N/A - 5 , 72 , 156 , 224 , 235 , 236 , 241 , 243 , 463 , 464 , 465 , 466 , 579 , 580 , 584 , 603 , 609 ,
610 , 618 , 621 , 623 , 624 , 636 , 637 , 645 , 651 , 653 , 657 , 658 , 659 , 661 , 662 , 663 , 664 ,
665 , 666 , 770 , 1068 , 1069 , 1072 , 1074 , 1076 , 1078 , 1079 , 1081 , 1086 , 1088 , 1309 , 1365
, 1371

SA1100 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Surrounding Properties

Sierra Club - 688
N/A - 2 , 243 , 412 , 464 , 465 , 466 , 575 , 638 , 655 , 1309

SA1200 - Study Area: Increase Study Area to Entire 276-Mile Route

Allegheny Highlands Alliance - 1084
Appalachian Trail Conservancy - 628
C&O Canal Historical Park Federal Advisory Commission - 1073
CAKES - 634
Earth Justice - 619 , 630
Earthjustice - 1226
Frederick Co. Against PATH - 617
Intervenor Case 09-0770-E-CN WV PSC - 600
Loudoun County - 1067
Maryland Energy Report - 635
No to PATH - 640
Piedmont Environmental Council - 632
STOP PATH WV, Inc. - 251 , 585
STOPPATH WV, Inc. - 250 , 255 , 259 , 260
Sierra Club - 7 , 41 , 48 , 50 , 96 , 97 , 99 , 100 , 106 , 117 , 119 , 136 , 144 , 161 , 164 , 174 , 203
, 270 , 285 , 287 , 290 , 291 , 297 , 300 , 320 , 324 , 337 , 344 , 348 , 353 , 375 , 380 , 381 , 388 ,
535 , 545 , 562 , 613 , 616 , 642 , 681 , 683 , 688 , 707 , 710 , 721 , 725 , 732 , 740 , 744 , 984 ,
1058 , 1059 , 1142 , 1287 , 1355 , 1381 , 1452 , 1461 , 1463
Sierra Club - Maryland Chapter - 1372
Sierra Club, West Virginia Chapter - 3
StopPATH WV - 597
StopPath WV, Inc. - 583
Sugarloaf Conservancy - 152 , 627 , 1070
N/A - 5 , 66 , 72 , 154 , 155 , 156 , 169 , 224 , 228 , 235 , 239 , 241 , 243 , 246 , 309 , 321 , 463 ,
464 , 465 , 466 , 565 , 572 , 575 , 580 , 587 , 591 , 599 , 602 , 607 , 609 , 610 , 611 , 612 , 623 ,

629 , 636 , 637 , 638 , 643 , 645 , 651 , 652 , 655 , 656 , 659 , 661 , 664 , 670 , 690 , 1068 , 1069 , 1074 , 1075 , 1078 , 1081 , 1086 , 1088 , 1239 , 1309 , 1371 , 1416

SA1300 - Study Area: Increase Study Area within Parks/Forest

Piedmont Environmental Council - 1310

STOPPATH WV, Inc. - 257

Sierra Club - 1423

N/A - 662

SA1400 - Study Area: Retain Narrow Study Area

Counsel to the PATH Companies - 622

N/A - 464

SE4000 - Socioeconomics: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives

Allegheny Highlands Alliance - 1084

C&O Canal Historical Park Federal Advisory Commission - 1073

CAKES - 626

Central Contracting - 650

Jefferson County Commission - 586

Loudoun County - 592

National Parks Conservation Association - 593

STOP Path WV, Inc. - 585

STOPPATH WV, Inc. - 253

Sierra Club - 291 , 540 , 639 , 984 , 1033 , 1083 , 1091 , 1141 , 1432 , 1456 , 1457 , 1461 , 1482 , 1483

U.S. Congress - 248

Valley Health System - 1085

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation - 1488

Voices from the Earth, Inc. - 648

no to PATH.org - 595

N/A - 73 , 226 , 232 , 234 , 235 , 241 , 247 , 256 , 462 , 463 , 464 , 465 , 466 , 565 , 566 , 572 , 576 , 579 , 587 , 596 , 601 , 602 , 603 , 610 , 611 , 612 , 629 , 645 , 646 , 647 , 649 , 654 , 656 , 657 , 658 , 659 , 663 , 665 , 667 , 669 , 1068 , 1069 , 1072 , 1074 , 1076 , 1081 , 1088 , 1239 , 1243 , 1245 , 1258 , 1309 , 1365 , 1371 , 1409

SP1100 - State Parks Impact of Proposal and Alternatives

N/A - 231 , 569

SS4000 - Soundscapes: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives

Allegheny Highlands Alliance - 1084

Earthjustice - 1226

National Parks Conservation Association - 593

National Radio Astronomy Observatory - 1087

STOPPATH WV, Inc. - 252

N/A - 74 , 236 , 463 , 464 , 465 , 572 , 603 , 667 , 1076 , 1079 , 1409

SU1100 - Sustainability and PATH Project

Earth Justice - 630

Earthjustice - 1226

STOPPATH WV, Inc. - 253 , 260

Sierra Club - 97 , 100 , 344 , 375 , 380 , 381 , 388 , 562 , 688 , 721 , 744 , 781 , 792 , 794 , 813 , 827 , 855 , 856 , 892 , 984 , 989 , 1021 , 1049 , 1090 , 1168 , 1287 , 1375 , 1418 , 1464 , 1473

Sugarloaf Conservancy - 627

N/A - 74 , 95 , 463 , 465 , 466 , 584 , 591 , 611 , 652

TE4000 - Threatened And Endangered Species: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives

National Parks Conservation Association - 593

STOPPATH WV, Inc. - 262

USDA NOAA - 1491

Valley Health System - 1085

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation Division of National Heritage - 1490

N/A - 236 , 465 , 569 , 572 , 579 , 599 , 603 , 610 , 618 , 624 , 655 , 658 , 663 , 1081 , 1365 , 1371

VE4000 - Visitor Experience: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives

Appalachian Trail Conservancy - 628

Earth Justice - 619

Earthjustice - 1226

National Parks Conservation Association - 593

No to PATH - 598

Piedmont Environmental Council - 632

Potomac Appalachian Trail Club - 254

STOP Path WV, Inc. - 585

STOPPATH WV, Inc. - 252

Sierra Club - 502 , 613 , 1432 , 1456

Sierra Club - Maryland Chapter - 1372

Sugarloaf Conservancy - 152

Town of Lovettsville - 606

Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources - 1487

N/A - 95 , 156 , 226 , 235 , 236 , 463 , 465 , 466 , 568 , 570 , 572 , 573 , 575 , 579 , 594 , 603 , 608 , 610 , 638 , 644 , 655 , 656 , 658 , 663 , 664 , 1074 , 1076 , 1086 , 1241 , 1258 , 1409

VQ4000 - Visual Quality: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives

Allegheny Highlands Alliance - 1084

Appalachian Trail Conservancy - 628

C&O Canal Historical Park Federal Advisory Commission - 1073

Earth Justice - 619

Earthjustice - 1226

Jefferson County Commission - 586

National Parks Conservation Association - 593

No to PATH - 640

Piedmont Environmental Council - 1310

Potomac Appalachian Trail Club - 254
STOP Path WV, Inc. - 585
STOPPATH WV, Inc. - 252
Sierra Club - 1141 , 1432 , 1456 , 1482
Sugarloaf Conservancy - 152 , 1070
Town of Lovettsville - 606
U.S. Congress - 248
Valley Health System - 1085
Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation - 1488
Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources - 1487
N/A - 2 , 72 , 74 , 95 , 101 , 156 , 222 , 224 , 233 , 234 , 235 , 236 , 243 , 256 , 463 , 464 , 465 ,
466 , 565 , 568 , 572 , 573 , 575 , 579 , 582 , 594 , 599 , 601 , 602 , 603 , 607 , 610 , 612 , 624 ,
629 , 652 , 655 , 656 , 658 , 659 , 664 , 665 , 668 , 1068 , 1072 , 1074 , 1076 , 1081 , 1086 , 1241
, 1258 , 1309 , 1365 , 1371 , 1409

VR4000 - Vegetation and Riparian Areas: Impact of Proposal and Alternatives

Allegheny Highlands Alliance - 1084
Appalachian Trail Conservancy - 628
Commonwealth of Virginia Marine Resources Commission - 1308
STOP PATH WV, Inc. - 251 , 585
STOPPATH WV, Inc. - 250 , 253 , 259
Sierra Club - 144 , 633 , 639 , 1274
Sierra Club - Maryland Chapter - 1372
StopPath WV, Inc. - 583
Sugarloaf Conservancy - 1070
Town of Lovettsville - 606
Valley Health System - 1085
Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation Division of National Heritage - 1490
Virginia Outdoors Foundation - 581
N/A - 102 , 127 , 233 , 236 , 463 , 464 , 465 , 466 , 565 , 569 , 572 , 575 , 579 , 580 , 584 , 590 ,
591 , 599 , 603 , 609 , 610 , 621 , 623 , 624 , 629 , 652 , 655 , 662 , 664 , 1068 , 1069 , 1072 ,
1076 , 1079 , 1081 , 1088 , 1309 , 1365 , 1371

WH4000 - Wildlife And Wildlife Habitat: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives

Allegheny Highlands Alliance - 1084
Appalachian Trail Conservancy - 628
Humanity - 67
National Parks Conservation Association - 593
STOPPATH WV, Inc. - 252 , 253 , 259
Sierra Club - 144 , 633 , 639 , 984 , 1083 , 1274 , 1423
Sierra Club - Maryland Chapter - 1372
Sugarloaf Conservancy - 1070
Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation Division of National Heritage - 1490
Voices from the Earth, Inc. - 648
N/A - 72 , 73 , 102 , 127 , 156 , 232 , 233 , 235 , 236 , 463 , 464 , 465 , 466 , 569 , 572 , 573 , 575
, 584 , 596 , 599 , 601 , 603 , 609 , 610 , 618 , 624 , 638 , 645 , 647 , 649 , 651 , 652 , 655 , 658 ,

662 , 663 , 664 , 666 , 667 , 668 , 1072 , 1076 , 1081 , 1086 , 1088 , 1365

WQ3000 - Water Resources: Study Area

CAKES - 844

Commonwealth of Virginia Marine Resources Commission - 1308

STOPPATH WV, Inc. - 250 , 259

Sierra Club - 99

Sugarloaf Conservancy - 1070

N/A - 156 , 233 , 235 , 246 , 466 , 609 , 610 , 623 , 644 , 649 , 654 , 659 , 662 , 665 , 1074 , 1076 , 1078 , 1081 , 1086 , 1239 , 1241 , 1309 , 1365 , 1371

WQ4000 - Water Resources: Impact Of Proposal And Alternatives

Allegheny Highlands Alliance - 1084

CAKES - 634 , 844

Commonwealth of Virginia Marine Resources Commission - 1308

Earth Justice - 619 , 630

Earthjustice - 1226

Humanity - 67

Intervenor Case 09-0770-E-CN WV PSC - 600

No to PATH - 640

STOP Path WV, Inc. - 585

STOPPATH WV, Inc. - 250 , 253 , 259 , 261

Sierra Club - 99 , 144 , 324 , 337 , 540 , 1033 , 1457 , 1461

StopPath WV, Inc. - 583

Sugarloaf Conservancy - 152 , 1070

Valley Health System - 1085

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation - 1488

Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation Division of National Heritage - 1490

Voices from the Earth, Inc. - 648

N/A - 156 , 224 , 232 , 233 , 235 , 236 , 241 , 246 , 462 , 463 , 464 , 465 , 466 , 565 , 567 , 570 , 572 , 573 , 580 , 590 , 591 , 599 , 601 , 609 , 610 , 612 , 623 , 624 , 629 , 638 , 644 , 645 , 649 , 651 , 653 , 654 , 655 , 656 , 657 , 658 , 659 , 662 , 663 , 664 , 665 , 666 , 1068 , 1069 , 1074 , 1076 , 1078 , 1081 , 1086 , 1088 , 1239 , 1241 , 1309 , 1365 , 1371

Appendix E
Comments Submitted

Appendix E Comments Submitted

Correspondence ID: 1 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: -
Address: - DC
 USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jun,23,2010 08:59:48
Correspondence Type: Web Form
Correspondence: Public Comment for PATH EIS Planning Team

What assurance can you provide the public that the National Park Service (NPS), the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are not biased in favor of building the PATH 765-kV electric transmission line (approximately 200 feet wide) that will cross 276 miles of WV, VA, and MD?

Newsletter 1 from June 2010 suggests that you have recused yourselves from any evaluation and/or need for PATH while simultaneously suggesting that you must attempt to align NPS and USFS missions and goals with the purpose and need for federal action. All of these comments are made in the absence of the approval of the PATH Project.

I believe that your actions are not merely premature but are weighted in favor of a particular outcome, i.e., it is a forgone conclusion that NPS and USFS support the construction of the PATH high power line. Along with State Public Service Commission hearings, your invitation to public hearings and for public comment rings hollow.

In conclusion, can you assure the public that there is no bias in favor of building PATH, that there have been no conversations, meetings, or other contact between NPS and USFS (as well as other government entities) with the PATH applicants that have or will prejudice your evaluation and ultimate recommendation?

Joseph J. Gagnier 4504 45th Street, NW Washington, DC 20016-4425

Correspondence ID: 2 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: -
Address: - WV
 USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,02,2010 15:12:39
Correspondence Type: Web Form
Correspondence : TO: National Park Service through its online form at
<http://parkplanning.nps.gov/commentForm.cfm?parkID=351&projectID=28827&documentId=34684>

Subject: Comments on Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH) Right-of-Way Scoping Process.

The following message was posted to the NPS web site requesting public comments on the PATH EIS ROW Scoping Process, which apparently will limit the EIS analysis to federally-held lands only. To insure that individuals having a stake in decisions resulting from this process are

aware of this limitation, email copies have provided to them as indicated below.

The Federal interest in the EIS concerning the Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH) Right-of-Way is not limited to impacts of PATH on a few national parks and forests. Through NEPA and NHPA, the NPS and other federal bureaus and departments are also responsible for managing and conducting programs designed to protect similar natural and cultural resources on private property from such impacts, such as the battlefields of the American Battlefield Protection Program, homes and structures listed in the National Register of Historic Places, Rails and Trails projects, and many others.

Such inclusion is especially relevant to resources in Jefferson County, WV, one of the most historic counties in the US. These lands are where George Washington took his first job as a surveyor, where he purchased his first property, and where he and his family built over a dozen homes, many of which still stand. The county also played an important role in the Civil War, with battles fought throughout the county and celebrated today both through the Parks (e.g. John Brown at Harpers Ferry) and federally designated historic resources, including the Battle of Summit Point. The county is also home to 74 National Register properties and several National Register Historic Districts, a number of which (including the soon-to-be designated Bullskin Run Historic District) would be directly impacted by the PATH. This ill-advised and unnecessary project will destroy viewsheds, degrade historical settings, including the Bullskin Plantation that George Washington established in 1750, and generate health hazards to humans, wildlife, and livestock.

I strongly urge you to expand the scope of this EIS to include an analysis of the impacts of PATH on federally protected resources located on private and other non-federal property, not just property owned by the federal government.

Curtis Mason, 3735 Summit Point Road, Charles Town, WV 25414 cmasonwhf@aol.com 304 724 7008

Cc: Stephanie Meeks, National Trust for Historic Preservation NTHP Southern Region Office Jon Jarvis, Director, National Park Service Hon. Ken Salazar, Secretary, Department of Interior Governor Joe Manchin Senator Jay Rockefeller

Correspondence ID: 3 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kotcon, James
Address: 414 Tyrone Avery Road Morgantown, WV 26508
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club, West Virginia Chapter Non-Governmental
Received: Jan,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Mr. Elmer:

I am very concerned about the PATH EIS regarding federal lands. On behalf of the West Virginia Chapter of Sierra Club, I am requesting that I be notified of any public involvement, scoping, drafts or public hearings regarding the EIS process.

In particular, we believe that the indirect and cumulative impacts of this project are by far the most significant aspects of any decision, and that the entire project needs to be evaluated. Specifically, we question the need for the project, and whether less impacting alternatives such as local generation or demand-side management alternatives might better meet those project needs that may exist. A serious problem with previous projects of this type has been the tendency to only focus on the direct impacts within the right-of-way and to only consider routing alternatives. Thus, it will be very important that any EIS address the entire project (from John Amos to Kemptown), and broadly consider a full range of No-Build, avoidance and less-

impacting alternatives, as well as evaluating the indirect and cumulative impacts.

The West Virginia Sierra Club has been very involved in land use issues for the Monongahela National Forest, as well as the Appalachian Trail, Harpers Ferry National Park, and the C&O Canal, for many years. We look forward to working with you on this issue.

Sincerely,

James Kotcon, Chair Energy Committee West Virginia Chapter of Sierra Club 414 Tyrone Avery Road Morgantown, WV 26508 304-293-8822 (office) 304-594-3322 (home)

Correspondence ID: 4 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Newman, Keryn
Address: UNK UNK, WV UNK
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: StopPATH WV, Inc. Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jun,30,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Dear Ms. Elmer,

I am with a citizens group in Jefferson County, WV, home to Harpers Ferry National Park and the Appalachian Trail and am interested in the EIS process that is underway. I would appreciate being added to your mailing list.

In Jefferson County, we have a very active, involved and knowledgeable citizenry. I think you will find this true all along the proposed PATH route. I have received information from several citizens who have contacted you regarding the upcoming EIS Scoping meetings in WV, VA & MD and I have a few concerns. I understand that the meeting format will consist of four different subject areas with information presentations and Q & A by Park or Forest Service personnel.

1. The NEPA Process - Your Voice Matters 2. What the PATH Application is 3. How the Park Service Will Evaluate Alternatives 4. Technical Info. on Transmission Lines 101

My concerns are with subjects 2 and 4. I understand that subject 2 will deal with the PATH application specific to crossing federal land. Is this application available for review prior to the meeting so that thoughtful and well-researched questions can be developed?

Concerning subject 4, I am assuming that the the NPS or NFS does not have a transmission engineer on staff to prepare the information presentation. If that assumption is correct, I would like to inquire as to where the information to develop this subject area will come from? As others may have voiced to you, we have noted a plethora of misinformation and propaganda being disseminated by the applicants in this case through a massive public relations campaign. As the EIS process is supposed to be open, honest and impartial, I am concerned that unwitting presentation of misinformation received by the applicants at the scoping meetings will cause friction, dueling information displays and heated argument between the citizen attendees and NPS and NFS personnel. I currently see the EIS process as a fair and accessible process for citizens and would be disappointed to see the first public interaction devolve into an adversarial environment that does not serve its intended purpose. In order to be proactive instead of reactive, I would like to inquire if it would be possible to review the material for subject 4 prior to the meeting and have the opportunity to provide for your consideration alternate, correct sources of information for any areas of concern so that the information presented in July is completely factual and above reproach.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

Keryn Newman StopPATH WV, Inc. www.stoppathwv.com (304) 876-3497

Correspondence ID: 5 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Prince, Donna
Address: N/A N/A, UN N/A
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,06,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: Other

Correspondence: Ms. Donna Prince. Phone # 304-361-4883 Identified herself as interested private citizen and indicated she had properties by both federal land crossings. Much of her concern was comparing her dissatisfaction with the TRAIL line, which she said was run by Allegheny Power as the PATH is proposed. She indicated the environmental issues such as herbicide use, noise levels, and another parallel line to TRAIL was not needed, clear cutting was occurring on TRAIL and it was against BMP of CClassIII cutting protocols. She said they were also clear cutting 50-70% of the forest nearer than 100' stream buffer, which is also against their permit conditions. This was creating erosion concerns.

She invited us to visit the PATH [TRAIL?] line a 500kV compared to the 765kV line near the MNF. She wants the team to see for our own eyes what practices are being implemented. This was especially important to her because Allegheny and Dominion are co owners of TRAIL. IN ADDITION, AEP and Allegheny are going to be 1st Energy with PATH.

She indicated the need is not proven to her but instead she views the project as a money making scheme care of FERC incentives. Her incentive numbers for both TRIAL included 12.7% found a 1.M\$/yr profit in WV. She thought this was enough incentive for the CPV natural Gall company to out competed as an alternative energy source. She was also untrusting of the PFC certificate of Need issued. She did not know the projected profit for PATH with a 14.3% incentive. She wants the company accountable for what they are spending and then passing more costs on the user. She is also trying to get the commission to pass a resolution.

She inquired about a full line evaluation and I responded that it was not under NPS jurisdiction. She indicated she had concerns about the public scoping meeting format. In addition, said she interpreted the format of four stations without a town meeting format with a microphone available as a means to keep the public quiet and not able to give their comments. I responded that the intent was to get all public an increased amount of face time to transfer information with park and forest staff and for the federal team to receive comments. I mentioned the court reporter as an additional resource to provide detailed comments.

We got disconnected and she called back to thank me for the time to talk and reaffirmed her invite to visit the TRAIL site near the MNF

Correspondence ID: 6 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: -
Address: - denver
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: nps Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,09,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: test from project manager

Correspondence ID: 7 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

ID:

Name: Albans, Elizabeth
Address: 8305 Avondale Rd Baltimore, MD 21234-4802
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 8 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Alexander, Jonathan
Address: 4213 Jefferson St. Hyattsville, MD 20781-1915
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Correspondence ID: 9 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Allen, Benjamin
Address: 10 Sandstone Ct Apt K Annapolis, MD 21403-5726
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Correspondence ID: 10 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Arney, Theresa
Address: 100 S Meadow Dr Glen Burnie, MD 21060-7227
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality,

global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 11 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Barr , Clifford
Address: 9215 Slate Quarry Rd Dickerson, MD 20842-8742
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 12 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Barsky, Phillip
Address: 436 Lynette St Gaithersburg, MD 20878-6544
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 13 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Batovsky, Natalie
Address: PO Box 464
118 S Main St Union Bridge, MD 21791-9140
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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Correspondence ID: 14 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Bernstein, Kay
Address: 5814 Melville Rd Eldersburg, MD 21784-6813

Email: USA
Outside -
Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence E-mail
Type:
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 15 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Binck, Elin
Address: 9802 Culver St Kensington, MD 20895-3653
USA
Email: -
Outside Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Organization:
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence E-mail
Type:
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines,

or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 16 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Biser, David
Address: 13218 Clopper Rd Hagerstown, MD 21742-4815
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 17 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Brick, Gary
Address: 4606 Stephanie St Beltsville, MD 20705-2930
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 18 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Burton, GC
Address: 4361 Liberty Rd Delaware, OH 43015-8616
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 19 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Buscemi, Karen
Address: 16207 Redland Rd Rockville, MD 20855-2133
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Correspondence ID: 20 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Cadden, Meghan
Address: 513 Ellrose Ct Frederick, MD 21703-6147
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 21 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Carlson, Cyndy
Address: 70 Church Rd Arnold, MD 21012-2314
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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Correspondence ID: 22 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Champney, Elizabeth
Address: 725 Saint Johns Rd Baltimore, MD 21210-2133
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence 23 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

ID:
Name: Climie, Jonna
Address: 2445 Blue Spring Ct Unit 301 Odenton, MD 21113-4508
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 24 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Conlan, Frank
Address: 5600 Birchwood Ave Baltimore, MD 21214-1727
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 25 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Dakes, Lisa
Address: 7631 C St Chesapeake Beach, MD 20732-9403
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 26 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Deprey-Severance, Hannah
Address: 92 Ormand St Frostburg, MD 21532-1647
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 27 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Dernoga, Lenora
Address: 15611 Straughn Dr Laurel, MD 20707-2658
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 28 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Deveny, Thomas
Address: 533 Fenby Farm Rd Westminster, MD 21157-6754
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 29 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Doonan, Elizabeth
Address: 10103 Quinby St Silver Spring, MD 20901-2122
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 30 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Drymala, Mark
Address: 205 Newberry Rd Severna Park, MD 21146-2021
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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Correspondence ID: 31 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Field, Lisa
Address: 805 Chumleigh Rd Baltimore, MD 21212-1610
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 32 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Freedman, Hannah
Address: 112 Hawthorne Rd Baltimore, MD 21210-2502
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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Correspondence ID: 33 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Freeman, Toni
Address: 2804 Southbrook Rd Baltimore, MD 21222-2238
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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Correspondence ID: 34 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gabel, Michael
Address: 6210 Kilmer St Cheverly, MD 20785-1247
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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Correspondence ID: 35 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gebhardt, Joan Marie
Address: 3629 Sussex Rd Baltimore, MD 21207-3818
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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Correspondence ID: 36 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Geier, Roberta
Address: 9012 Saffron Ln Silver Spring, MD 20901-4268
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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Correspondence ID: 37 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Goddard, Pamela
Address: 12 Olivewood Ct Greenbelt, MD 20770-1908
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail

Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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Correspondence ID: 38 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Greenberg, Michael
Address: 11909 Enid Dr Potomac, MD 20854-3457
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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Correspondence ID: 39 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hauck, Molly
Address: 4004 Dresden St Kensington, MD 20895-3812

Email: USA
Outside -
Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence E-mail
Type:
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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Correspondence ID: 40 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Heffner, Phyllis
Address: 16491 Ae Mullinix Rd Woodbine, MD 21797-8429
USA
Email: -
Outside Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Organization:
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence E-mail
Type:
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 41 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hare, Mike
Address: 14708 Janice Dr Rockville, MD 20853-2226
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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As a life long Maryland resident who is now retired I am offended buy any misguided move to allow coal make any further inroads into Maryland's energy needs.

I am a Pepco customer who buys my electricity from WGL Energy Services and voluntarily pays a premium, a surcharge to get all my electricity from wind generators.

Maryland is not in the best latitude to make full use of solar PV but we do have very reliable wind in the west, on the bay and off the coast. And wind generation has NEVER required the top to be blown off a mountain and then deposited in a once pristine, free flowing stream, polluting it forever. Wind also has no poisonous byproduct which is lovingly saved in a containment pond, just waiting for the next thunder storm to overflow into another water supply.

Do not make this horrible mistake.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 42 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hill, Freya
Address: 4704 Dorsey Hall Dr Ellicott City, MD 21042-5916
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence E-mail
Type:
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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Correspondence 43 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
ID:
Name: Hill, Maria
Address: 260 Brock Bridge Rd Laurel, MD 20724-2216
USA
Email: -
Outside Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Organization:
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence E-mail
Type:
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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Correspondence 44 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
ID:

Name: Howarth, Faith
Address: 29840 Nicholas Way Easton, MD 21601-4897
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 45 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Jayne, Gayle
Address: 106 Carter Rd Church Hill, MD 21623-1369
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 46 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Jayne, Rebecca
Address: 3531 Ivy Commons Dr
Apt 101 Raleigh, NC 27606-4919
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 47 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Jones, Anne
Address: 414 Saint Ives Dr Severna Park, MD 21146-1027
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 48 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Adams, Madeleine
Address: 203 E William St Salisbury, MD 21801-4226
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future, taking us in precisely the wrong direction. Our economy and our environment depend on our conserving energy and investing wisely to develop clean energy. The two-billion-dollar PATH lines project, which would not come into service until 2015, would invest our precious taxpayer dollars in a harmful energy source from the past, preventing those dollars from being used in more constructive ways to enhance energy efficiency and conservation today and develop clean-energy technology for tomorrow. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 49 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Juffer, Kris
Address: 2308 Carr Ct Ellicott City, MD 21042-1787
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail

Type:

Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 50 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kaplan, Peggy
Address: 8424 Peters Rd Frederick, MD 21704-8107
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come.

We have a wonderful opportunity open to us now to use wind power off the eastern shore, along with solar and demand side management with need down at this time. Dominion Electric has demonstrated to PJM that they have a plan that would only cost 620 million instead of the 2 billion. Particularly, if these fixes were implemented, there would definately be no need for PATH and their outrageous 14.3% ROI.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for

its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 51 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Killen, Brian
Address: 8010 Blair Mill Way
Apt 1304E Silver Spring, MD 20910-6857
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 52 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kramm, Linda
Address: 2720 Inglewood Ave Baltimore, MD 21234-7629
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 53 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kuchera, Mary
Address: 729 Fallsgrave Dr
Apt 6141 Rockville, MD 20850-7793
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 54 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Labarre, Mark
Address: 5526 Besley Ct Rockville, MD 20851-2429
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 55 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Lakis, Lauren
Address: 3795 Philadelphia Rd Abingdon, MD 21009-1182
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 56 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Leonard, Amanda
Address: 4329 Rowalt Dr
Apt 101 College Park, MD 20740-3167
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Organization:
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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Correspondence ID: 57 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Lisi, Leonardo
Address: 221 Ridgemed Rd Unit 307 Baltimore, MD 21210-3032
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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Correspondence ID: 58 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Lowry, Elaine
Address: 306 Shipyard Dr Cambridge, MD 21613-2460
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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Correspondence ID: 59 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Lundberg, Vivian
Address: 2313 Georgia Village Way Silver Spring, MD 20902-4203
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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Correspondence ID: 60 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Mann, Mary
Address: 2006 Jefferson Pike Knoxville, MD 21758-9217
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

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Correspondence ID: 61 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Mattulat, Coty
Address: 9816 Dockside Ter Montgomery Village, MD 20886-4205
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

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Correspondence ID: 62 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Mcevoy, Jean
Address: 651 Stags Leap Ct Severn, MD 21144-1932
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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Correspondence ID: 63 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Mcwhorter, Karin
Address: 2405 59th PI Cheverly, MD 20785-2919
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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Correspondence ID: 64 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Myers , Charles
Address: 8322 Bon Air Rd Baltimore, MD 21234-5048
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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Correspondence ID: 65 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Mygatt, Rachel
Address: 115 W Lee St Baltimore, MD 21201-2420
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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Correspondence ID: 66 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: -
Address: - WV
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,20,2010 10:43:03
Correspondence Type: Web Form
Correspondence:

I attended the meeting last night at the Quality Inn at Harpers Ferry. NPS staff on hand were helpful but to be honest I had the distinct impression that the EIS being performed is just a formality that will be quickly rubber stamped. As one NPS employee told me, AEP and Allegheny Energy have spent enormous amounts of money studying the layout of the line to mitigate impacting Federal lands which require a more robust environmental review than those performed by the states. Being as I live in WV and am represented by persons beholden to the extraction industries in this state I believe WV has waived any kind of environmental review of any kind pertaining to PATH. What this means is that the vast majority of the 276 miles expanse of this line will not have to go through any environmental review.

When I approached staff at the meeting and conveyed my displeasure that they will only consider the impact of the 2.5 miles of Federal land impacted I was told that they are just following the law. Well, laws are not perfect and I, as well as the majority of Americans are sick and tired of being railroaded through the "democratic" process only to be exploited by those in power. The fact that the NPS, US Forest Service, and US Army Corp of Engineers are only to consider impacts to the 2.5 miles at a micro level is both inadequate and morally criminal. The fact is this line is going to be used to ship electricity generated by one of the most polluting power plants in this nation to the urban centers of the Northeast. John E. Amos was conveniently grandfathered in to the 2005 Energy bill and is not subjected to the CLEAN AIR ACT. This relic of a power plant consumes coal currently using two boilers, with a third idled at the moment. If PATH is built it is projected that up to 5 more boilers will be built and used at this

plant. Why is the vast expansion of mountain top removal and toxic pollution from burning coal if this line is built not being taken into consideration by this agency? Our air quality is already below standards now in this state and the mercury, selenium, lead and other toxic compounds produced by burning coal will impact our forest lands, our waters, our environment for generations to come.

Any person who spends time to educate themselves about the PATH project quickly realizes that this has nothing to do with electrical reliability, or enhancing our grid. It is strictly a corporate welfare project, intended to subsidize the expansion of long distance transmission from coal resources to the population centers of the East coast by the rate payers. I am not sure there is any other industry where private companies, owned by shareholders, are not only guaranteed not to lose any money in investing in the expansion of their companies but also given a 14% guaranteed rate of return on their expenses!!! This is a gross and hazardous distortion of the free market and incentivizes construction of the line whether it is needed or not. The shareholders will get their profits, the company cannot lose! These are for-profit private companies that are going to be seizing both private and Federal land via eminent domain so they can turn more profit while further polluting our planet, all at no cost to themselves and given a guaranteed exorbitant rate of return on the backs of average Americans.

We fought a revolution in this country against the same ideals behind this project.

It is not right, and is completely and utterly Anti-American.

The corporate fleecing of this nation continues to occur with our government agencies complicit involvement. Please decline the theft of private and taxpayer lands by private corporate interests.

Correspondence ID: 67 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: -
Address: - VA
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Humanity Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,20,2010 12:36:39
Correspondence Type: Web Form
Correspondence: Greetings;

I use every one of the areas that you are considering to allow this project to impact. I am against allowing any of these areas to be changed for the purpose of allowing this transmission line to transverse.

I greatly value these resources for what they offer everyone that can use or reside near them. These areas don't just offer people the ability to see natural environs but they also provide water shed for the Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay. They clean the air from pollutants and particulates. They provide natural spaces for wildlife and protection for species to live without being run down by our civilization.

My primary reason is the greater good for the greater number. This project is to bring power to Mid-Maryland to tie to other grid lines to send power up to New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York. These areas do not allow dirty power plants in their areas as they understand the need for clean power. The power for this line is to be provided by some of the dirtiest power plants on the east coast. More pollution and more acid rain that will impact much larger areas than those that are directly cut down for the easement. The reason for this line is not to improve the lives of people or to improve the state of man but to put money in the pockets of the developers. Few people will benefit by getting rich at the expense of millions of people who will impacted and

bear third-party-costs. Greed is not a good environmental policy.

I am against this application as we don't need more greed and dirty power.

Very sincerely. Peter Wicks

Correspondence ID: 68 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Nahay, Paul
Address: 1013 Rosemere Ave Silver Spring, MD 20904-3008
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type:
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 69 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Pruitt , Joseph
Address: 12732 Veirs Mill Rd
Apt 104 Rockville, MD 20853-3512
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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Correspondence ID: 70 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Rankin, Gretchen
Address: 6001 Davis Rd Woodbine, MD 21797-9431
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

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Correspondence ID: 71 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Redditt, Dixon
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

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Correspondence ID: 72 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name:

-

Address:

- VA
USA

Email:

-

Outside

Unaffiliated Individual

Organization:

Received:

Jul,20,2010 16:07:43

Correspondence

Web Form

Type:

Correspondence:

I am a Loudoun County, Virginia farm owner and a senior professional in the power industry. I wish to register three specific comments on the scope of the EIS for the PATH project: 1) There has been increasing use of herbicides as a substitute for mechanical trimming and clearing by utility companies as a means of reducing costs. These herbicides often have significant warnings associated with their use, and have resulted in substantial damage to nearby vegetation and hazards to animals and people as well as creating ugly dead swaths through our countryside and along our roads. For major rights of way, these chemical agents are often sprayed from helicopters with significant potential for overspray and wind induced drift. I hope and expect that the EIS will consider the means used and planned to be used by PATH to both clear and maintain its rights of way and will limit the use of both clear cutting, and the use of chemical herbicides. 2) Following point one, beyond toxic effects, the use of either clear cutting or chemical herbicides, especially for on going maintenance will lead to significant degradation of the viewsheds from government land, parklands and historic sites. I expect the EIS, and the resulting permits, will limit the use of these methods and require monitoring of any use and resulting effects. 3) The primary purpose of this proposed line is to allow the increased use of power plants in the mid west to serve power markets on the east coast of the US. This use will significantly alter the pattern of power production in the mid Atlantic region. The increased use of power plants west of the affected parklands and other federal properties will lead, due to normal wind currents, to increased presence of particulates, sulfur compounds, nitrogen compounds and other pollutants in the air and water and ultimately falling to the earth and affecting vegetation, fauna and human visitors and residents. It is essential and proper that the EIS evaluate the impacts of this increased operation of mid western power plants (primarily fueled by coal) on the air, water and ground - not just along the line, but wherever these power generation products fall. It is the purpose of this line to lead to the increased use of these plants - so this addition to the scope of the EIS is appropriate and necessary.

Correspondence ID: 73 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

ID:

Name: -
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USA
Email: hawnno@yahoo.com
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Web Form
Correspondence: THE RISK OF CATASTROPHIC FAILURE

How AEP/Path and BP/New Horizons are analogs

A hazard often found in woodland and forests is the high voltage towers and electric overhead wires. In this instance, the national forests and parks at issue are near a high density metropolitan area of global importance, Washington D.C., with high population density, and, of economic importance.

The risk of catastrophic failure is too great, and, akin to the BP Gulf Coast failures of the oil industry, is here also underestimated, underappreciated, and under-represented as de minimis.

Introduction:

Regardless of the cause, fires sometimes burn beneath and nearby HV electric transmission lines. Utility companies themselves warn us that heavy smoke plumes coming in contact with overhead wires can cause phase to ground shorts that may injure and kill firefighters and exacerbate existing fires.

This "ordinary" risk associated with electrical transmission is but the tip of the iceberg for impacts, and are hardly of size and magnitude of those impacts associated with conflagrations.

The issue to be considered is the risk and impact of a catastrophic event that would burn out of control on BOTH federal and private lands. Fires know no geopolitical boundaries, and the risk that it "could" erupt from something as simple as an act of company negligence is substantial. Until the risk was reported as a reality in the BP catastrophe in the Gulf, the impact seemed warranted by the "risk". We cannot afford a "risk" of the magnitude of a conflagration to raze to the ground the DC suburbs when other alternatives so easily can be chosen. The oil industry said it could never happen; it did -- the electrical industry will dismiss such risk cavalierly.

SO HOW OFTEN MIGHT A CONFLAGRATION HAPPEN AND WHAT ARE ITS IMPACTS?

The iceberg that is a conflagration is often called "unimaginable", and the impacts are thus dismissed with that risk as no risk at all.

The risk exists and recurs often, and so too do the impacts when that risk materializes.

The following 5 conflagrations were all reported since 2009, with impacts of loss of life, property and tens of thousands of acres burned, all caused by electrical company negligence. 1. Sacramento Bee, Dec. 12, 2009 o The City of San Francisco settled a lawsuit brought by the US Justice Dept. on behalf of the U.S. Forest Service for two small fires on the Stanislas NF in 1999 and 2004. The City of San Francisco agreed to pay the federal government \$7 million for two fires in 1999 and 2004 .

o CAUSE: negligent maintenance of power line rights of way. The fires resulted from trees growing too close to the high-voltage power transmission lines of Hetch Hetchy Water and Power, owned by San Francisco. The power lines come from the Hetch Hetchy reservoir and power generating station near Yosemite National Park. In 1913, legislation granted the city a right of way for the hydroelectric system that delivers water and power to San Francisco. U. S.

Forest Service fire investigators determined that the fires started from an electrical discharge from the power line to a cedar tree in the case of the Pilot fire, and an oak tree for the Early fire.

o AN IMPACT: it burned 5,698 acres in the Stanislaus National Forest in Tuolumne County. But IMPACT ASSESSMENT IS FAR MORE than acreage.

The evidence that forest fires cause damages far in excess of suppression costs is unimpeachable. The millions of dollars spent to extinguish large wildfires are widely reported and used to underscore the severity of these events. Extinguishing a large wildfire, however, accounts for only a fraction of the total costs associated with a wildfire event. Residents in the wildland-urban interface are generally seen as the most vulnerable to fire, but a fuller accounting of the costs of fire also reveals impacts to all Americans and gives a better picture of the losses incurred when our forests burn. A full accounting considers long-term and complex costs, including impacts to watersheds, ecosystems, infrastructure, businesses, individuals, and the local and national economy. Specifically, these costs include o property losses (insured and uninsured), o post-fire impacts (such as flooding, erosion, and water quality), o air quality damages, o healthcare costs, o injuries and fatalities, o lost revenues (to residents evacuated by the fire, and to local businesses), o infrastructure shutdowns (such as highways, airports, railroads), o and a host of ecosystem service costs that may extend into the distant future. 2. The Boston Globe, February 7th, 2009; http://www.boston.com/bigpicture/2009/02/bushfires_in_victoria_australi.html; Posted Tue Nov 17, 2009

? Fires wiped out Kinglake, Australia, a protected forest within 128 km of Melbourne, Australia. Towering flames razed entire towns in southeastern Australia and burned fleeing residents in their cars as the death toll rose from the country's worst fire disaster in a quarter-century.

o CAUSE: It was started by an electrical line fault of a high voltage transmission line, as established and investigated by Australian government commission. "The Royal Commission into Black Saturday has been told a power line that was incorrectly positioned, failed and sparked, causing the Kilmore east fire went on to kill 119 people [with death toll rising]" The failed part is pictured at http://www.boston.com/bigpicture/2009/02/bushfires_in_victoria_australi.html.

? The range of the fire at its peak was shown in a 128 km weather map image at <http://www.warwickhughes.com/agri/aprad7feb09.htm>. Note the plumes extend over 128 km (about 77 miles, the equivalent of Harpers Ferry to Washington DC)

"The senior counsel for the commission, Jack Rush QC, has told the inquiry the power line where the Kilmore fire began, had a wire that was incorrectly strung so that it was jammed, rather than wound around a component part. The commission heard the incorrect positioning exacerbated normal metal fatigue, eventually causing the wire to fail, producing an arc that sparked the fire in dry grass.

Jack Rush said evidence existed that the defect should have been detected. Investigator Michael Leahy from the safety regulator Energy Safe Victoria told the inquiry the fire was most probably caused by sparking between a power line ?"

? An Impact: the deadliest in Australian history, with at least 166 deaths reported so far; at least 6900 hectares, and at least 29 homes destroyed.

The images at The Boston Globe Gallery appearing at http://www.boston.com/bigpicture/2009/02/bushfires_in_victoria_australi.html are worth a thousand words. The pictures are real life testimony to the reality of the risk as well as the impacts.

3. San Diego power company agrees to pay \$14.8 million for wildfires Friday, April 23rd, 2010,

Wildfire Today

o San Diego Gas and Electric Company has agreed to pay the state of California \$14.8 million over three fires in 2007 that were caused by their power lines. SDG&E agreed to pay \$14.3 million to the state's general fund and reimburse the PUC's Consumer Protection and Safety Division up to \$400,000 for a computer system designed to help investigate utility safety hazard incidents.

The money will come out of SDG&E's profits, not from ratepayers.

? Cause: Investigators determined that shoddy maintenance of the lines led to arcing, which started the Witch Creek, Guejito, and Rice Canyon fires that burned through the communities of Ramona, Fallbrook, Rancho Bernardo, Poway, and Rancho Santa Fe in October and November of 2007.

o Impacts: The fires destroyed more than 1,300 homes, killed two people, and caused massive evacuations. In a statement, SDG&E President Debra Reed said the company wants to move on?. The settlement does not affect the ongoing litigation in San Diego Superior Court in which hundreds of fire victims as well as governmental agencies are seeking damages from SDG&E. Earlier this year, SDG&E settled many claims, paying out more than \$740 million to dozens of insurance companies seeking partial reimbursement for money they had already paid to clients. However individual fire victims have yet to be compensated for losses beyond whatever insurance they may have had, and numerous governmental agencies such as CalFire and the city and county of San Diego are still trying to recover millions of dollars in fire fighting costs and other damages.

? Not unlike the allegations maintained against BP, the electric utility OBSTRUCTED AND IGNORED safety.

o ?The Commission accused SDG&E of obstructing their investigation of the cause of the fires. According to the San Diego Union, in the settlement the company admitted that it didn't give investigators the information they asked for and didn't let its workers talk to the investigators, as required by law. SDG&E failed to file timely reports on the fires.

o The company was also ordered by the state Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to apologize to the PUC for obstruction of their wildfire investigations.

o The PUC earlier fined SDG&E \$1 million for withholding information from the PUC about the Sunrise Powerlink proposal, where concerns about future wildfires were noted in many public comments against the proposal.

o SDG&E power lines have also started other large fires, including the 1970 Laguna fire which killed eight people and burned 175,000 acres between Mt. Laguna and El Cajon, California.

4. Law firm recruits clients to sue power company and children's camp for causing fire Wednesday, March 24th, 2010, Wildfire Today Wilderness Ridge fire. Photo: Jarred Lemmon ? A law firm in Texas has created a web site to recruit plaintiffs who are interested in joining a lawsuit related to the Wilderness Ridge fire. 20 plaintiffs that have signed on with them

? CAUSE: The fire was caused by a downed power line. The attorneys say a tree fell into the line, snapping it and starting the fire. The children's camp claims that it is the sole responsibility of the utility company to maintain the power line and keep the easement clear.

? COST: burned 26 homes, 20 businesses, and 1,491 acres in Bastrop County, Texas in February, 2009.

? In a Case Study of the fire, the Texas Forest Service described it as "the most destructive wildfire in Central Texas". 5. Downed power line kills over a dozen animals Tuesday, November

3rd, 2009, Wildfire Today <http://wildfiretoday.com/tag/power-line/>

CAUSE: A power line that was hanging near the ground after being struck by a falling tree electrocuted over a dozen animals near Eureka in northwestern Montana over the last few months. The power company did not know about the problem with the line until the power went out on October 10.

AN IMPACT: Officials found the carcasses of five whitetail deer, four black bears, two wolves, one coyote, and a turkey vulture in the area. A biologist with the Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks thinks the deer probably walked into the line first and their carcasses attracted the predators, which were then electrocuted. All of the animals were in various stages of decomposition except for a large dead wolf that was still warm when the power company crew arrived on the scene.

I thank you for the opportunity to present the above information and request the NPS EIS recommend denial of authorization (no action) to cross federal land.

Correspondence ID: 74 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: -
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USA
Email: tnickola@hotmail.com
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 08:23:46
Correspondence Type: Web Form
Correspondence: So PATH wants to install an additional 765 kv transmission line through National Forests and Parks using the existing right of way?.it sounds so innocent, so innocuous.

Now think about building a skyscraper in your neighborhood. It's not a big deal right??your neighborhood is already full of buildings. As you know, that's SO far from the truth because that IS a big deal. The Sears Tower in your neighborhood would be a huge eyesore, it would take away from the charm of your neighborhood, the quaintness of your neighborhood, and erase the reason why you chose to live there. Now instead of one skyscraper, let's put in several?oh, and did I forget to mention that what fuels this skyscraper is a dirty, archaic coal burning power plant? So not only is this unsightly, but it's harmful to the environment from the moment it's mined from the mountaintop to the moment the first quantum of dangerous electromagnetic radiation is emitted from the power lines buzzing overhead.

I take my children to these beautiful places to drink in the clean air, appreciate the absence of noise, and appreciate the beautiful skyline. Multiple 200 foot transmission towers running through our national forests would be unconscionable. Future generations would shake their heads at us for our lack of foresight, for our irresponsible inability to move past a dirty coal plant and onto greener pastures.

So I implore the NPS to critically look at PATH's proposal and realize that those transmission towers don't belong in our parks just as the Sears Tower doesn't belong in your neighborhood.

Correspondence ID: 75 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Reichard, Julie
Address: 11961 Big Spring Rd Clear Spring, MD 21722-1926
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail

Type:

Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

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Correspondence ID: 76 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Remington, Wanda
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USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

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Correspondence ID: 77 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Romanosky, Laura
Address: 107 Solomons Ridge Ct Millersville, MD 21108-1268

USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 78 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Schneider, Tina
Address: 7221 15th Ave Tacoma Park, MD 20912-7061
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

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Correspondence ID: 79 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Sharp, Doris
Address: 14908 Fir St Accokeek, MD 20607-9775
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

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Correspondence ID: 80 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Siegel, Stephen
Address: PO Box 32577 Baltimore, MD 21282-2577
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

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Correspondence ID: 81 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Sinnes, Andrew
Address: 12785 Jones Ln Waldorf, MD 20602-3004
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

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Correspondence ID: 82 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Smith, Perry
Address: 15 Charles Plz Apt 2307 Baltimore, MD 21201-3930
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
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Correspondence ID: 83 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Soffer, Katherine
Address: 2807 Belleview Ave Cheverly, MD 20785-3123
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
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Correspondence ID: 84 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Subramanian, Erin
Address: 706 Stanford Ct Edgewood, MD 21040-2111
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

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Correspondence ID: 85 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Taylor, Alison
Address: 19660 Tower Hill Rd Leonardtown, MD 20650-4619
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

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Correspondence ID: 86 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Taylor, Michael
Address: 403 Doe Meadow Dr Owings Mills, MD 21117-1367
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

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fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 87 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Thurston, James
Address: 3907 Fairhaven Ave Apt 3 Curtis Bay, MD 21226-1140
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project. COME ON ! GIVE US ALL A BREAK ! This is the 21st Century. Haven't we and you learned anything or does greed rule in every aspect of our world?

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 88 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Traut, Ashley
Address: 3301 Beverly Rd Baltimore, MD 21214-3319
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come; time that countless global warming studies have shown we do not have. We are at a pivotal crossroads for the future of global energy production, and I strongly believe that it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project when so many tested and proved alternative energy sources are available.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 89 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Tucker, Jessica
Address: 47 W George St Westminster, MD 21157-4737
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 90 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Underwood, Gwen
Address: 10984 Brownstone Rd Princess Anne, MD 21853-2730
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 91 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Whitney, Lydia
Address: 8107 Hampton Valley Rd Emmitsburg, MD 21727-9506
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 92 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

ID:
Name: Wilmot , Laurie
Address: 7501 Mayfair Ct Mount Airy, MD 21771-8400
USA
Email: -
Outside Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Organization:
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence E-mail
Type:
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence 93 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
ID:
Name: Witter, Bernhard
Address: PO Box 631 Oxford, MD 21654-0631
USA
Email: -
Outside Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Organization:
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence E-mail
Type:
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH

project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 94 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Yun, Diana
Address: 1613 Auburn Ave Rockville, MD 20850-1143
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Sincerely,

Diana & Allen Yun 1613 Auburn Ave Rockville, MD 20850-1143 (301) 217-0546

Correspondence ID: 95 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: -
Address: - VA
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 10:41:39
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Dear Sir/Madam: We have been fighting PATH from the very beginning and are strongly opposed to this new route, although the portion that comes through Lovettsville will still directly impact us. We believe that alternative power solutions be found to help sustain the energy crisis at the crisis point instead of affecting the citizens and National Parks in PATH's way. This

concept is designed to help sustain "old energy" when clean, new energy can be implemented. It also will impact our most precious resources and that are the parks! Who wants to visit a place with towering power lines running through them? We frequently are visitors to Harpers Ferry National Park, the C&O Canal which we bike on frequently and of course the Appalachian trail. All of these beautiful resources will be tarnished, by the desire to send high powered towers through them. We must stop this madness, save our few treasures, and not allow PATH to find its way into our last retreats, the National Parks.

We hope the National Park Service, Dept. of Interior and all the individual citizens who this will impact; i.e. directly by the high powered lines and/or by the having them placed within our National Parks will stand up against PATH and their agenda to send dirty electricity across several states. There needs to be an alternative and they need to find it. Don't let them ruin America's backyard, its all we have left.

Sincerely,

Barbara & Jeremiah Austin

Correspondence ID:	96	Project: 28827	Document: 34684
Name:	Bubnash , Brian		
Address:	1706 S Charles St Baltimore, MD 21230-4808 USA		
Email:	-		
Outside Organization:	Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual		
Received:	Jul,12,2010 00:00:00		
Correspondence Type:	E-mail		
Correspondence:	Jul 12, 2010		

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project. With fairly general scientific consensus on both the existence and the severe impact of global warming, it makes me sad to see proposals like this being taken seriously. I think there is a lot of wisdom in a quote by the great physics educator Richard Feynman: "Reality must take precedence over public relations, for Nature cannot be fooled." Anyway, I'm sure you probably won't read this anyhow so I'm going to end this here (read: this is an open invitation for you to renew my faith in politics and respond in a way that demonstrates that you read and understood my message).

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Sincerely,

Mr. Brian Bubnash 1706 S Charles St Baltimore, MD 21230-4808 (443) 854-1788

Correspondence ID: 97 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Countryman-Mills, Gayle
Address: 11906 Oden Ct Rockville, MD 20852-4341
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

The time for dirty nineteenth century energy is long past. Our air, our health and our future generations deserve better than this! If we have the impetus to create cleaner energy solutions, we will find them.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Sincerely,

Ms. Gayle Countryman-Mills 11906 Oden Ct Rockville, MD 20852-4341 (301) 468-0736

Correspondence ID: 98 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Dernoga, Matt
Address: 15611 Straughn Dr Laurel, MD 20707-2658
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Do the right thing.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Sincerely,

Mr. Matt Dernoga 15611 Straughn Dr Laurel, MD 20707-2658 (240) 593-1268

Correspondence ID: 99 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Ishler, H. Richard
Address: 12604 W Oak Dr Mount Airy, MD 21771-4943
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Additionally, the substation sits on top of a sole source aquafier for the most densely populated counties areas of Maryland.

There is an unnamed tributary on the proposed substation site that is a tributary to the Chesapeake Bay. This alone could prohibit the substation site for the danger it possesses for the

fragile Chesapeake ecosystem.

This transmission site and proposed substation site are totally inappropriate and dangerous to our environmental health. This can not be allowed.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Sincerely,

Mr. H Richard Ishler 12604 W Oak Dr Mount Airy, MD 21771-4943

Correspondence ID: 100 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Nicht, Sandra
Address: 5520 Heatherwood Rd Baltimore, MD 21227-2835 USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

We must work to reduce our energy usage, create sustainable methods of energy delivery (how about solar panels on every appropriate roof, all tied to the grid and cogenerating safe unlimited energy?), and clean up the messes already created by our use of oil, coal, natural gas...

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Sincerely,

Ms. Sandra Nicht 5520 Heatherwood Rd Baltimore, MD 21227-2835

Correspondence ID: 101 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: -

Address: - VA
USA

Email: -

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,21,2010 11:58:03

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: My husband and I have researched this for over a year, reading everything we could get our hands on. The new PATH line is not needed and projections show that; however, Allegheny is creating their own projections in order to be able to grab that 14% profit guarantee above constructions costs. This whole project HAS A VERY BAD SMELL TO IT! It will make our beautiful parklands and open space UGLY.....and why.....JUST TO GRAB THAT 14% profit for something that is NOT NEEDED.....AND PROVEN TO BE SO!. Also, why should Virginians be forced to pay higher rates to build this unneeded new line to transmit power to New Jersey. This is TOTALLY UNFAIR and REALLY SMELLS OF DIRTY POLITICS.

FOR ONCE.....LET'S STOP THIS CORRUPTION. STOP PATH. IT'S ABOUT NOTHING BUT GREED. DO NOT LET PATH CROSS HARPER'S FERRY NATIONAL PARKP L E A S E!

Bonnie Lane

Correspondence ID: 102 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: -

Address: - MD
USA

Email: relax@idyll-by-the-sea.com

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,22,2010 10:10:32

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: Path and Allegheny Power SAY they "welcome" public comment- but sadly In my experience, they utterly ignore very pertinent and vital information.

I am the custodian of a significant National Register of Historic Places Property that also , according to MD DNR that often comes doing surveys on my property because of all the rare ecosystems, also contains many rare and endangered wooded wetlands , rare and endangered fish, rare plants and threatened ecosystems. The national archaeological society who have surveyed the property within the last 18 months said," There is NOT a more significant nor important historical untouched site on the entire East Coast., encompassing many acres of important sites "

My property is on the proposed PATH line- They never notified me at all that they were proposing to come through the property. I only found out from a neighbor calling me. Over a lengthy process, when I contacted them via e-mail letters and phone calls as well as personal visits by their reps, they said they would certainly move the PATH so that all of these vitally important sites would be unaffected. I sadly believed them. When the final PATH was announced, the not only had NOT moved away but , they had IN FACT, taking even more of these endangered wooded wetlands and even more of these very important National Register archeological sites. When I contacted them after this final announcement, they had no comment.

They clearly gave lip service to their "commitment" to natural and cultural resources and then UTTERLY ignored their words. It was outright lies, seeking ONLY to placate me and hope I would go away.

The NPS has many cultural and ecological sites that will be affected. I am telling you from FIRST HAND KNOWLEDGE in dealing with these PATH folks, that you can NOT trust their

word or their comment to preserving those precious resources. They smile and give lip service to you, but in the end, they ultimately ignore EVERYTHING of significance about what we value as custodians of National Treasures.

NPS has a responsibility to protect those vital cultural and ecological resources on your property that PATH wants to violate. You can NOT trust their word nor their intent ((In the beginning, I, too, believed their initial propaganda that they are trying to preserve the power grid. Unfortunately, I have learned they only reason they r pushing this is a federally guaranteed 14.3% return on their investment-) and I strongly urge you to deny them access to NPS lands. From personal first hand experience, they are not to be trusted with Cultural nor Ecological Resources. And you all ARE entrusted to protect the public's interest. Dealing with these PATH representatives, they would not follow through on their word, and by the time their transgressions are caught, PRECIOUS Natural and Cultural resources under your protection will be lost forever.

Thank you for your time.

Correspondence ID: 103 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Ackerman, Rich
Address: 1719 Peachwood Ct Finksburg, MD 21048-1550
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Sincerely,

Maureen & Rich Ackerman 1719 Peachwood Ct Finksburg, MD 21048-1550 (410) 848-4473

Correspondence ID: 104 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Ambler, Anne
Address: 12505 Kuhl Rd Wheaton, MD 20902-1443
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

Maryland had set its course for increasing the share of clean energy we use. But this \$2 billion project would divert us from that course by providing cheaper--and far dirtier-- energy from coal. There is no question but that we must wean ourselves off of fossil fuels. The time to start is now. Please deny PATH the opportunity to undercut our clean energy efforts and keep us addicted to coal.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 105 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Amelang, Kimberly
Address: 30 Rose Petal Ct Baltimore, MD 21234-2119
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for

its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 106 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Anderson, Emily
Address: 221 Ridgemedede Rd Unit 307 Baltimore, MD 21210-3032
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

I am a new resident of Maryland and hope to live here for many years to come. It is with a sense of this place as being my 'home' that I write to express my strongest opposition to the PATH line. If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Sincerely,

Dr. Emily Anderson 221 Ridgemedede Rd Unit 307 Baltimore, MD 21210-3032 (410) 554-0170

Correspondence ID: 107 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Atkinson, Bruce
Address: 12 Hadley Sq N Baltimore, MD 21218-1810
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I

respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts

Correspondence ID: 108 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Baumgardner, Derek
Address: 2213 Saint Paul St Baltimore, MD 21218-5806
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 109 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Benedict, Michael
Address: 45320 Mill Cove Harbor Rd California, MD 20619-3583
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 110 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Beswick, Robin
Address: 1510 Hazel St Curtis Bay, MD 21226-1341
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 111 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Booth, James
Address: 5143 Denton Hall College Park, MD 20742-9347
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 112 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Bosch, Henry
Address: 1406 Hubner Ave Baltimore, MD 21228-4327
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for

its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 113 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Boucher, Victoria
Address: 4101 Gallatin St Hyattsville, MD 20781-2133
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 114 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Boyd, Dana
Address: 4924 Leeds Ave Baltimore, MD 21227-2412
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil

fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 115 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Burns, Richard
Address: 5920 Northwood Dr Baltimore, MD 21212-3243
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 116 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: N/A, N/A
Address: N/A Shady Side, MD 20764
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 117 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Clark, Mary Gayle
Address: 3 Demarest Ct Baltimore, MD 21234-1700
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Let us focus our attention and implement renewable green energy resources NOW. We cannot wait. The time is up. It is not just the oil industries and the coal mining and the auto emissions that need to stop polluting the air. It is all major industry still venting toxins into the air and into our water ways. All of this must stop now. Not some new regulation that tells them to stop by 2025 or some other remote date in to the future , but now. End all procrastination NOW. Stop making just the auto industries bear the brunt of cleaning up the air. All industry needs to operate on a basis of complete non pollution and complete environmental safety. We must do this now. PLEASE. NOW.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Sincerely,

Ms. Mary Gayle Clarke 3 Demarest Ct Baltimore, MD 21234-1700

Correspondence ID: 118 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Collette, Chiara
Address: 1021 Dulaney Valley Rd Baltimore, MD 21204-2753
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 119 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Coppersmith, Terri
Address: 2519 Stone Rd Westminster, MD 21158-1825
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

As a leading industrial country, one of the richest in the world, it's up to us to lead the way into a more sustainable future. We can't do that as long as we continue to cling to outdated, third-world, archaic fossil fuels. It's time for us to step up.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Terri Coppersmith 2519 Stone Rd Westminster, MD 21158-1825

Correspondence ID: 120 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Davis, Dominique
Address: 6060 Ascending Moon Path Clarksville, ME 21029-2900
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 121 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: DuSold, William
Address: 221 Cypress Creek Rd Severna Park, MD 21146-4007
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Organization:
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 122 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Era, Renee
Address: 419 Bayly Ave Cambridge, MD 21613-2815
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 123 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Field, Randi
Address: 9307 Long Branch Pkwy Silver Spring, MD 20901-3644
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 124 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: France, Marie
Address: 11 Ericsson Rd Cabin John, MD 20818-1803
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 125 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Friar, Sara
Address: 8045 Newell St Silver Spring, MD 20910-4887
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 126 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Fryer, Philip
Address: 118 Osborne Ave Catonsville, MD 21228-4936
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 127 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: -
Address: - MD
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 12:48:18
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: My concern is for the change of the environment that may happen if the lines are allowed to go through Federal property. With the increased coal mined to produce the increase in electricity carried by these lines the coal dust that is created will without a doubt carry over Federal property and perhaps cause health concerns for the wildlife that calls this property their home. In addition, this coal dust will have a negative effect on all human beings coming into contact with it, myself included because of my breathing disorder. Clearly the increased work level and width of the righ-of-way will disturb the homes of these creatures. It would be difficult to determine what effect the increased power that will flow through these lines will do to the foilage, but given the effect that it will have on the animals and humans in the area, it couldn't be good.

I am very suspicious of anything that Allegheny is doing simply because of the underhanded sneaky way that they have handled the project thus far. They never did notify residents close to the sub-station of the project and in their "good will" meetings, they declined to reply to the concerns expressed by the citizens. In addition, they could not have been bothered to file the appropriate paperwork with their initial application to the Maryland Public Service Commission + their esteem of the power needed in the near future has changed several time. With this said, I would be very reluctant to believe much of anything that Allegheny says, anything.

Unrelated to your issue is the fact that Allegheny has already purchased property to construct one of the largest power sub-stations in the world right in the middle of 1300 +/- homes in Frederick County without showing ANY concern for the citizens and their/our thoughts. This would be another example of the trustworthiness of Allegheny or any company operating under their umbrella.

Correspondence ID: 128 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gharavi, Roya
Address: 10255 Traville Road Rockville, MD 20850
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail

Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 129 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Ghorbani, Salomeh
Address: 19158 Partridge Wood Dr Germantown, MD 20874-5356
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 130 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Giusti, Jason
Address: 11844 Peyton Ct Bishopville, MD 21813-1403

Email: USA
Outside -
Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence E-mail
Type:
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 131 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Greene, Jeffrey
Address: 9123 Kirkdale Rd Bethesda, MD 20817-3301
USA
Email: -
Outside Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Organization:
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence E-mail
Type:
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines,

or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 132 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Haddock, Sarah
Address: 33 Rader Ct Parkville, MD 21234-3363
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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Correspondence ID: 133 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Ha, Katherine
Address: Tulip Poplar Way Germantown, MD 20876
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 134 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hale, Michele
Address: 8907 Waltham Woods Rd Baltimore, MD 21234-2434
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 135 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hamboyan Harrison, Tatiana
Address: 125 Gravel Run Rd Grasonville, MD 21638-1213
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 136 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hand, Adrienne
Address: 6108 Ridge Dr Bethesda, MD 20816-2644
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

Our children have developed asthma over the years from environmental toxins disbursed by irresponsible acts such as mountain top removal and excessive reliance on dirty fossil fuels.

Can you look at your children and grandchildren and tell them that their air is getting progressively harder to breathe, and that you are contributing to that?

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Sincerely,

Adrienne Hand 6108 Ridge Dr Bethesda, MD 20816-2644 (301) 320-5029

Correspondence ID: 137 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Harbuck, Reuben
Address: 9727 Lake Shore Dr Montgomery Village, MD 20886-4264
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 138 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Healy, Kenneth
Address: 11324 Cherry Hill Rd
Apt 304 Beltsville, MD 20705-3717
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality,

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 139 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hess, Sondra
Address: 3207 Keyser Rd Baltimore, MD 21208-1918
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 140 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Heyler, Dorayne
Address: 2602 Fox St Adelphi, MD 20783-1528
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 141 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hill, Kenneth
Address: 810 Bradford Ave Arnold, MD 21012-1418
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 142 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hobday, William
Address: 10108 Kohler Rd Silver Spring, MD 20902-5413
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 143 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hughes, Kimberly
Address: 8483 Frederick Rd Ellicott City, MD 21043-4607
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for

its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 144 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Ichniowski, Michael
Address: 8333 Tally Ho Rd Lutherville Timonium, MD 21093-4723
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

It is short-sighted to ignore the larger impacts involved in generating the electricity that will be sent through this transmission line. Increasing greenhouse gases will contribute to further global warming, additional mercury will enter the atmosphere and settle in our waters, further contaminating our already tainted seafood supply, and mountaintop removal to obtain coal will degrade the streams near the mountains, and destroy acres of forests and the habitat and wildlife they support. Limiting environmental impact assessment to only the power line itself overlooks the greater damage to the environment that will surely occur.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project. Investing the \$2 billion in alternative sources of energy would be money much more wisely spent.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 145 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Ingram/Eckard, Robert
Address: 5903 Jarvis Ln Bethesda, MD 20814-1813
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts. Sincerely,

Robert & Lynda Ingram/Eckard 5903 Jarvis Ln Bethesda, MD 20814-1813

Correspondence ID: 146 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Jansen, Wayne
Address: 4938 Hampden Ln Bethesda, MD 20814-2914
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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Correspondence ID: 147 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Jenna, Sharon
Address: 220 Timber Trl Bel Air, MD 21014-3146
USA
Email: -

Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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Correspondence ID: 148 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Jones, Darren
Address: 300 Falcon Ct
Apt 2A Westminster, MD 21158-8869
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 149 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Karsh , Jeremy
Address: 5921 Deale Beach Rd Deale, MD 20751-9750
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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Correspondence ID: 150 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Katcef, Ann
Address: 116 Legion Ave Annapolis, MD 21401-4067
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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Correspondence ID: 151 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kenney, Sara
Address: 16708 Jm Pearce Rd Monkton, MD 21111-1724
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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Correspondence ID: 152 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: -
Address: - MD
USA
Email: mjcarraera@comcast.net
Outside Organization: Sugarloaf Conservancy Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,23,2010 08:18:30
Correspondence Type: Web Form
Correspondence: The EIS should address the question of a need for PATH. If there is a real need, then some level of adverse environmental impact might be tolerated, whereas if there is no need, there is clearly no point in allowing even minimal adverse impact. It is my understanding that PJM argues "need" in terms of reliability, not in terms of lack of electric power. Governors of Atlantic Coast states that will receive energy from PATH, however, are on record as preferring renewable, local, distributed sources to meet their future needs and to displace current dirty sources. Reliability, moreover, is better ensured by multiple, local sources rather than by one

distant source. The issue of when and how the alleged need will be felt has evidently been a difficult one for PJM. Their figures have changed with each analysis, yet they still manage to see a need soon enough to justify starting PATH at once. I do not believe PJM claims are credible, and I further believe that the only genuine "need," if you can call it that, is for Allegheny Energy to justify continued operation of its Amos coal-fired power plant.

Now we consider the issue of the impact itself. Hundreds, perhaps thousands of citizens in West Virginia, Virginia, and Maryland are concerned over the adverse visual impact of tall towers and a 200-foot wide barren corridor passing through their environs. A similar adverse impact will be felt perhaps even more acutely in parks and forests where we go for refreshment and relief from the manifold ugliness that accompanies much of our modern development. This is an important adverse impact, but it may not be the worst. The Amos power plant will continue spreading effluent over the East and Northeast. It may very well encourage Allegheny Energy and other companies to pursue more projects to justify continued operation of their old, dirty, coal-fired plants. The impact of dirty air, haze, pollutant fallout, and soil and water degradation will be felt, therefore, not only in the 200-foot wide corridor passing through four national park units and a national forest, but will be felt over their entire area, and the same goes for all other national parks, monuments and forests that lie downwind of the Amos coal-burning plant.

The expected environmental damage from PATH, plus the absence of any clear and immediate need, plus the availability and attractiveness of renewable, clean, local sources for meeting future needs of the Atlantic states add up to an EIS that should condemn PATH in the strongest terms.

Correspondence ID: 153 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name:

-

Address:

- VA
USA

Email:

terrighlass@loudounwireless.com

Outside

Unaffiliated Individual

Organization:

Received:

Jul,24,2010 04:44:22

Correspondence

Web Form

Type:

Correspondence:

No new right of ways are required for the PATH project because the PATH project is not required. It is unlikely that PJM's assumptions regarding future energy needs in the Northeast are correct, so NERC violations are questionable. The population in this region has been declining for decades, and there has been a commensurate decline in energy consumption. Unless PJM can reveal why this trend will reverse, we should not be expected to give up our lands, our air, and our quality of life.

Even if we accept the assumptions underlying PJM's analysis, Dominion Virginia Power has identified an alternative. Updating the 50-year-old Mt. Storm lines addresses load deliverability while costing much less. Moving forward with the PATH project is like razing a house and building a mansion in its place when updating the bonus room would be sufficient.

If there is a pressing need for us to spend over \$2 billion developing energy resources, it should be invested in non-polluting alternatives that reduce grid requirements. I believe that this is the surest path to a secure energy future.

Correspondence ID: 154 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name:

-

Address:

- MD
USA

Email:

-

Outside

Unaffiliated Individual

Organization:

Received:

Jul,26,2010 13:26:17

Correspondence

Web Form

Type:

Correspondence: A proper scope to this EIS is essential to its credibility. This EIS needs to look deeply, as opposed to superficially at the impacts of the project. Impacts are cascading, e.g. the impact of a break in wildlife habitat can impact one species, which in turn impacts the ecosystem.

It is particularly important that the EIS examine the unexpected and unintended health and environmental consequences of not just the physical structure, but of the policy that is behind this project. If the NPS/ Forest Service permits this project it will be de facto supporting the policy. It is the responsibility of each permitting entity to evaluate not just one segment, but the impact of the project.

If we have learned anything in the last 50 years it is that ecosystems are indeed systems, and we cannot parse out small segments, or individual actions as if they do not impact the whole.

A narrowly scoped EIS would make a mockery of the intent of NEPA.

Correspondence ID: 155 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name:

Address:

Email:

Outside

Organization:

Received:

Correspondence

Type:

Correspondence:

-
- DC
USA
-
Unaffiliated Individual
Jul,28,2010 00:00:00
Web Form

Your Federal Register Notice (FRN) published on Thursday, June 17th regarding the PATH Project leaves out very important information contained in your Newsletter 1 dated June 2010.

Your FRN fails to mention what the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) will NOT address. However, your Newsletter does mention what you will NOT address: "The EIS will not evaluate the entire 276-mile transmission line or alternative means to address the Applicant's stated need for the PATH project"

This lack of transparency will misinform anyone reading the FRN who has not read the Newsletter regarding the true scope and impacts of the PATH Project, i.e., a much larger group of people, property, and the environment (outside of federal lands) will be impacted.

I oppose the PATH Project and hope that NPS and USFS will not allow themselves to be the first domino to fall resulting in an exorbitantly unnecessary and expensive project that will continue to keep this country hostage to fossil fuels and coal fired power plants wreaking havoc on the environment, e.g., mountain top removal.

The NPS and USFS should gather and consider all of the relevant information needed, i.e., impacts along the entire 276-mile transmission line as well as the Applicants' stated need. With this information in hand, there would only be one viable decision/solution - "NO ACTION"

Correspondence ID: 156 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name:

Address:

Email:

Outside

Organization:

Received:

Correspondence

Type:

Correspondence:

-
- VA
USA
-
Unaffiliated Individual
Jul,28,2010 09:36:15
Web Form

My husband, Glenn and I would like to comment on the impact of PATH on the Harpers Ferry

NHP, the Appalachian NST, the C&O NHP, the Potomac Heritage (NST) and Monongahela National Forest but we would first like to introduce ourselves as a means to give relevance to our comments.

We have a 25 year old daughter, Jenni, who has a 'skeleton' in her proverbial closet that she hides from her friends. Jenni is a very bright and intelligent woman but she is one of those young adults who spends too much money on Kate Spade purses, goes wine tasting with her friends on the weekends and actually finds Reality TV to be entertaining. Little do her friends know that Jenni was a Civil War living historian and a National Park Volunteer for over 10 years. And to be honest, Jenni was not particularly fond of her participation as a living historian and a National Park volunteer as this involved a great deal of time spent away from her social arena. But Jenni was, and still is, part of our family that lives by the philosophy of 'put up or shut up' (to be blunt). Glenn and I, as parents, have worked very hard to impress upon our kids that they must positively contribute to our community, country and/or the world or else they are just part of the 'problem' and have no right(s) to complain when they are met with injustice, greed and ignorance.

Although Jenni is somewhat embarrassed by her past activities as a living historian and National Park Volunteer (and by the fact that her parents made her sleep in a canvas tent without a floor or air conditioning), Jenni knows that she was a part of something very special and that she was privileged to participate in many 'once in a lifetime' experiences (most being involved with the National Park); experiences that most children and/or adults will never have the opportunity to experience. Jenni and her younger brother, Jake, got to 'live' history rather than just read about it in a book.

For over 10 years, Jenni and Jake have taught the children visiting the Monocacy NB, Gettysburg NMP, Harpers Ferry NHP, Antietam NB and Yorktown Battlefield how to make cockades, braid ribbon and to play period games. As Jenni and Jake got older they performed small fife and drum concerts for the park visitors. On numerous occasions our entire family played "Rounders" with other living historians, park visitors and the Monocacy NB staff (including a couple of Superintendents). The Rounders games brought everyone together for lots of laughter, grass stains (mostly on NPS uniforms) and fun memories of 'experiencing' history first hand.

Not many of Jenni's friends know about her past as a volunteer but when they do find out, they are absolutely amazed and very mystified that Jenni actually wore a blue wool civil war musicians uniform (in the blazing heat), cooked over open fires (more liked complained about how long it took for the food to cook), slept on sacred ground (with 27 ticks at Yorktown) and to use some of the finest Port-a-Johns the National Parks Service had (and still has) to offer. Being a living historian/NPS volunteer may not have been "cool" in our daughter's perspective at the time but as she gets older, she admits to fond memories and that she may have had some fun.

For twenty years our family has had the honor and privilege of working with various members of the NPS staff who helped us realize just how important the National Parks are to us and to the other citizens of our country. We honestly appreciate the work of the NPS and have made it our mission to contribute to the NPS as best we can.

Besides performing living histories and assisting with annual National Park Clean Up days, the staff at the Monocacy NB knows they can count on our help for special events, children's programs and with emergencies like when the Monocacy NB Visitor Center flooded in 1996. Glenn, along other park volunteers, spent a weekend reclaiming the parking lots gravel from the flood water to re-grade the visitor centers parking lot. And I spent days, using hair dryers to dry out books, documents and artifacts ? including a Stradivarius violin.

Even Jake's Boy Scout Eagle Project was on behalf of the Monocacy NB. It took a year and a half to research, create and publish a trail guide with a corresponding patch series; which were sold in the MNB bookstore, with the proceeds going to the battlefield. In 2005, we took our volunteer commitment to a higher level when we assumed the responsibility to care for two 'retired civil servants' from C&O Canal ? barge pulling mules, Rhode and Kate. As our

contribution to the NPS we provide food, housing, medical care and unlimited love for these animals, at our own expense. 365 days a year we spent 1 ? 3 hours per day caring for Rhode and Kate (and coming soon the newly retired, Ida).

Incidentally, we are also members of the National Parks & Conservation Association and the C & O Canal Trust.

It is our history and commitment to the National Parks Service that makes us adamantly opposed to the PATH application(s) to increase current ROWs for Harpers Ferry NHP, the Appalachian NST, the C&O NHP, the Potomac Heritage (NST) and to construction of a new ROW in the Monongahela National Forest. The fact that there are five transmission line projects (including PATH) "on deck right now*" to cross the Appalachian Trail, is proof enough that the energy (fossil fuel) industry is in a highly competitive race to the east coast markets, while using the pretense of grid-stability as a marketing tool to mitigate public opinion, discredit public concern and manipulate public policy.

No other industry in our country has the power (no pun intended) that the energy/utility industry has to ruin the environment, to violate property rights and to expose the country to hazardous chemicals and emissions AND get an incentive of 14.3% rate of return on their investment (PATH) to do so! The chief social responsibility of a business is to make money. However, the chief social responsibility of the energy business is to make money at any 'cost'.

Bottom line, when any energy/utility industry seeks to make a profit at 'public' expense, those energy/utility industries should not be exempt from the very laws that were put in place to protect land (both public and private) from the environmental destruction like that proposed in the PATH project.

As for our comments on the environment impact of PATH on the Harpers Ferry NHP, the Appalachian NST, the C&O NHP, the Potomac Heritage (NST) and Monongahela National Forest we submit the following;

Glenn and I live in Lovettsville, Virginia, six miles (as the bald eagle flies) from Harpers Ferry NHP, four miles from the Appalachian Trail and less than 2 miles from the C&O Canal NHP/Brunswick, Maryland. We frequently hike or bike from Brunswick to Harpers Ferry on the C & O Canal and we also kayak on the Potomac River from Harpers Ferry NHP to the C & O Canal/Brunswick.

The snap, crackle and popping of the Allegheny Power (138 kV) and Dominion (500 kV) power lines that already cross the Potomac River and the C & O Canal have always been a cause of concern for those of us who traveled under them. However, after learning** about the health hazards and effects associated with EMF/EMR exposure from high voltage power lines we have stopped hiking, biking and kayaking*** from Brunswick to Point of Rocks.

The Allegheny Power and Dominion power line ROWs already cut a 250' scar through landscape on both sides of the C & O Canal; the additional 200' ROW for PATH will result in a devastating 450' gash in the viewshed. Currently the Dominion 120' towers stand above the tree line and can be seen for miles. The PATH towers, by comparison, will be 60' to 89' taller (180' ? 209') and will dwarf the Dominion towers. The PATH towers will be prominent distracting features in the viewshed of Harpers Ferry NHP, of the Appalachian NST, of the C&O NHP, and the Potomac Heritage (NST).

While PATH has only requested a 105' expansion of the C & O Canal ROW, PATH has requested 200' expansion of the Allegheny Power ROW on the north and south of the C & O Canal boundaries. The expansion of the ROW will include clear cutting of trees and the use of herbicides (via aerial spray from helicopters) to clear vegetation. Obviously, the expansion and future maintenance of the ROW expansion will destroy wildlife habit and will be a source of pollution runoff into the Potomac River and subsequently the Chesapeake Bay.

The PATH project will be in violation of the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C.

668c; 50 CFR 22.3) as the PATH power lines and towers will be hazardous obstacles to the small bald eagle population that has recently been established between Harpers Ferry and Brunswick.

While the viable impacts of PATH on both private and federal land are rather obvious, it is the invisible impacts of PATH that are most difficult to ascertain. It is the invisible environmental impacts that are a greater cause for concern than the visible impacts of PATH. Through this scoping process the NPS and USFS will be inundated with scientific data that concludes there is a direct correlation between high powered transmission lines and health issues. Just like the tobacco industry denied the health risks associated with smoking, the energy industry has and will continue to deny the health hazards of EMF/EMR exposure until the science forces the industry to assume the responsibility and become accountable.

It has been stated the NPS and the USFS EIS will only focus on environmental impact of PATH on federal land and not evaluate the entire 276 mile transmission line corridor; however the NPS and USFS would be remiss to prepare an EIS under the premise that PATH's environmental impacts, on property adjoining federal land, will stop at the boundary lines and not be of consequence to federal land.

There is no doubt that there will be both the short term and long term environmental ramifications from PATH that will come from outside the NPS and USFS boundaries. There is also no doubt that those environmental ramifications from PATH will have an inherent impact on federal land and not necessarily the federal land that is the subject of this EIS. For example, consider the tons of chemicals dumped on the ground (ground water) and pumped into the air by the Amos power plant, as it burns tons and tons of coal to generate enough electricity to support a 765kV power line. Consider the effects of the acid rain type by-products that will float and travel in the atmosphere for hundreds of miles. And, consider the effects of the high electromagnetic fields on the environment and wildlife, specifically on the bald eagles.

To grant PATH a permit to create of a new ROW in the Monongahela National Forest sets a dangerous precedence that will encourage other energy/utility companies to exploit federal land for corporate greed under the disguise of public need. Under no circumstances should there be any new ROWs permitted on federal land! The energy/utility companies must be required to use existing ROWs and in the case of the electric utility companies they must be strongly encouraged, even forced, to use that latest and safest technological advances in electric transmission, including the use underground transmission lines (ex. superconductor electric pipelines.)

PATH violates the mission National Park Service ?"Which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." National Park Service Organic Act, 16 U.S.C.1.

Land in conservation, regardless of whether it is land in 'private' conservation or federal property, is just that, land placed in conservation ? period. The PATH project completely invalidates and undermines; our efforts as a family, the hard work of thousands of National Parks volunteers and the dedication of the National Park staff who are all committed to preserving our National Parks.

Respectfully, Dawn and Glenn Rosenthal

39763 Rivers Edge Lane, Lovettsville, VA 20180, 540-822-5813. boxerdrool@msn.com

* The Magazine of the National Parks & Conservation Association, Summer 2010, Crossing Wires, page 14 ? 15, Para. 7 ? Quoting Pam Underhill, Superintendent of the Appalachian Trail

** - Our extensive research includes Glenn (BSEE) personally measuring the EMF from the current Dominion lines (500 kV) w/ a milligauss meter ? noting significant to dangerous levels of EMR. Glenn has also conducted experiments where a compact fluorescent light bulb illuminates

while he holds the contacts of the bulb in his hand while standing under the Dominion lines. Also to note ? numerous Dominion towers currently exhibit "arcing" as a result of positive corona discharge of up to 30 kV.

***With the obvious theory that water is excellent conductor of electricity it reasonable to assume that the positive corona discharge from the power lines will intensify over the water of the Potomac River.

Correspondence ID: 157 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Amann, Jennifer
Address: 215 S Washington St Baltimore, MD 21231-2620
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 158 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Bakalian, Sima
Address: 5012 Cloister Dr Rockville, MD 20852-3364
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I

respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 159 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Banks, Gretchen
Address: 4516 Weitzel Ave Baltimore, MD 21214-2855
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 160 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Bauer-Wolf, Renee
Address: 4250 Trump Rd Westminster, MD 21158-1721
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 161 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Belchis, Deborah
Address: 10310 Cromwell Ct Ellicott City, MD 21042-5836
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

In addition, by binding us to so many years, it deprives us of the flexibility to embrace new energy sources as technological breakthroughs and other cleaner technology is perfected and can substitute for coal. As we are just starting to really explore and develop alternative sources for power, now is not the time to wed ourselves to outdated technologies.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for

its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Sincerely,

Dr. Deborah Belchis 10310 Cromwell Ct Ellicott City, MD 21042-5836

Correspondence ID: 162 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Biermann, Paul
Address: 9563 Guilford Rd Columbia, MD 21046-1953
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. Don't take the easy way out and continue to feed the coal lobby requests. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 163 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Biggs-Adams, Carrie
Address: 3909 Lawrence St Colmar Manor, MD 20722-2121
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality,

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If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 164 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Bokulich, Chris
Address: 4075 Leese Farm Ln Manchester, MD 21102-1629
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

First we have problems with our world climate; deforestation in the tropics; hydrofracking in many parts of the country, polluting our water and harming the lives of millions; and last but not least BP's oil catastrophe in the Gulf; when are you going to recognize the importance of protecting our environment for posterity? We MUST stop this madness!

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Sincerely,

Mr. Chris Bokulich 4075 Leese Farm Ln Manchester, MD 21102-1629

Correspondence ID: 165 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Bouvier, Leanah
Address: 354 Timber Ln Grasonville, MD 21638-1264

Email: USA
Outside -
Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence E-mail
Type:
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 166 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Brown, Amy
Address: 23 Dutton Ave Catonsville, MD 21228-4917
USA
Email: -
Outside Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Organization:
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence E-mail
Type:
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines,

or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 167 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Clulow, Mary
Address: 244 North Carolina Ave Pasadena, MD 21122-5423
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 168 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Conkrite, Karina
Address: 326 E 33rd St Baltimore, MD 21218-3473
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 169 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: -
Address: - WV
USA
Email:
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,28,2010 19:21:20
Correspondence Type: Web Form
Correspondence: When President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Organic Act on August 25, 1916, he stated that his ratification of the Congressional bill was done so with the intent, "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and wildlife therein, and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." The National Park Service (NPS) uses words such as "unimpaired" and "natural condition" as illustrative examples of how lands designated within the NPS system should remain. What would be the natural or unimpaired aspect of granting a ROW that could potentially have a commercial energy investment running through park service lands? Please have the foresight to imagine not just the few miles physically within NPS lands to the vast stretches of scenery also compromised. Allowing a commercial interest to cross through federally protected lands sets up a reprehensible precedent far beyond the scope of the current PATH project. What is arguably our brightest example that we are indeed capable of respecting the land we occupy is at risk if the decision is made to grant this ROW.

Correspondence ID: 170 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Cristoph, Victor
Address: 8890 Goshen Lane Washington Grove, MD 20880
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 171 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Duerling, Nan
Address: 204 Johnson St Cambridge, MD 21613-1231 USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 172 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Eike, Ronald
Address: 838 Valentine Vw Crownsville, MD 21032-1308 USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 173 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Eldred, Elizabeth
Address: 36 Bryans Mill Way Catonsville, MD 21228-5456
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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Correspondence ID: 174 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Engwall, Linda
Address: 2509 Buckingham Ct Abington, MD 21009-1576
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Although I was not aware of the PATH project until receiving a message from the Sierra Club, I can say with the utmost sincerity that I oppose it as I oppose any kind of effort to promote continued usage of fossil fuels. I depend on organizations like the Sierra Club to keep me informed, and I support their efforts to keep our environment clean.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 175 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gibson, Thomas
Address: 810 Lynn Lee Dr Aberdeen, MD 21001-1022
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 176 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Halper, Geraldine
Address: 2830 Glenwood Springs Dr Glenwood, MD 21738-9700
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 177 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hennessy, Chris
Address: 4714 Tallahassee Ave Rockville, MD 20853-3140
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 178 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Henry, Ronald
Address: 40 E Jarrettsville Rd Forest Hill, MD 21050-1630 USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 179 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hessler, Charles
Address: 10556 Hunters Way Laurel, MD 20723-5724 USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I

respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 180 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Higdon, Thomas
Address: PO Box 252 Annapolis, MD 21404-0252
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts

Correspondence ID: 181 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Horner, Alice
Address: 3618 Littledale Rd Kensington, MD 20895-3434
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 182 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Howell, Joan
Address: 3401 Woolsey Dr Chevy Chase, MD 20815-3924
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 183 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Karewicz, Anna
Address: 2102 Windham Ln Silver Spring, MD 20902-4310
USA
Email: -

Outside Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Organization:

Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence E-mail

Type:

Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 184 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Klinger, Elizabeth

Address: PO Box 812 Washington Grove, MD 20880-0812
USA

Email: -

Outside Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Organization:

Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence E-mail

Type:

Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 185 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Knopf, Brad
Address: 1018 Magothy Park Ln Annapolis, MD 21409-5300
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 186 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kooser, Rosslyn
Address: 3202 Marnat Rd Pikesville, MD 21208-4505
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 187 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Krasowski, Tony
Address: 9613 Trepid Rd Nottingham, MD 21236-1038 USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 188 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kuch, Eileen
Address: 10820 Pleasant Acres Dr Hyattsville, MD 20783-1020 USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Coal is the dirtiest fuel on this planet, followed by tar sands oil. The Clean Air Act forbids excessive amounts of pollutants such as sulfur dioxide, CO2, etc. The mountaintop removal process in itself is environmentally destructive, and must be discontinued. Wind, solar, algae, and other clean, renewable technologies present a much cleaner atmosphere; thus, vastly improving the health of the surrounding communities and holding back catastrophic climate change.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 189 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kuhns, Jason
Address: 4904 Brandon Ln Beltsville, MD 20705-2529
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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Correspondence ID: 190 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kuntz, Clarence
Address: 1200 S Washington St

Apt 1304 Easton, MD 21601-4343
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 191 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kuntz, Thomas
Address: 1200 S Washington St
Apt 1304 Easton, MD 21601-4343
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 192 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Lajubutu, Oyebanjo
Address: 1402 Redfield Rd Bel Air, MD 21015-5758
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 193 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Lauck, Susan
Address: 622 Wood Lot Trail Rd Annapolis, MD 21401-6466
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality,

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 194 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Lederman, Helen
Address: 3501 Forest Edge Dr Silver Spring, MD 20906-1547
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 195 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Lindner, Sharon
Address: 987 Summer Hill Dr Gambrills, MD 21054-1238
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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Correspondence ID: 196 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Lindsley, Dudley
Address: 22680 Cedar Lane Ct
Apt 2T98 Leonardtown, MD 20650-3909
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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Correspondence ID: 197 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Lipa, Rebecca
Address: 5986 Augustine Ave Elkridge, MD 21075-5317

Email: USA
Outside -
Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence E-mail
Type:
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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Correspondence ID: 198 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Lynn, Barbara
Address: 12210 Crestwood Ave S Brandywine, MD 20613-7644
USA
Email: -
Outside Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Organization:
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence E-mail
Type:
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 199 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Maccoll, Ginny
Address: 12604 W Oak Dr Mount Airy, MD 21771-4943
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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Correspondence ID: 200 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: MacQueen, Campbell
Address: 18 Ridge Rd Unit D Greenbelt, MD 20770-2967
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion

dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 201 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Martin, Marilyn
Address: 6020 Loganwood Dr Rockville, MD 20852-3458
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

Permitting the PATH lines will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 202 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Mason, John
Address: 13 Lakeside Dr Greenbelt, MD 20770-1973
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 203 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Mason, Kit
Address: 1508 Sanford Rd Silver Spring, MD 20902-3931
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. Not only would this fail to advance the US in terms of energy technology, it would increase air pollution, including difficulty in breathing for asthmatics such as me.

At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 204 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Mason, Tamara
Address: 3 Dunsinane Ct Silver Spring, MD 20906-2647
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Organization:
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 205 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Mckeown, Paul
Address: 2705 Montebello Ter Baltimore, MD 21214-2848
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 206 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Mckeown, Paul
Address: 2705 Montebello Ter Baltimore, MD 21214-2848
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 207 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: McNamara, Barbara
Address: 216 Brittany Dr Joppa, MD 21085-4722
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH

project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 208 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Mcnaught, Anna
Address: 742 E Lake Ave Baltimore, MD 21212-3135
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 209 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Mehruzar, Michael
Address: 409 Red Birch Rd Millersville, MD 21108-1483
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not

simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 210 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Metzler, Susan
Address: 1825 Cedar Dr Severn, MD 21144-1005
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 211 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Meyer, Carrie
Address: 11423 Commonwealth Dr Apt 304 Rockville, MD 20852-2856
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 212 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Minnick, Aaron
Address: 658 Plantation Blvd West River, MD 20778-2104
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 213 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Miyoshi, Linda
Address: 709 Tanley Rd Silver Spring, MD 20904-2840
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 214 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Morris, Maryellen
Address: 21408 Ridgcroft Dr Brookeville, MD 20833-1817
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for

its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 215 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Mullineaux, Dixie
Address: 937 Olmstead Rd Baltimore, MD 21208-4757
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 216 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Nabors, Rosalie
Address: 6350 Red Cedar PI Unit 202 Baltimore, MD 21209-5414
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 217 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Oconnor, Myrene
Address: 36 Brighton Dr Gaithersburg, MD 20877-1840
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 218 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: O'Neil, Shannon
Address: 1730 Aberdeen Rd Baltimore, MD 21234-5116
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 219 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Onoff, Paula
Address: 1710 Oakley Rd Trlr 7 Castle Hayne, NC 28429-4428
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts

Correspondence ID: 220 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Parcels, Julie
Address: 4706 Woodland Rd Ellicott City, MD 21042-6331
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail

Correspondence: Jul 12, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 221 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Adams, Ralph
Address: 211 Cemetery Hill Circle Elkview, WV 25071
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Park Form
Correspondence: Access road to the area on Minear Run should be along the existin road that parallels Minear Run. A low water bridge could be built across Minear Run. Existing log roads can be used to access this area.

Since I own property in the area I strongly oppose the power line. It will devistate the beauty of the area.

Correspondence ID: 222 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Wooton, Elaine
Address: 10 Fall Rd. Paw Paw, WV 25434
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Park Form
Correspondence: Based on extensive reading it is clear that PATH is: 1) Unnecessary (demand is down) 2) Unattractive (YUCK!) 3) Potentially unhealthy (research suggests)

There is NO REASON to build/implement PATH. Period.

Thank you.

Correspondence ID: 223 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: St. Onge, Joan
Address: 312 Broad St.
#F 70 Middletown, MD 21769
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Park Form
Correspondence: 1. There should be a much greater effort to conserve electrical energy before deciding that we have a need to generate more of it.

2. Further investment in electrical energy generation should be in other methods than burning coal.

Correspondence ID: 224 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Coleman, Steve
Address: 28 Pine Ave. Takoma Park, MD 20912
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Park Form
Correspondence: I have the following concerns:

1) The EIS is currently proposed to cover only where the line directly crosses government land. My family has a place near Leadmine, WV surrounded by the Monogahela Nat. Forest. We are concerned about the impact and our land neighbors land and neaby streams. Erosion, visual impact, and the use of herbicides for maintaining the lines could extend well beyond the national forest.

2) The issue of environmental justice. The line goes through WV but doesn't.

Correspondence ID: 225 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Baker, Chad
Address: 2765 Lynn St. Frederick, MA 21704
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sugarloaf Conservancy Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Park Form
Correspondence: Thanks for providing opportunity for input.

Written comments forthcoming.

Open mic good BUT TOWN HALL Q & A format would be much better and appreciated for next round of meetings.

Correspondence ID: 226 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: McClung, Robert
Address: 252 Terrace Ave. Elkins, WV 26241
USA
Email: -

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Park Form
Correspondence: I am a 10th generation West Virginian and care greatly for the preservation of my home state. I am opposed to PATH for several reasons. West Virginia's natural resources are truly one of the state's greatest assets and need to be preserved for future generations.

First - I question the actual need for PATH and the purpose it will actually serve.

Second - We need to be proactive and not reactive to the preservation of our lands and natural resources. Our National Forests should be a guarantee for future generations to enjoy the way previous generations have.

Third - I believe that tourism should become an even larger part of our economy. We need to make sure that we provide ourselves with the best possible tools to bring more people to this beautiful area. We need to preserve our National resources!!

Last I ask that you look at the long term effects of such a project. Please make sure proper environmental studies are completed and taken into consideration. THINK about our children and our children's children. Thank you for your time.

Please don't allow PATH!!

Correspondence ID: 227 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Krause, Beth
Address: 3180 Collins Ferry Rd.
305 Morgantown, WV 26505
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Park Form
Correspondence: We need clean air and water. Forests and parks help the pollution problems while extra transmission lines are destructive. We need to end our dependency on coal and not add more coal infrastructure.

Correspondence ID: 228 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Redmon, Laura
Address: 13046 April Circle Lovettsville, VA 20180
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Park Form
Correspondence: I am concerned that the scope of the EIS is too small in that the impact on Federal land which is approx. 2.5 miles. I think the impact of PATH is so large that the EIS should be larger to reflect this. I would also like the EIS to look at ALL the alternatives to PATH including not building PATH or any similar transmission line. The impact on federal lands and waters would be relatively small but if the PATH line is granted permission to cross these Federal lands ALL the impacts of the PATH are triggered including mountain top removal coal mining dirty coal fired power plants, herbicide use, property damage, destruction of the scenic riverbed, wildlife habitat loss, etc. along the entire 290 mile line. The scope of the EIS should include ALL these

impacts!!

Correspondence ID: 229 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hill, S.J.
Address: N/A N/A, UN N/A
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Park Form
Correspondence: Having wandered the floor/exhibits AND having just driven old route 7 AND having grown up in Loudoun AND living off Dry Mill Rd.... This appears to be a DONE DEAL: SHAME ON YOU-!! This is an absolute disgrace to those who USED TO CALL THIS HOME NO MORE: It's your boondoggle now All New Comers- It's Yours- Go For It!

Correspondence ID: 230 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Dick, Diana
Address: P.O. Box 102 Summit Point, WV 25446
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Stop PATH Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Park Form
Correspondence: PATH is not needed and NO ONE wants it except Big Business, Power Companies and Coal Companies - It's a dirty way to generate electric power. By the time these lines would be completed completely new wats of power will be created. By putting electric over High Line it is harmful and a lot of power is lost on the way. Please help STOP this project.

Correspondence ID: 231 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Wait, Meredith
Address: 3823 Shephard Grade Shepherstown, WV 25443
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Park Form
Correspondence: I believe this line is unnecessary. The power company needs to come into the 21st century and rethink how it does things. The National and State parks are sacrosanct and should not be disturbed in any way, shape, or form - EVER.

Correspondence ID: 232 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Evans, Ilene
Address: P.O. Box 442 Thomas, WV 26292
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Park Form
Correspondence: This will create enormous negative impact on wildlife, community, waterwats, roads.

Kempton WV & MD

Ruins the attractive draw for tourism

I AM AGAINST THE PATH PROJECT

Correspondence ID: 233 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Halfin, Clara S
Address: RR 1 Bpx 185 St. George, WV N/A
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Park Form
Correspondence: I am glad to put my opposition to the proposed "PATH" transmission line...in writing - my reasons are as follows - * The Monogahela National Forest will be subjected to additional - needless- fragmentation and degradation - adversely affecting water quality- wildlife habitat- and what scenic beauty remains - The Cheat River was recommended by Pres. John F. Kennedy as one which should be named "wild & scenic". If the day comes that High Tension Towers stand on the banks and High Tension Lines span the river - it would be devastating! * I fear that the environment, the wildlife and the human residents of WV are being sacrificed yet again for the sake of the gree of financially bloated power companies and electric consumers on the Eastern Seaboard - the transmission company's have not satisfactorily demonstrated eminent need for this scheme nor has there been any willingness or discussion of making a huge new transmission line project one that would encorporate "Green" energy - or examine how much energy savings is possible through increased efficiency.

" PLEASE - PLEASE - NFS & NPS err on the side of the Forest (what remains) the eastern woodlands are disappearing - don't oversee another ridiculous con by Big Utilites - which will hasen the day when all real "forests" have been replaced by a gridwork of roads & "trees" (not the same as a forest)!

Correspondence ID: 234 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Koenig, Susanne
Address: 329 Greenwood Rd. Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,17,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Park Form
Correspondence: My property (in Keyes Ferry Acres Subdivision) is within one-quarter mile of proposed route. I have been a resident at this property for 26 years. First I would say that if an impartial, objective trustworthy source of expertise could make a strong supported case for the legitimate need for this line, I would also be more receptive to this project if I could believe it will promore the development & transmission of "green" energy. However, information I've encountered to date argues that electrical energy use is not expanding but rather declining. If that is true, and valid need for new tranmissin lines can not be proved. The following are my various concerns in objection to PATH construction: * Environmental - I regard nature as secular sacred space which, to every extent possible should be honored, preserved and nurtured as part of our national heritage. This power line will have extensive detrimental impact which is only justified by tremendous need. * National security - our energy grid is critical in times of natural disaster (hurricane, ice storm, flood, etc.) and should be built to guard against these disruptions. It is also vulnerable to malicious intent to disrupt critical community functions. The line, as proposed, seems vulnerable to either natural or man made impairment to the line, along long isolated stretches. * State quality of life - this line would seem to potentially jeopardize land/air qualify and yet not generate jobs or other real local economic gain. In fact it would mar one of the key economic sources- our beautiful scenic views, which attract tourists from over the world. *

Personal - good friends of ours in Westridge Hills live on the very edge of the PATH line, which ruins their property value or forces them to see and move after more than 25 years in residence. We would lose them as good treasured neighbors. The construction is close enough to our property to potentially negatively impact our property value as well. I have additional concerns, but these are the greatest priority.

Thank you for listening and carefully weighing this issue.

Correspondence ID:	235	Project:	28827	Document:	34684
Name:	MacColl, Ginny				
Address:	12604 West Oak Drive Mt. Airy, MD 21771 USA				
Email:	-				
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual				
Received:	Jul,21,2010 00:00:00				
Correspondence Type:	Letter				
Correspondence:	<p>My first question is why? Why 276 miles of transmission lines from a coal power plant in West Virginia through Virginia and into Maryland and beyond, as the plans show continuing on to New Jersey and New York. ? It's far better to generate power closer to the source of need . ? This is a case of selling cheap coal to affluent markets. It is about that 14.3% return guaranteed by FERC Why Coal? In an era when renewables are called for and Maryland wind power could potentially provide 50-100% of states total energy needs. ? The John Amos generating plant is the 10th worst site for pollution of Sulfur Dioxide, Carbon dioxide, Nitrogen oxide and Mercury. ? The prevailing winds will carry pollution from coal plants from WV into Maryland and prevent us from meeting our clean air goals. Next, I ask that you please study the whole 276 mile line and its effects as this is a federal project incentivized by FERC and this area is designated as a National Corridor. ? Water quality and streams will be impacted from herbicides, construction, and erosion to Right of Ways, not only on federal areas but with indirect impacts such as to the massive Kempton Substation where its streams flow ultimately into the Chesapeake Bay. ? And the site will be located right on top of the Piedmont sole Source Aquifer which is the only source of water for thousands! The land will be graded and changed so dramatically over such a large area so that water flows will be disrupted. The sheer magnitude of the project makes it a risk to homeland security. ? Accidents, natural disasters, sabotage, fire and hazardous material leaks or solar storms can take out the whole corridor. The Kempton Substation becomes a target as it can take out the east coast should there be an attack. PATH has not made an adequate argument for the need! Numbers can be made to work to anyone's favor. There have been alternative plans that can achieve the same purposes without the enormous costs ... ? Dominion Power, Wind, upgrades ? The need presented by PATH is based on flawed planning which did not include new electric generating facilities, nor anticipated reduction in energy use due to increased efficiency nor were alternatives considered. PATH is 19'h century technology in the 21" century when superconductors and newer technologies are at hand. With PATH there will be property value loss, health issues, devastation of scenic landscapes, fragmentation of wildlife habitat, use of dangerous herbicides The IARC (a division of the World Health Organization) and NIEHS, a division of the National Institutes of Health found that Electromagnetic fields are possibly 'carcinogenic to humans'. EPA recommends reducing exposure by increasing the distance between you and source and limit time around the source. Powerlines should not be where magnetic fields will pose hazard to a community and EMF levels should not exceed 3-4 mG. ? EMFs threatens health and is 100 times higher than scientific research records as safe. ? The Park Service NEEDS to warn people of the possible dangers of being near the ROW of high voltage transmission lines. Warnings should be posted sighting the increased risk of childhood leukemia and brain tumors. People HAVE to be educated! PoST signs recommending exposure limits. ? 13 states and 10 countries have laws regulating EMF protection regulations. ? In Connecticut they have a siting council who have determined that EMFs create a real and present danger to public health particularly to children, increasing the likelihood of childhood leukemia. The siting council must do all it can to reduce the EMFs below the level that the state Dept. Of Public Health testified would not increase health risks. This is particularly critical near all schools, daycare facilities, youth camps play grounds and other locations where children congregate. Fewer folk will walk, run or bike on the C&O trail underneath those powercrackling gray towers. And we are concerned about forest</p>				

fires, clear-cutting, pesticides, herbicides and run-offs into our natural streams and rivers. In summary, PATH will despoil the air we breathe, reducing the value of property, it compromises view sheds. It degrades our historic and natural legacy, spewing EMF and RF radiation, compromising health, safety and security. I would implore you to study the whole 276 mile transmission line and in particular the Kemptown Substation. Thank you! Ginny MacColl 12604 West Oak Drive Mt. Airy, MD 21771

Correspondence ID: 236 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: N/A, N/A
Address: N/A N/A, UN N/A
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: POTENTIAL ISSUES WITH PATH IN PARK SERVICE LANDS Increased down wind pollution from non-compliant coal fired generating plant in West Virginia due to increased demand from this new line which will service the NE US. Greater public land taking - stress to natural habitat of native plants and animals Increased de-forestation Increased use of heavy equipment to maintain transmission lines and keep transmission lines deforested Increased noise from equipment saws, pollution from equipment, carbon dioxide, heavy metals, danger of gas and oil waste on park land greater use of defoliant Dead falls may attract unwanted species and become fire hazards as land is continually cleared Potential soil erosion on sloped land leading to ground water pollution and flooding Visual pollution of towers through park lands Taller towers with hazard lights will pollute night sky and stress local habitats Higher towers are lightening attractors, increasing risks of forest fires, especially with deadfalls for added fuel 750kVa lines have noise pollution, noise generated is greater than most town noise ordinances - extreme stress on natural habitat and humans Increased levels of microwaves with larger transmission lines Increased danger of lines over heating and causing fires as electrical demands in NE increase Construction of new transmission towers and lines may permanently damage the environment, water supply and flora and fauna due to heavy equipment, tree clearing, earth moving, extreme noise generation and dust Endangered species such as owls and other fauna may have their habitats inadvertently cleared Towers may be attractive hazards to children, hunters and the like Disrupts quiet enjoyment of public park and national monuments. Deteriorates quality of historic areas and parklands Distruction of historic areas Terrible precedent for future utilites and private enterprises taking use of public domain for profit.

Correspondence ID: 237 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Ganssle, Eugene
Address: 4990 Marianne Drive Mt. Airy, MD 21771
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: Comments on the Proposed Route of the PATH Line, July 21, 2010

Even though the National Park Service's principal interest in the PATH Project is probably limited to PATH's effect on national forest lands, while the primary concern of the citizens who live in the Mount Airy/Kemptown area of Frederick County, Maryland, is the likely devastation of property values, a common interest can be served by rejecting PATH's planned route of their high voltage line.

Perhaps PATH's most destructive impact affecting Mt. Airy's citizens would be the construction

of a power station in the midst of 1,400 well-established homes. The proposed power station is reported to be the second largest in the world, smaller only than one in South Korea.

Both the NPS's and the citizens' interests could be met by routing the Proposed PATH line from its West Virginia source in the northeasterly direction, bypassing the Monongahela National Forest and the more densely populated areas of Maryland, and thence easterly through northern Maryland or Pennsylvania. Several possibilities exist to carry the power east to its New Jersey/New York destination.

Allegheny Power and the PATH people claim that such a route would cost more money, but they fail to take into account the losses in property value that would be suffered by so many people in Mt. Airy, if a power station were to be built in their midst. Furthermore, PATH is guaranteed a 14% return on their investment which should minimize their concern about initial cost.

Eugene R. Ganssle 4880 Marianne Drive Mt. Airy, MD 21771 geneg@ganssJe.com

Correspondence ID: 238 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kimble, Terry
Address: HC36 Box 396 Tallmansville, WV 26237
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,30,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: To whom it may concern,

I am for "no action" In allowing PATH to go through our parks. This land has been entrusted to the National Park Service to keep as a natural spot to enjoy nature, not a clearing with power lines. It is time for the National Park Service to speak un against big companies taking over and destroying our landscapes. In your brochure you showed beautiful pictures of the parks that I would hate to see destroyed.

Sincerely, Terry R. Kimble Janet L. Kimble

Correspondence ID: 239 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Dubin, Elaine
Address: 42990 Beachall Street Chantilly, VA 20152
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: Subject: Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH) Right-of-Way EIS

When President Woodrow Wilson approved the legislation creating the National Park Service (NPS) in 1916, I don't think using parkland as a conduit for dirty energy is what he had in mind. The National Park Service's fundamental purpose "is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." The PATH project goes against everything the National Park Service is supposed to stand for. The project will forever damage four national parks and a national forest, significantly impacting biological, physical, cultural, social, and economic resources. No amount of mitigation

can atone for the significant impacts to pristine land these transmission lines will cause.

If built, the transmission lines would enable some of the dirtiest coal plants in the nation to ramp up production and greenhouse gas emissions. The John Amos coal-fired power plant is the tenth dirtiest coal plant in the country. Coal burning power plants are the leading source of mercury contamination and the pollutants that cause smog, acid rain, and climate change. Also, the process of cooling and scrubbing coal is water intensive and accounts for a significant amount of our nation's fresh water use, while severely damaging local aquatic ecosystems. Furthermore, coal is the most carbon intensive fossil fuel and a HUGE threat to global warming. Coal is already responsible for one-third of all U.S. carbon dioxide emissions from energy use - which is equivalent to the CO2 emissions of all the country's cars, trucks, buses, trains, and boats combined.

The public scoping newsletter says that the Purpose and Need for this project under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is to alleviate "projected reliability concerns." Is that Applicant doublespeak for "enormous profits"? This purpose and need is bogus, and under NEPA a legitimate reason for this environmentally devastating project is required in the EIS. PATH is a joint venture between Allegheny Energy and American Electric Power, two of the nation's dirtiest utilities, with a guaranteed 14.3 percent rate of return from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. These exorbitant profits will be made by raising energy bills to all consumers in the PJM territory. Therefore, PATH would not only be financed by the regions these transmission lines would impact, but also by the 50 million customers that reside in PJM's territory. The incentive for the construction of PATH is not only the high rate of returns and low investment risks, but also the opportunity for these companies to access higher priced markets on the East Coast in order to generate enormous profits. As illustrated by the tragedy currently unfolding in the Gulf of Mexico, now is the time to stop huge energy companies from destroying the natural environment so they can make themselves rich.

In addition to a bogus Purpose and Need, the entire scope of the EIS is far too narrow and must be expanded. The Federal agencies are only addressing the impacts and alternatives affecting their federal lands or, in the case of the Corps, the navigable waters under their jurisdiction. By disregarding all the impacts and alternatives of concern to Loudoun citizens and our Board of Supervisors, such a limited scope circumvents the purpose of the EIS and the intent of NEPA itself. The EIS must be expanded to evaluate the entire 276-mile transmission line corridor and all alternative means to address the Applicants' stated need for the PATH project. These alternative means should include, at a minimum, possible price changes or incentives for the purpose of conserving electricity. A blanket statement of "the East Coast's energy needs are projected to rise" is not sufficient for a project of this magnitude. No independent studies have been done showing why PATH is needed, given continuing declines in the growth of electricity demand. PATH is not needed to meet demand growth, efficiency can further reduce demand, other generating and renewable systems closer to the market area exist, and the highly polluting and greenhouse gas-emitting coal generation favored by PATH should be reduced, not encouraged. Without a scope expansion, this NEPA analysis is insufficient.

Regardless of the analysis presented in the EIS, I urge NPS to select the No Action Alternative, and deny the Applicants the requested permits. These four national parks and Monongahela National Forest are regional and national treasures, and deserve to be protected, not destroyed so a huge corporation can bring dirty energy to a region who does not want it or need it. This project is driven by Allegheny Energy and American Electric Power's quest for profits, nothing more. The Gulf oil spill has shown us all the unbelievable environmental damage caused by an energy company whose only concern is profit. I strongly urge you not to let that happen here.

Sincerely, Elaine Dubin

Correspondence ID:	240	Project:	28827	Document:	34684
Name:	Ervin, Dan				
Address:	N/A N/A, UN N/A USA				
Email:	-				

Outside Organization: ShoreENERGY Business
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: To Whom It May Concern,

There is a dire need for a sustainable source of reliable power in the future, and because of this I support the construction of the Potomac Appalachian Transmission Highline project.

After doing some research, I've learned the benefits associated with using 765-kv technology for W PATH rather than two 500-kv twin circuit lines. 765-kv technology is one of the most economical ways to help relieve stress on underlying, lower voltage transmission systems, which postpones or even eliminates the potential need for upgrades to these networks. This also allows 765-kv lines to carry power over significantly longer distances than lower voltages.

It's interesting to note that a single-circuit 765-kv line can carry as much power as three single-circuit 500-kv lines, reducing the overall number of lines and rights of way required to deliver equivalent capacity.

These are just a few of the positives I've learned researching the PATH project. It is my hope that everyone will do their own research to better understand the facts surrounding the need for and benefits of PATH before they make a decision whether to support it.

Thank You,

Dan Ervin, Ph.D. Founder and Director of ShoreENERGY: The Energy, Economic, and Sustainability Program at Salisbury University Associate Professor of Finance

Correspondence ID: 241 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Baldwin, Malcolm
Address: N/A Lovettsville, VA N/A
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter

Correspondence: The PATH Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) underway by the National Park Service (NPS) as lead agency, with the Forest Service and Corps of Engineers, must legally address all the significant impacts of and reasonable alternatives to the PATH transmission line. It cannot be limited by the impacts of the proposed federal land and water way crossings as the NPS proposes. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), requires federal agency EISs on any "major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment." NEPA and the regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) require that the NPS analyze all the significant impacts of its proposed grants of rights of way to PATH, and all reasonable alternatives to this proposed action to meet the alleged needs for PATH.

The NPS has announced, however, that its EIS will not evaluate the significant impacts of the entire PATH line, or whether the line is even needed. It proposes only to examine "different ways that the proposed project could cross federal lands to determine which alternatives would minimize impacts to the natural, scenic, cultural, recreational, and human resources within and adjacent to the national park system units and the national forest." The NPS justifies this result by saying that the evaluation of impacts and alternatives "is the responsibility of other agencies; primarily the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC), the state public service commissions, and the state environmental agencies."

But NERC accurately describes itself on its web site as "a self-regulatory, non-government organization which has statutory responsibility to regulate bulk power system users, owners, and operators through the adoption and enforcement of standards for fair, ethical and efficient practices." NERC has absolutely no responsibility to evaluate and review PATH's impacts and alternatives.

Neither do state public service commissions or environmental agencies have these broad responsibilities. As citizens in W. Va., Md and Va know from experience, each state institution reviews impacts and alternatives that relate to its own jurisdiction; they do not analyze multi-state impacts of and alternatives to PATH.

PATH persists because the federal government itself shirked its early opportunity to assess all of its impacts and alternatives before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) awarded to PATH a 14.3% rate of return and all costs of planning and construction to come from rate payers in the 13 state PJM region. It did so on the grounds that PATH offered "least cost" power to the east coast because FERC ignored all environmental and broad economic costs. FERC's granted its incentives for a defined corridor and a scheme with all the project specificity required for an EIS. But sadly the federal government let that early opportunities slip by for a comprehensive EIS on what was dearly a major federal action with significant impacts.

Citizens in W. Va., Md. and Virginia cannot let the federal government shirk its NEPA obligations any longer. Granting the requested rights of way will, inevitably, cause a host of significant impacts on the human environment that courts have often called "cumulative" or "indirect" impacts. These include: ? air pollution from producing coal plants affecting human health and natural resources

- ? global warming from greater output by antiquated, inefficient coal plants
- ? water pollution from the mountain top mining serving these plants
- ? erosion and runoff from the cleared transmission rights of way
- ? water pollution from herbicides used along the transmission line
- ? health and ecological impacts from aerial spraying of herbicides
- ? lost property values to homes and businesses along the transmission line
- ? reduced property taxes to local governments
- ? Electro Magnetic Field impacts on health from the 765 Kv lines
- ? impacts of the new substation at the Kempton, Md. terminus amidst 1,300 homes
- ? adverse effects on historic properties, scenic values, vineyards and farmland.

All these impacts must be assessed, and many can be quantified. That is the point of the EIS.

Reasonable alternatives to the PATH proposal that the EIS must analyze are neither difficult nor speculative to formulate. Reasonable alternatives have been endorsed by Dominion Virginia Power that do not require any new rights-of-way or destruction of private property and public resources while meeting legitimate demands for electricity. Dominion Virginia Power (DVP) presented four reasonable alternatives to PATH's proposal to the technical committee of PJM this past June. Each one proposed "reactive reinforcements" of existing lines by 2015. In brief, DVP's alternatives to PATH are:

1. No PATH line but rebuild the Mt Storm-Pruntytown SOOkV line by 2017. Cost: \$620 million,
2. Build PATH to Mt. Storm in 2017. Cost: \$1.32 billion
3. Build PATH to Welton Spring, W.Va by 2017. Cost: \$1.32 billion,
4. Build PATH by 2017. Cost of \$2.22 billion.

These are appropriate alternatives for the NPS EIS to analyze. The first one is clearly appropriate for the "no action" alternative that the National Environmental Policy Act requires the NPS to assess. Citizens are drawn to it because it avoids costly, significant impacts while meeting demand requirements. Note that Dominion Virginia Power emphasized in its presentation that its review for alternatives (2) and (3) was limited by "inability to emulate PJM's load deliverability analysis" (meaning that PATH's underlying need assumptions remain doubtful).

Beyond the legal issue of NEPA compliance, the NPS's limited approach contradicts the environmental and energy policy of the Obama Administration to reduce green house gas emissions and promote efficient use of renewable energy. This EIS should, as NEPA intended, help the Administration answer key energy policy questions with help from EPA, the Fish and Wildlife Service, environmental agencies in all three affected states, and from all affected local governments and citizens. Among those questions: ? With its subsidized coal-based generation (thanks to its FERC-approved 14.3% rate of return) does PATH constitute yet another obstacle to the increased use of otherwise competitive renewable energy resources? ? How does PATH's long transmission line affect the expressed concerns of many east coast states about the high cost and adverse impacts of long distance transmission lines from the Ohio Valley and Midwest to the east coast? ? Given the Significant environmental impacts from PATH's Ohio River Valley coal mines and generating plants, can more reliable energy and better environmental results be achieved from development of the east coast offshore wind resources advocated by Secretary of the Interior Salazar and governors of ten eastern states. The National Park Service is one of this country's greatest institutions. Please live up to your reputation and conduct the comprehensive EIS that NEPA and good government require.

Correspondence ID: 242 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Rittner, Hanno

Address: 12001 Morningstar Place Lovettsville, VA 20180
USA

Email: -

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: Letter

Correspondence: THE RISK OF CATASTROPHIC FAILURE How AEP/Path and BP/New Horizons are analogs A hazard often found in woodland and forests is the high voltage towers and electric overhead wires. In this instance, the national forests and parks at issue are near a high density metropolitan area of global importance, Washington D.C., with high population density, and, of economic importance. The risk of catastrophic failure is too great, and, akin to the BP Gulf Coast failures of the oil industry, is here also underestimated, underappreciated, and under-represented as de minimis. Introduction: Regardless of the cause, fires sometimes burn beneath and nearby HV electric transmission lines. Utility companies themselves warn us that heavy smoke plumes coming in contact with overhead wires can cause phase to ground shorts that may injure and kill firefighters and exacerbate existing fires. This the "ordinary" risk associated with electrical transmission is but the tip of the iceberg for impacts, and are hardly those impacts risks associated with conflagrations. The issue to be considered is the risk and impact of a catastrophic event that would burn out of control on BOTH national and private lands. Fires know no geopolitical boundaries, and the risk that it "could" erupt from something as simple as an act of company negligence is substantial. Until it was reported in the BP catastrophe in the Gulf, the impact seemed warranted by the "risk". We cannot afford a "risk" of the magnitude of a conflagration to raze to the ground the DC suburbs when other alternatives so easily can be chosen. The oil industry said it could never happen; it did - the electrical industry will dismiss such risk cavalierly. SO HOW OFTEN MIGHT A CONFLAGRATION HAPPEN AND WHAT ARE ITS IMPACTS? The iceberg that is a conflagration is often called "unimaginable", and the impacts are thus dismissed with the risk as no risk at all. The risk exists and recurs often, and

so too do the impacts when that risk materializes. The following 5 conflagrations were all reported since 2009, with impacts of loss of life, property and tens of thousands of acres burned, all caused by electrical company negligence. 1. Sacramento Bee. Dec. 12, 2009 o The City of San Francisco settled a lawsuit brought by the US Justice Dept. on behalf of the U.S. Forest Service for two small fires on the Stanislaus NF in 1999 and 2004. The City of San Francisco agreed to pay the federal government \$7 million for two fires in 1999 and 2004. o CAUSE: negligent maintenance of power line rights of way. The fires resulted from trees growing too close to the high-voltage power transmission lines of Hetch Hetchy Water and Power, owned by San Francisco. The power lines come from the Hetch Hetchy reservoir and power generating station near Yosemite National Park. In 1913, legislation granted the city a right of way for the hydroelectric system that delivers water and power to San Francisco. U. S. Forest Service fire investigators determined that the fires started from an electrical discharge from the power line to a cedar tree in the case of the Pi lot fire, and an oak tree for the Early fire. o AN IMPACT: it burned 5,698 acres in the Stanislaus National Forest in Tuolumne County_ But IMPACT ASSESSMENT IS FAR MORE than acreage. They evidence that forest fires cause damages far in excess of suppression costs is unimpeachable. The millions of dollars spent to extinguish large wildfires are widely reported and used to underscore the severity of these events. Extinguishing a large wildfire, however, accounts for only a fraction of the total costs associated with a wildfire event. Residents in the wildland-urban interface are generally seen as the most vulnerable to fire, but a fuller accounting of the costs of fire also reveals impacts to all Americans and gives a better picture of the losses incurred when our forests burn. A full accounting considers long-term and complex costs, including impacts to watersheds, ecosystems, infrastructure, businesses, individuals, and the local and national economy. Specifically, these costs include o property losses (insured and uninsured), o post-fire impacts (such as nooding, erosion, and water quality), o air quality damages, o health care costs, o injuries and fatalities, o lost revenues (to residents evacuated by the fire, and to local businesses), o infrastructure shutdowns (such as highways, airports, railroads), o and a host of ecosystem service costs that may extend into the distant future.

2. The Boston Globe, February 7th, 2009;
http://www.boston.com/bigpicture/2009/02/bushfires_in_victoria_australi.htm1; Posted Tue Nov 17, 2009

? Fires wiped out Kinglake, Australia, a protected forest within 128 km of Melbourne, Australia. o CAUSE: It was started by an electrical line fault of a high voltage transmission line, as established and investigated by Australian government commission. "The Royal Commission into Black Saturday has been told a power line that was incorrectly positioned, failed and sparked, causing the Kilmore east fire went on to kill 119 people [with death toll rising]" The failed part is pictured below. The range of the fire at its peak is shown in a 128 km weather map image below. Note the plumes extend over 128 km (about 77 miles, the equivalent of Harpers Ferry to Washington DC) "The senior counsel for the commission, Jack Rush QC, has told the inquiry the power line where the Kilmore fire began, had a wire that was incorrectly strung so that it was jammed, rather than wound around a component part. The commission heard the incorrect positioning exacerbated normal metal fatigue, eventually causing the wire to fail, producing an arc that sparked the fire in dry grass. Jack Rush said evidence existed that the defect should have been detected. Investigator Michael Leahy from the safety regulator Energy Safe Victoria told the inquiry the fire was most probably caused by sparking between a power line ... " ? An Impact: the deadliest in Australian history. with at least 166 deaths reported so far; at least 6900 hectares. and at least 29 homes destroyed. The Boston Globe Gallery Appearing at http://www.boston.com/bigpicture/2009/02/bushfires_in_victoria_australi.html 3. San Diego power company agrees to pay \$14.8 million for wildfires Friday, April 23rd, 2010, Wildfire Today o San Diego Gas and Electric Company has agreed to pay the state of California \$14.8 million over three fires in 2007 that were caused by their power lines. SDG&E agreed to pay \$ 14.3 million to the state's general fund and reimburse the PUC's Consumer Protection and Safety Division up to \$400,000 for a computer system designed to help investigate utility safety hazard incidents. The money will come out of SDG&E's profits, not from ratepayers. ? Cause: Investigators determined that shoddy maintenance of the lines led to arcing, which started the Witch Creek, Guejito, and Rice Canyon fires that burned through the communities of Ramona, Fallbrook, Rancho Bernardo, Poway, and Rancho Santa Fe in October and November of 2007. o Impacts: The fires destroyed more than 1,300 homes, killed two people, and caused massive evacuations. In a statement, SDG&E President Debra Reed said the company wants to move

on The settlement does not affect the ongoing litigation in San Diego Superior Court in which hundreds of fire victims as well as governmental agencies are seeking damages from SDG&E. Earlier this year, SDG&E settled many claims, paying out more than \$740 million to dozens of insurance companies seeking partial reimbursement for money they had already paid to clients. However individual fire victims have yet to be compensated for losses beyond whatever insurance they may have had, and numerous governmental agencies such as CalFire and the city and county of San Diego are still trying to recover millions of dollars in fire fighting costs and other damages. ? Not unlike the allegations maintained against BP, the electric utility OBSTRUCTED AND IGNORED safety. o ... The Commission accused SDG&E of obstructing their investigation of the cause of the fires. According to the San Diego Union, in the settlement the company admitted that it didn't give investigators the information they asked for and didn't let its workers talk to the investigators, as required by law. SDG&E failed to file timely reports on the fires. o The company was also ordered by the state Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to apologize to the PUC for obstruction of their wildfire investigations. o The PUC earlier fined SDG&E \$1 million for withholding information from the PUC about the Sunrise Powerlink proposal, where concerns about future wildfires were noted in many public comments against the proposal. o SDG&E power lines have also started other large fires, including the 1970 Laguna fire which killed eight people and burned 175,000 acres between Mt. Laguna and El Cajon, California.

4. Law firm recruits clients to sue power company and children's camp for causing fire
 Wednesday, March 24th, 2010, Wildfire Today A law firm in Texas has created a web site to recruit plaintiffs who are interested in joining a lawsuit related to the Wilderness Ridge fire. 20 plaintiffs that have signed on with them ? CAUSE: The fire was caused by a downed power line. The attorneys say a tree fell into the line, snapping it and starting the fire. The children's camp claims that it is the sole responsibility of the utility company to maintain the power line and keep the easement clear. ? COST: burned 26 homes, 20 businesses, and 1,491 acres in Bastrop County, Texas in February, 2009. ? In a Case Study of the fire, the Texas Forest Service described it as "the most destructive wildfire in Central Texas". 5. Downed power line kills over a dozen animals Tuesday, November 3rd, 2009, Wildfire Today CAUSE: A power line that was hanging near the ground after being struck by a falling tree electrocuted over a dozen animals near Eureka in northwestern Montana over the last few months. The power company did not know about the problem with the line until the power went out on October 10. AN IMPACT: Officials found the carcasses of five whitetail deer, four black bears, two wolves, one coyote, and a turkey vulture in the area. A biologist with the Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks thinks the deer probably walked into the line first and their carcasses attracted the predators, which were then electrocuted. All of the animals were in various stages of decomposition except for a large dead wolf that was still warm when the power company crew arrived on the scene.

I thank you for the opportunity to present the above information and request the NPS EIS recommend denial of authorization to cross federal land.

Correspondence ID: 243 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Newman, Keryn
Address: 6 Ella Drive Shepherdstown, WV 25443
 USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: In PATH's Supplemental Information for Application for Transportation and Utility Systems and Facilities on Federal Lands dated May 18,2009, Response to #13a: Describe other reasonable alternative routes and modes considered. (3) Discussion of Other Reasonable Alternative Routes and Modes Considered, the following statement is made:

"The PATH Project was first identified by PJM as necessary to address long-term reliability issues in the PJM Region in the 2007 PJM Regional Transmission Expansion Plan ("RTEP").

The project continued to be recognized as needed for reliability purposes in the 2008 RTEP."

History shows that the PATH project was not first identified by PJM as necessary in the 2007 RTEP, but first identified by Allegheny Energy and American Electric Power as an opportunity to increase west to east transfer of their coal-fired generation in the Ohio valley to more profitable markets on the East coast in 2006. The opportunity to move 5,000 MW of coal-fired electricity was made possible by PJM's 2005 Project Mountaineer. This PJM proposal followed on the heels of American Electric Power, Allegheny Energy and other Ohio valley coal-dependent energy companies choosing to join PJM between 2000 and 2004 and the promise of this opportunity to increase their profits with new markets may have influenced their choice. The PJM RTEP process was used for the first time to identify a need for Allegheny Energy's and American Electric Power's proposed Project Mountaineer projects and is referred to as a "vehicle" for advancing the project in Allegheny Energy's 2006 proposal for the TrAIL project. Please see the attached "AEP Integration Q&A" (http://www.aep.com/newsroom/resources/pjm/PJM_AEPIntegrationQ&A.pdf), "The Trans-Mountaineer" (http://www.stoppathwv.com/documents/Project_Mountaineer.pdf). "The Trans-Allegheny Interstate line Project" (<http://www.alleghenypower.com/TrAIL/LineProposal-SystemPlanning-02-28-06-Final.pdf>) and "AEP Interstate Project (I-765)" (<http://www.aep.com/about/i765project/>) for a chronological look at how the PATH project was developed not to meet a recognized need, but to advance corporate initiatives designed to increase profit and opportunity.

The testimony of George C. Loehr in the Virginia SCC PATH case dated October 23, 2009 (<http://www.pecva.org/anx/ass/library/364/loehr-testimony-10-23-09.pdf>) further demonstrates that the need for the PATH project appears to be created by PJM's RTEP and is not the result of identified need.

Before several national parks and a national forest are forever marred by a project driven by corporate greed, an exhaustive study of actual need should be performed by the permitting agencies.

In the Construction Plan dated May 26, 2010 (number 5.), the applicant states that they will adhere to all terms and conditions set forth in the applicable siting certificates issued by state commissions. This can hardly be relied upon as assurance of performance. In West Virginia, experience with the construction of the TrAIL project has shown that only those stipulations that are directly spelled out in the siting certificate are valid and none of the statements in the application or testimony of the case are binding. The WV PSC has also stated that they have no enforcement capabilities so any disputes during construction must be handled through a lengthy and expensive court process.

The applicants further state in (number 5.), "In addition, for the crossing of the NPS properties, the Applicants have developed additional PATH Project construction specifications, including those pertaining to safety, environmental inspection, storm water pollution prevention, and erosion and sediment control for the crossing of the Appalachian Trail, C&O Canal and Harpers Ferry NHP." I question why "additional" construction specifications to protect the environment are only applicable to federal property and do not apply universally to the entire PATH project out of a genuine desire to protect the environment. The very small areas of federal property, in relation to the project as a whole, do not exist in a vacuum, but are a part of the larger environment. Changes to the larger environment will affect park property and therefore the entire length of the PATH line should be included in the EIS.

There seems to be some discrepancy between the Construction Plan dated May 26, 2010 and the Work Plan attachments B, D & E (undated) regarding height, number and appearance of towers on the Appalachian Trail property and visible from the Trail, as well as those visible from the C&O Canal Park property.

The Construction Plan (number 4.) states that only one new structure 147 ft. in height will be placed on Appalachian Trail property. The Construction Plan attachment E dated 12/07/09 (Structure Diagrams and Visual Simulations) shows two added structures 165 ft. and 150 ft. in height. The Work Plan Attachment B (pdf - undated) shows two structures on Appalachian Trail

property, with an additional two structures placed at the Eastern and Western boundary points. Attachment D (PLS-CADD Drawing - undated) shows tower heights of 190 - 209 ft. tall approaching the Appalachian Trail from the West (clearly visible from the Trail) and tower heights of 160 - 176 leaving Appalachian Trail property to the East (again, clearly visible). The photo simulations provided as Attachment E do not appear to be to scale if the existing towers to the East of the Trail are between 74 - 99 ft. for the 500kV line and 60 for the 138kV line. The new PATH towers at an average of 170 ft. should appear nearly 100 feet taller than the existing 500k V line at an average of 88 ft. in the photo, instead of approximately 1/4 again bigger. The smaller structures are also farther away than the larger PATH structures, compounding the problem with perspective. For the C & O Canal, tower height for PATH line would appear in the photo simulation on the West side of the Potomac would be 170 ft. vs. 70 ft. for the existing 138kV line shown next to PATH in the photo, a difference of 100 ft. that is not correctly portrayed. The structure diagrams and photo simulations both contain a disclaimer that exact tower height is subject to engineering considerations and are for photo simulation purposes only. It seems to me that the actual towers constructed could vary greatly in size, number and appearance from plans, drawings and photo simulations. Since as picture is worth a thousand words, the Photoshop-foolery going on with the simulations is especially egregious.

Regarding the placement of towers at both the western and eastern boundaries of the Appalachian Trail property shown in the above referenced Work Plan and referred to as not on park property and therefore not a part of the application, there are no guarantees that construction activity to erect these towers will not encroach onto park property.

In Section 9.2 of the Construction Work Plan, it appears that invasive species will be dealt with using herbicides after construction, instead of using a work plan that will prevent or minimize their introduction to park property in the first place.

In the Work Plan dated May 26, 2010, it is indicated that trees and vegetation removed while clearing the new right-of-way will be piled along the edges of the right-of-way and left onsite. I question whether these huge brush piles will become fire hazards, as well as being unsightly.

Correspondence ID: 244 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Ghiorzi, Al
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USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: No To PATH Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Park Form
Correspondence: Materials on CH2M HILL

EMF's - Professor Blank

Robert Pearson

Potential Bias and Conflict of Interest

Correspondence ID: 245 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Ghiorzi, Theresa
Address: 39558 Wenner Rd. Lovettsville, VA 20180
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Park Form
Correspondence: I am submitting the San Luis Valley to Calumet to Walsenburg Transmission Line Project Magnetic Fields and Audible Noise prepared for Tri-State Generation and Transmission

Association by Robert L. Pearson of CH2M HILL.

On Page 2 he indicates his methodology "to perform this modeling detailed information was received from Tri-State on the design of each of these lines, which included projected electrical powerflows..."

Further down the pages he continues "These data were input into the ENVIRO program which produced the Internal profiles of the electric and magnetic fields..."

Then he noted..."The accuracy of the modeling is dependent on the accuracy of the input data..."

I would like to note that the ENVIRO program was developed by the Electric Power Research Institute a company funded by members representing 90% of the electric generation and transmission companies in the US.

Basically he fed the electric companies data into a program developed by the electric companies and caveated his analysis with a disclaimer - the accuracy is dependent on the data

Correspondence ID: 246 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Higgins, Tim
Address: HC 78 Box 54-C Rock Cave, WV 26234
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: To: Morgan McCosh Elmer, Project Manager NPS Denver Service Center - Planning 12795 W. Alameda Parkway P. O. Box 25287 Denver, Colorado 80225

From: Tim Higgins HC 78 Box 54-C Rock Cave, WV 26234 tim@higgins.net 304-472-9283

Re: PATH Environmental Impact Study scope should consider the entire project area

The scope of the EIS must include the entire length of the proposed PATH project if it is to have any meaning in a real world situation. Federal lands are not a separate piece of land in an environmental sense. What happens in federal land does not and will not stay just on federal land as the same is true for land that borders federal land. The sources of water that run into and out of federal land are sometimes many miles away and will affect both federal and private parties.

The PATH project will cross many water ways as it cuts its way thru West Virginia. Since the Army Corps is a contributing partner in the scoping process the EIS must consider the entire project to do otherwise would be unlawful under the National Environmental Policy Act.

As the applicants have already requested from the PSC line movement outside the 2,200' corridor in two places so far the EIS must consider a broader area if it is to have any to real meaning. There are many areas along the corridor now that have historic properties around them. Will the EIS take into consideration all of these areas and how will they be identified and by who?

This project will increase the burning of coal in the Kanawha valley which will lead to more acid rain in the Monongahela National Forest and other points east causing further damage to fisheries inside and outside the forest. Increased air pollution is also likely with increases in coal burning which will have adverse affect on federal and private lands. I include a protest letter

from the American Lung Association that was filed with the PSC with these facts.

To conclude the NPS with the other contributing agencies must consider the EIS on the entire project; to do otherwise would be a total waste of time and resources and is unlawful.

Sincerely, Tim Higgins

Correspondence ID: 247 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name:

-

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- WV
USA

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mozark@mountain.net

Outside Organization:

Unaffiliated Individual

Received:

Aug,02,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type:

Web Form

Correspondence:

I understand that there is enormous pressure from the coal and utility companies to approve this power line. And it must be stated over and over that the interests and motivations of those businesses are not necessarily the same as the general public. I think that an impartial review of statistics of current electric demand and the trend of energy efficient technologies changes what the projections were for demand in the near and far future.

It does not make good business sense to invest in outmoded technology. These sorts of power transmission lines served our parents and grandparents. Lowering demand on the existing grid is the solution not adding more mid 20th century technological ways of transmitting power. Implementation of simple energy saving and cost saving technology all across this country has already lowered the demand of power along this grid

Tucker County struggles to survive through best management practices with forestry and farming and an economy that relies on tourism specific to natural resources and the landscape. To be a pass through roadway for transmission lines will destroy much of our local economy. Our tax base is struggling as it is, to install these towers would further destroy the economy and morale of the citizens.

More to the point. There is a general trend to reducing electric consumption through better resource management. Power companies have installed smart meters so residential and commercial users can monitor their usage and take advantage of off peak power surplus.* (*Allegheny Energy press release 6/2/09)

I think we must be sufficiently suspicious of energy demand sources for the eastern seaboard. It does not make any long-term business sense to invest in power transmission in southern WV to be delivered to the East Coast. Due to the drop in friction efficiency in moving power along the grid, why should we invest in an outmoded technology when all the signals for the future indicate change? Power should be made where it is needed, it will help create more conservation conscious usage habits. Let's make the localvore food ideology into electric policy for our country.

My farm is within the Monongahela National Forest boundaries. I bought this large tract of acreage because it was surrounded by forest. I plan to donate my acreage to enlarge the forest in the future. I strongly believe that the "no-action" alternative is the only way to keep the integrity of our forest boundaries.

Correspondence ID: 248 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name:

Wolf, Frank

Address:

241 Cannon House Office Building Washington, DC 20515-4610
USA

Email:

-

Outside Organization: U.S. Congress Federal Government
Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: National Park Service Attn: PATH EIS Planning Team Denver Service Center - Planning PO Box 25287 Denver, CO 80225

Dear Members of the Planning Team:

I appreciate the opportunity to submit comments for the record concerning the proposed PATH powerline project. I have been following this proposal closely and have been very vocal in my opposition. Attached you will find a copy of my statement from a public hearing in Winchester last August along with letters I have sent the Commonwealth's State Corporation Commission stating my objections. My position has not changed.

As I have said several times, building massive transmission lines is an issue of critical importance in my congressional district. It directly affects thousands of my constituents who live in the vicinity of these planned lines and those who will pay higher rates to fund increased transmission service that will benefit areas other than Virginia.

I have serious concerns about whether this line is truly needed. I still have yet to see anything to convince me that our region needs this transmission line project. Instead, all I see is that regions along the East Coast where the power will be shipped will reap the benefits while our region will only see huge, ugly towers strung with wire dotting the countryside, parks and backyards of the places we call home.

I also do not understand why Virginia ratepayers should foot the bill to help power homes and businesses in New Jersey and New York.

Again, thank you for allowing me to submit comments. I also appreciate your holding this forum to hear from the public. Their input is critical.

Sincerely, Frank Wolf Member of Congress

Correspondence ID: 249 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Newman, Keryn
Address: 6 Ella Drive Shepherdstown, WV 25443
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: DATE: July 19, 2010 RE: Alternatives to PATH which should be considered

In addition to the PATH alternatives studied and rejected by PJM Interconnection as part of its 2010 Regional Transmission Expansion Plan (RTEP), another set of PATH alternatives has recently been submitted to PJM Interconnection on June 9, 2010 as part of their Transmission Expansion Advisory Committee (TEAC).

Please see attached four alternatives presented by Dominion Virginia Power, which begin with reactive reinforcements and the rebuilding of the Dominion-owned Mt. Storm - Doubs 500kV line to increase its thermal capability by 65% to meet PJM identified reactive deficiencies and thermal capability issues expected to occur by 2015 and 2017, respectively. The Mt. Storm-Doubs line is the earliest line to overload according to PJM's 2010 RTEP.

This alternative is estimated to cost \$620M vs. PATH's \$2.1B, a significant savings for consumers, and could be completed quickly without additional right-of-way acquisition and with a limited permitting process. The Mt. Storm - Doubs 500kV line, which is the 500kV line currently crossing the Appalachian Trail, Harpers Ferry National Park and the C & O Canal National Park adjacent to PATH's expected route, was built in 1964, nearly 40 years ago. Rebuilding of this line would not require additional right-of-way, site disturbance or lengthy closures of park property for construction and would not present the significant impact of the addition of a new 765kV transmission line crossing the parks.

Dominion Virginia Power's proposal also points out that by adopting an "as needed" construction schedule to correct deficiencies, additional eastern resources may become available that would obviate the need for PATH entirely.

In addition, Mirant has submitted a letter of endorsement to PJM for Dominion Virginia Power's proposal on June 14, 2010 (also attached).

I urge the NPS to explore these proposed alternatives as part of the Environmental Impact study of PATH as they will produce a much smaller or negligible impact on our precious park resources.

Correspondence ID: 250 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Howley, Bill
Address: P.O. Box 3 Chloe, WV 25235
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: STOPPATH WV, Inc. Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul, 19, 2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: To: Morgan McCosh Elmer, Project Manager NPS Denver Service Center - Planning 12795 W Alameda Pkwy PO Box 25287 Denver CO 80225

From: Bill Howley PO Box 3 Chloe, WV

Date: July 12, 2010

Re: PATH Environmental Impact Statement scope should include entire length of PATH and regional impacts

PATH Is a Federal Project

The 2005 Energy Policy Act (2005 EPA) was enacted by the US Congress and authorized the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to establish National Impact Electrical Transmission Corridors (NIETCs) anywhere in the US where FERC claimed that the national transmission system was experiencing "congestion."

The 2005 EPA also empowered FERC to establish cost recovery schemes and provide profit incentives to encourage the construction of new transmission lines in the US. In 2006, FERC identified 42 counties in West Virginia as lying within the NIETC that they had established in the Mid-Atlantic states. At that time FERC also directed PJM Interconnection, the regional transmission organization in the region, to take steps to resolve transmission problems that FERC had identified in PJM's operating area.

In 2007, American Electric Power (AEP) and Allegheny Energy (AYE) developed a joint project which later became known as the PATH. This joint venture was awarded special cost recovery and a profit incentive of 14.3%, without which AEP and AYE could not obtain private financing

for their project.

The 2005 EPA also granted to FERC special powers, referred to as "backstop authority," to abrogate state regulatory authority if state regulators failed to grant certificates of public necessity and convenience to federally mandated transmission projects such as PATH. In all three cases before regulators in Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, this "backstop authority" has intruded on the fair and objective consideration of the PATH project by state public utility commissions, and is a constant presence in their deliberations.

Because the federal government authorized, mandated and created a subsidy scheme for the PATH project, the PATH is itself a federal project executed by a private joint venture. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires that all federal agencies undertaking projects, including projects like PATH, must produce an EIS for the entire project. NEPA therefore requires that FERC and all other federal agencies impacted by PATH must produce an EIS for the PATH project.

PATH's Impacts Are Regional and Affect a Large Geographic Area, Far Beyond Federal Lands Identified in Current NPS and USFS Documents on PATH Scoping

In the fall of 2009, Christopher James, a Senior Associate at Synapse Energy Economics, submitted expert testimony to the Virginia State Corporations Commission before AEPI AYE withdrew their Virginia application for PATH. The following are quotes from Mr. James' testimony which is available in its entirety at <http://ceds.org/PATHWVIVASCC/james-testimony.pdf>: "In eastern PIM, many natural gas-fired power plants have been constructed in recent years. While these power plants emit less air pollution and greenhouse gases, these plants at times have higher operating costs. This means that at times, these natural gas-fired power plants are the marginal unit, or last unit, that are dispatched to operate for any given hour. The electricity price differentials between eastern and western PIM mean that, if the ability to transfer more MW [of electricity] from western PIM to eastern PIM occurs, such as through the construction of the PATH transmission line, the natural gas-fired power plants in eastern PIM will be among the first power plants to be displaced, i.e. to have their generating output curtailed and reduced. (James p. 14-15) "Increased generation in western PIM due to the PATH transmission line will impact Virginia and other eastern states due to transported air pollution." (James p. 7) "The pollution will result from increasing power generation from the dirtier coal-fired plants in Western PIM and decreasing production from the cleaner gas-fired plants which account for half the generation in Eastern PIM." (James p. 10)

"Construction and completion of the PATH transmission line will increase emissions of sulfur oxides (SO₂), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), fine particulate (PM_{2.5}), mercury and carbon dioxide (CO₂)." (James p. 8) "In total, I [James] found that, if the [PATH] line carries 2000 MW per hour on every hour from west to east, CO₂ emissions will increase (net) by 3.75 to 7.79 million tons per year, SO₂ emissions will increase by 67,000 to 88,000 short tons per year, and NO_x emissions will rise by 12,000 to 20,000 short tons per year. These increased emissions result from simply moving generation from the east to the west, with no net gain in power output." (James p. 9) "Put another way, PATH will increase CO₂ emissions by over 2.5%, SO₂ by nearly 5.5%, and NO_x by over 4.5% from the PIM region." (James p. 14)

Mr. James clearly demonstrates that the construction of PATH will cause an increase in atmospheric mercury, particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides and carbon compounds known to cause global climate change. All of these compounds will affect air quality downwind of the AEP and AYE coal-fired power plants feeding power into PATH. Mr. James also demonstrates that according to the pricing/dispatch mechanisms of PIM Interconnection, this trend will increase over time as coal-fired power displaces newer, more expensive, less polluting power generation in eastern PIM, including natural gas and offshore wind power.

The following is taken directly from the Shenandoah National Park Web site at <http://www.nps.gov/shen/naturescience/aciddeposition.htm>:

Acid deposition is a particular concern at Shenandoah National Park for several reasons. First,

acid deposition levels occurring within the park are amongst the highest when compared to other parks that collect deposition information. Second, roughly 60% of the watersheds within the park include bedrock types that have a low acid buffering capacity. This allows chemical interactions between soil, bedrock, and surface waters with acid depositions to proceed without neutralization or buffering. Third, streams within the park provide important habitat to fish and other aquatic organisms that are particularly sensitive to the acidic condition of the water in which they live. Fourth, forested areas within the park are subjected to various forms of stress including drought, disease, and insect damage. In some cases, the diseases and insects are not native to the park. Acid deposition builds on these conditions causing direct and indirect damage to forest vegetation.

Increased air pollution as a result of the construction of PATH would impact all federal lands to the east and north of the Ohio River Valley, where most of the AEP and AYE coal-fired plants are located.

The segment of the PATH line west of the Welton Spring Substation is vital to connecting PATH to these coal-fired plants, These regional air pollution impacts alone are sufficient reason to include the entire PATH project in the scope of the current EIS process.

The following are additional federal impacts that cannot be isolated within the areas directly crossed by PATH:

? Introduction of exotic invasive plant species deep into heavily forested areas of the Monongahela National Forest which will impact the entire forest ecosystem, ? Increased pollution in numerous federally regulated water courses crossed by PATH, including the Kanawha River, the Little Kanawha River, the Elk River and numerous other rivers and streams, many in central West Virginia, which will be adversely affected by construction runoff, routine herbicide application, loss of forest and vegetative cover, ? The destruction of an estimated 4000 acres of permanent forest in West Virginia alone permanently depriving the US of vital carbon exchange capacity and the carbon sequestration inherent in forest floor ecosystems, ? The fragmented, patchwork nature of Monongahela National Forest tracts in Tucker County, WV means that PATH impacts on private tracts have direct impacts on federal tracts and vice versa; inevitable routing changes make it impossible to predict whether the final PATH route will be on private or USFS tracts, ? The additional environmental burdens placed upon rural West Virginia citizens in high poverty communities for the primary purpose of lowering the cost of electricity for consumers in areas of the East Coast with much higher per capita incomes, increasing once again environmental injustice which is commonplace in our state.

For all of the reasons stated above, the current EIS scoping process should be expanded to include regional impacts and citizens impacted by the PATH line should have equal access to the scoping process. At least three more scoping meetings should be scheduled at or near Charleston, WV, Sutton, WV and Buckhannon, WV.

Without this expanded scoping process, citizens who live along the western segment of PATH will be denied due process and equal protection, a clear violation of the National Environmental Policy Act and the US Constitution.

Correspondence ID: 251 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Howley, Bill
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 USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: STOP PATH WV, Inc. Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: To: Morgan McCosh Elmer, Project Manager NPS Denver Service Center - Planning 12795 W Alameda Pkwy PO Box 25287 Denver CO 80225

From: Bill Howley PO Box 3 Chloe, WV

Date: July 13,2010

Re: PATH Environmental Impact Statement scope should include impacts of exotic invasive species along the entire length of the PATH

Exotic Invasive Species and Construction Projects

The proposed PATH project would create a construction corridor 275 miles long and 400 feet wide impacting over 6000 acres in West Virginia alone. Much of this acreage, possibly as much as 4000 acres, would be in what are currently large tracts of contiguous mixed hardwood forest. The fact that PATH has been deliberately routed away from population centers magnifies the project's impact on often remote and wild private and public forest land.

The extensive logging of central West Virginia forests over the last fifteen years has demonstrated the dangers to our state's forest ecosystem by exotic invasive species on the forest floor. In particular, Japanese stiltgrass has been introduced deep into private forest tracts by negligent timber operators who failed to take any action to curb the transfer of seed and plant matter from one job site to the next. In my native Calhoun County, stiltgrass is now spread throughout almost all private forest land. Before 1995, Japanese stiltgrass did not exist in Calhoun County.

Allegheny Energy's TrAIL project through north central West Virginia is a major transmission line construction project that is currently in progress. There has been no public indication, by Allegheny Energy or its two principal contractors, Supreme Industries and Kenny Construction, that these companies are taking any precautions to prevent the spread of exotic invasives either into West Virginia from their out of state operations, or within West Virginia as equipment is moved from site to site on the project. This project, which has not been the subject of an EIS process, will have devastating impacts on forest land in the Monongahela National Forest.

The PATH EIS should make extensive use of the TrAIL project to study invasive species impacts of transmission line construction in the same region as the proposed PATH project. Allegheny Energy is a paliner in PATH, so NPS and USFS officials can get a good picture of how well or how poorly Allegheny protects our forest lands during their construction.

The Big Two: Japanese Stiltgrass and Garlic Mustard

The West Virginia Department of Natural Resources classifies Japanese stiltgrass and garlic mustard among its "dirty dozen" of exotic invasive species in West Virginia. Both plants have seeding and growth habits that allow them to spread rapidly when even small patches are established in an area. Their ability to grow in a variety of conditions, including low light conditions of the mature forest floor, makes them a clear threat to forest floor ecosystems.

Many private land owners in West Virginia are involved in forest floor agriculture, growing ginseng, black cohosh and other commercial crops. The chemicals produced by the roots of both stiltgrass and garlic mustard, which poison or suppress competing species, are a direct threat to the livelihood of West Virginia forest farmers.

In Calhoun County, garlic mustard is beginning to be introduced by a construction company building a water line extension in the southern part of the county. I have spoken on several occasions with professional forester Russ Richardson who lives and works in Calhoun County. Richardson has extensive knowledge of forest land in central West Virginia. He has told me that although Japanese stiltgrass is now established in our local forests, he has never seen garlic mustard on the lands of local forest owners.

Fighting Invasives with Best Practices

Spread of invasive species can be limited and arrested by regular and thorough cleaning of construction equipment before it arrives at a job site, and before it leaves a site. Washing must be done consistently and with sufficient pressure to drive out seeds and plant materials from equipment crevices, tracks and tires. Washing must be done only in specified locations and drainage must be constructed so that waste water is drawn away from equipment but remains confined on site.

These best practices are not commonly applied on West Virginia timber operations or construction projects. Unless stringent regulation and enforcement are included in an EIS for the entire PATH line, the PATH construction project would spread Japanese stiltgrass and garlic mustard throughout some of the most productive mixed hardwood forests in the United States.

The Threat of Invasive Species Requires that an EIS Study Impacts of Construction Practices Along the Entire PATH

Confining studies of the impacts of invasive species, particularly Japanese stiltgrass and garlic mustard, to isolated areas where PATH would cross a few federally owned properties will have little or no impact on limiting the spread of invasive species in the Monongahela National Forest as a whole.

A comprehensive EIS for the entire PATH construction project would allow the NPS and USFS to create a model management plan for the prevention of the spread of invasive species in forest land. This model would set a clear, practical example for local timber companies and other construction projects throughout the region. Past practice has shown that leadership in these best practices is sorely lacking in West Virginia.

NPS and USFS should hold scoping meetings along the entire PATH line to solicit input from private forest land owners about their own experiences with invasive species and to gauge the regional impacts that these species have had on West Virginia forests.

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From: Keryn Newman 6 Ella Drive Shepherdstown, West Virginia 25443

Date: July 19, 2010

PATH's Effect on Park Visitors

Thomas Jefferson once said of the view from Harper's Ferry National Park, "it's worth a trip across the Atlantic". The Potomac Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH), if permitted, will not only degrade

Jefferson's view to "not worth a trip across the street", but impose many other undesirable and downright dangerous effects upon park visitors.

In addition to changing the view from Jefferson Rock, PATH will also permanently alter the views cape from the Appalachian Trail, the C & O Canal and the Monongahela National Forest, some of our most precious resources in both West Virginia and the tri-state area. The view will take on a more industrial look with new high-voltage transmission lines and towers, as well as their attendant 200 foot wide treeless rights-of-way and access roads, commanding the attention of visitors who seek relief from the industrial clutter prevalent in suburbia and an escape to a more natural environment where evidence of our ultra-modern existence isn't readily at hand. See attachments 1 & 2 for PATH photo simulations of expected viewscaapes after construction.

(<http://www.pathtransmission.com/docs/Filings/WestVirginia/Appendix%20E%20-%20LRE%20Welton%20Spring%20-%20Kemptown.pdf>)

New and expanded rights-of-way for PATH will increase access for trespassers and vandals onto park and forest property.

At Harper's Ferry National Park and the Appalachian Trail, PATH proposes to expand an existing 138kV right-of-way by 100-feet and add new metal towers for PATH's 765kV line and an underbuild of the existing 138kV lines, for a combined cleared right-of-way 400-feet in width. Due to the underbuild, the new towers would rise to a height of at least 160 feet (compared to the existing 80 foot 138kV wooden towers) and be highly visible from the Appalachian Trail. The expanded right-of-way would also be highly visible for miles.

At the C & O Canal, PATH proposes to add a new 200 foot cleared right-of-way adjacent to the existing 100 foot 138kV and 200 foot 500kV rights-of-way, creating a total cleared transmission "superhighway" of 500 feet. Existing towers average 80 and 100 feet and PATH's towers will be at least 130 feet tall and add to the visual eyesores on the Virginia side of the riverbank visible from the towpath.

In the Monongahela National Forest, PATH proposes the addition of a brand new 200-foot wide right-of-way with metal towers at least 130 feet tall and necessary access roads, imposing an industrial atmosphere into a previously natural forest environment.

During construction of PATH, visitors will experience construction noise, dust and disturbance, as well as temporary loss of use of portions of the parks and forests. Due to their design and use as through trails, the Appalachian Trail and C & O Canal will require closures or construction expense and the environmental disturbance of detours around construction activity.

High-voltage electric transmission lines can also be a source of harm to park and forest visitors. Electromagnetic Fields (EMF) are created underneath and surrounding transmission lines for appreciable distances and is measured in mG (milligauss). PATH documents state that the EMF expected underneath the new transmission lines will range anywhere between 79 - 156 mG. Measurement under the current 500kV Dominion Power and adjacent 138kV Allegheny Power transmission lines, which already cross the Appalachian Trail, Harper's Ferry National Park and the C & O Canal, as recorded in Summit Point, WV on August 13, 2009 by Field Management Services, Inc., were 227 mG. Field Management Services indicates in its report that according to the utility company, the lines were loaded at 40% capacity at the time of testing. See Attachment 3. (<http://boe.jeff.k12.wv.us/education/page/download.php?leinfo=UOpIzmfXOVNRkFzc21udFJwcnQucGRmOjo6L3d3dy9zU2hvb2xzL3NjL3JlbW90ZS9pbWFnZXMvZG9jbWdyLzhmaWxlnjM2Ny5wZGY=>)

PATH has not provided any estimates of the expected strength of the EMF produced by PATH's combination with the two existing transmission lines, which already create a high level of EMF in the two adjacent rights-of-way. Extensive scientific study has linked long-term exposure to EMF above 4 mG with various adverse health effects such as childhood leukemia, Alzheimer's, breast cancer and Lou Gehrig's disease, which would be unlikely to affect park visitors experiencing brief exposure while passing under and around PATH. However, brief exposure to EMF levels >16mG have also been linked to miscarriage, posing a serious threat to park visitors. See attachments 4 & 5 (<http://www.bruceLme/Fact.13.pdf> and <http://www.ehib.org/emfIRiskEyaluation/ExecSumm.pdf>)

High-voltage electric transmission lines also produce induced currents or voltage, which can affect metal objects and those passing underneath and in their vicinity. The C & O Canal is host to many cyclists who will be passing underneath PATH and other transmission lines on metal objects, subjecting them to risk of microshock. See attachments 6, 7 & 8 (<http://www.emfs.info/The+Science/highfields/Inducedcurrents/bicycles.htm> and <http://www.midtowngreenway.org/documents/electricschockstocyclistundertransmnslines.pdf> and <http://www.brucej.me/Fact.22.pdf>.) High-voltage transmission lines can interfere with implantable medical devices such as pacemakers, defibrillators, neurostimulators, cochlear implants and insulin pumps. See attachment 9 (<http://www.emfs.info/The+Science/highfields/Pacemakers/>)

Transmission lines emit corona ions into the air, which attach to tiny particles of carcinogenic air pollution and result in a cloud of charged aerosols in their vicinity and over four miles downwind. This increases park visitors' risk of respiratory illness, aggravated asthma and allergies. See attachment 10 (<http://www.brucej.me/Fact.24.pdf>)

Other effects on park visitors include:

? Transmission lines are also known to reduce bat populations in their immediate vicinity, which could increase the presence of nuisance insects in PATH's vicinity. ? The use of herbicides to keep PATH's right-of-way clear of vegetation can also have an effect on park visitors resulting from run-off and overspray from aerial application, even if PATH is prohibited from using herbicides on park property. ? Safety and reliability concerns - transmission lines and towers are subject to failure during extreme weather conditions such as tornados or ice storms, which could result in long-term closure of the park and/or forest while repairs are made.

Due to the many expected long-term hazards in the parks and forest created by PATH, it may be prudent for the NPS and NFS to post permanent warning signs for visitors approaching PATH's crossing of the area. NPS and NFS should also explore the question of liability in the case of injury to or death of a park visitor caused by PATH's crossing. since the owner of the transmission line is a limited liability corporation.

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In 1994, Executive Order 12398 directed every Federal agency to make environmental justice part of its mission. It stated: "Each Federal agency shall make achieving environmental justice part of its mission by identifying and addressing as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations and low-income populations."

The EPA defines Environmental Justice as: "the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations and policies. EPA has this goal for all communities and persons across this Nation. It will be achieved when everyone enjoys the same degree of protection from environmental and health hazards and equal access to the decision-making process to have a healthy environment in which to live, learn, and work.

The Potomac Transmission Highline Project (PATH) is a test of the 'fair treatment' in the EPA's

mission.

PATH will run from the John Amos coal-fired power plant in Winfield, West Virginia to a substation near Kemptown, Maryland.

On October 14, 2009 Christopher A. James provided expert testimony before the Virginia State Corporation Commission (VSCC) regarding consequences of building PATH. He testified that

"The PATH transmission line will increase generation by dirtier coal-fired power plants..."

This increase will have a ripple effect on the residents of coal country's health and environment. The impacts include environmental destruction of the landscape through Mountaintop Removal Mining and the increased health problems shown in the study, Relations between Health Indicators and Residential Proximity to Coal Mining in West Virginia, published in the American Journal of Public Health, April 2008. The higher rates of cardiopulmonary disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, hypertension, diabetes, lung and kidney disease are in addition to the increased mortality, and poverty rates as seen in the graphs below.

John Amos was built in the early 1970's and for decades was one of the top polluting plants in the country. Only recently were pollution controls or "scrubbers" installed at John Amos as a result of the largest environmental enforcement settlement in US history. The scrubbers will improve air quality but unfortunately have two repercussions which will be added to environmental burdens already experienced by the people of West Virginia. As reported in the New York Times "Toxic Waters Series" Oct. 2009- "Power plants are the nation's biggest producer of toxic waste, surpassing industries like plastic and paint manufacturing and chemical plants, according to a New York Times analysis of Environmental Protection Agency data. Much power plant waste once went into the sky, but because of toughened air pollution laws, it now often goes into lakes and rivers, or into landfills that have leaked into nearby groundwater, say regulators and environmentalists."

So while the air quality will improve over past levels, the water quality is sure to suffer. The current water quality is so toxic that the WV Dept. of Health and Human Resources fish consumption advisory for all West Virginia waters is a limit of 1-2 meals per month depending on the species.

The other consequence is best described by Pan Kasey of the State Journal in her May 8, 2008 article "Scrubbers to Clean John Amos Emissions" - "Another outcome of the national push to scrub is a shift in demand from more expensive lower sulfur central Appalachian coal to less expensive, higher sulfur northern Appalachian coal - or, in West Virginia, from southern to northern coal." The increased mining of northern coal will spread northward all of the previously mentioned ill effects that residents of southern WV coal mining areas contend with.

From John Amos PATH is proposed to run approx. 276 miles with 225 miles, or 82%, being in WV. These 225 miles will pass through 14 of WV's 55 counties, and result in over 6,000 acres of private land being seized. The 200 ft wide right-of-way will decrease property values, and permanently render timber land and valuable building locations unusable. Condemnation suits will result in homes being taken and the 160 ft tall towers will destroy the valuable scenic vistas that are the landscape of central WV. The land is a treasure to most of us in a state where jobs do not pay as well as other locations.

According to the US Census Bureau the state of WV repeatedly ranks 49th in median household income. On a county level it is no better for the 14 PATH counties. Calhoun County is among the 100 poorest counties in the United States and Work Force WV's 2009 annual wage ranking places the PATH counties at numbers, 3, 6, 7, 27, 32, 33, 34, 40, 41, 42, 44, 48, 49, and 57. Eleven of the fourteen fall in the bottom half with Tucker County, where PATH is proposed to pass through the Monongalia National Forest, being 55th.

PATH will not provide power to the residents of West Virginia, its end point is in Maryland, which ranks #1 in median household income, and will then feed power to the DC area and

population centers in the east, supplying many of the counties which are among 100 most affluent in the country. (See marked in red on map below right) West Virginia has abundant energy resources (See map below left) but this abundance has not translated into a healthy environment, population or economy.

Seeing these maps side by side showing what region has the energy, and what region has the wealth, it only takes a moment to realize that PATH will continue the historical laying waste of the West Virginia environment. This pillage has provided, and with PATH will continue providing, cheap dirty power to those most able pay for clean energy and best able to fight a dirty power plant in their own vicinity. In May of 2009 the Governors of ten eastern states sent a letter to the congressional leadership expressing " ... [their] concern about the significant risks posed by recent proposals regarding transmission that [they] believe could jeopardize [their] states' efforts to develop wind resources ... " and " ... would hinder [their] efforts to meet regional renewable energy goals ... "

The costs to build PATH will not fall entirely on the end users in the east and the PATH power companies. The FERC has guaranteed 100% recovery of costs incurred by PATH prior to operation, and a 14.3% Return on Equity. FERC has ordered this cost recovery based on the "postage-stamp" methodology, wherein all transmission service customers in a region pay a uniform rate per unit-of-service. This means that although WV rate payers will not use PATH power, we will be required to pay for it in our electricity rates.

For PATH, the citizens of West Virginia will bear 82% of the land loss, not including the additional land loss associated with the coal mining. We will see our environment changed permanently where PATH cuts a 200 ft. wide gash across our beautiful streams, meadows, mountains and hollows. We will incur almost 100% of the pollution and adverse health effects. And to add insult to injury, with their "postage-stamp" method of paying to build PATH we will pay month after month, year after year for wires we don't use and have no need for. The benefactors pay nothing in loss of land, almost nothing in environmental damage and go dollar for dollar with us as they crank up the A/C.

PATH is not what the EPA refers to as "fair treatment". PATH is not Environmental Justice. PATH is not justice in any form.

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To whom it may Concern,

The Potomac Appalachian Trail Club is a volunteer organization which maintains 240 miles of the Appalachian Trail in the mid-Atlantic Region as well as another 1000 miles of trail in that region. We maintain additional trails within Harpers Ferry National Historic Park and hiking trails within the C&O Canal National Historic Park. We have several concerns about the proposed Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH) route through and around these National Parks.

Our first concern is the actual crossing on the PATH over the Appalachian Trail. The route over or near VA/WV Route 9 would be an additional crossing and would be unacceptable to us because of impact to the vegetation, view shed and hiking experience. In an area with

significant impact of power line, pipe line and road crossing, another and new crossing of the trail is unwise and unacceptable to us. The other proposed crossing north of Route 9 is also a concern because it requires an additional right of way of 105 feet. This has a significant impact to the natural beauty of the area and to the ecosystem which is already impacted by rapid development in this area. We would site the recent crossing of the Appalachian Trail by the power line known as the TRAIL south of this area where no additional clearing was needed to add another power line.

We have further concerns about the impact to both Harpers Ferry and C&O National Historic Parks. Harpers Ferry will be impacted by a degradation of its view shed by these larger and wider towers. The C&O Canal will be degraded by having an additional 200 hundred feet of clearing over and around the park. We think this is too great of an impact to a narrow park which depends on its surroundings for visual impact.

We have further concerns about the impact of this line on the quality of the experience on these parks. First, these lines will carry power generated from increased coal fire transmission which will increase air pollution and decrease the view by decreasing air quality from many of the overlooks in all three parks. We are also concerned that the many viable alternatives have not been adequately explored. There are many proposals for other power generation facilities which are much cleaner and nearer the source of demand. These would make the need for additional power lines unnecessary. We would also like you to consider the report from Dominion Resources which gave four options concerning this power line, three of which proposed no additional power lines in this area.

We would finally like to emphasize certain quality of life concerns which are degraded by this large new addition to our infrastructure. We are experts at providing a natural and wilderness experience to our many users. The addition of this power line would degrade that experience by not only additional impact to the Appalachian Trail and the surrounding parks but by marring the landscape around these national treasures. All the parks mentioned are narrow in actual land maintained and depend on the surrounding landscape to enhance the visitor experience. All of these parks enhance the quality of life to the surrounding residents by providing recreation and protection of natural surroundings. All these aspect to the quality of life would be affected by this large and intrusive power line.

Thank you for your attention to this matter and we look forward to working with you as you proceed with this process.

Sincerely,

Lee Sheaffer President; Potomac Appalachian Trail Club

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From: Patience Wait 280 Leisure Way Shepherdstown, West Virginia 25443

Date: July 19, 2010

Re: PATH Environmental Impact Study scope should consider national security and homeland security risks

As currently envisioned, the Potomac Appalachian Transmission Highline will run approximately 275 miles, from St. Albans, WV, to Frederick County, Md. It would start next to the John Amos generation plant and terminate at the planned Kemptown electrical substation.

Much of the transmission line would pass through remote terrain without many access roads (other than those to be built in order to construct and maintain the line).

While the U.S. Department of Homeland Security has ultimate responsibility for the security of the electrical grid, including this proposed line, DHS has acknowledged the difficulty of providing physical security to this part of the national infrastructure. It has addressed this concern by assessing it as "low probability"¹. I would point out that ten years ago it would have seemed the stuff of science fiction, or a big-budget action movie, to imagine an attack on a transmission line; the events of Sept. 11, 2001, showed that terrorists have the imagination and dedication to launch such an attack, and that it does not take a lot of money or resources to do serious harm to the country.

PATH would represent an ideal target. The companies' plan to ship electricity to the Northeast via PATH means that if anything happened to the line, the most populous region of the country would be without power. Such an attack would harm the country's financial nerve center; economic activity along the Boston-New York-Philadelphia-Baltimore-Washington corridor; many federal departments, agencies, and regional offices; and numerous military² and National Guard facilities in those states. Because significant stretches of the line would be located in areas with sparse populations, there are few law enforcement resources available to monitor the physical threat. Similarly, the inaccessibility of much of the line would make it difficult to effect repairs quickly.

In the Mon Forest, such an attack would carry another significant risk: As the United States continues to undergo climate change, with the potential for long periods of drought and high heat, an attack on the transmission line would be likely to spark a major fire.

The proposed Kemptown electrical substation would itself be a high-value, high-profile target. A terrorist attack there would cripple not just the PATH line bringing in electricity for distribution, but all the planned transmission lines coming out. It would have the added benefit - to the terrorists - of potentially killing or injuring large numbers of civilians, since more than 1,300 homes, two elementary schools and three daycare center are located within a 1.5 mile radius. And the psychological value of such an attack, in a major Washington, D.C., suburb, also would be high. It wouldn't even be that difficult; the Frederick Municipal Airport is approximately 10 miles from the proposed site.

Finally, the risk of such an attack on the PATH transmission line demonstrates why we believe the National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service should be conducting the Environmental Impact Study along the length of the entire line. Nothing happens in a vacuum, and the ripple effects of an attack will have many unforeseen consequences, on federal and private properties alike.

Footnotes:

1. See GAO Report, "Transmission Lines: Issues Associated with High-Voltage Direct-Current Transmission Lines along Transportation Rights of Way," Feb. 1, 2008, <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d08347r.pdf>. While this report looked at HVDC lines being collocated with highways and rail lines, its conclusions about physical security are directly applicable to the PATH line. 2. See "Report of the Defense Science Board Task Force on DoD Energy Strategy: More Fight - Less Fuel," issued Feb. 2008, <http://www.acq.osd.mil/dsb/reports/ADA477619.pdf>. This report states, in part, "Military installations are almost completely dependent on a fragile and vulnerable commercial power grid, placing military and Homeland defense missions at unacceptable risk of extended outage."

[emphasis added]

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From: Patience Wait 280 Leisure Way Shepherdstown, West Virginia 25443

Date: July 19,2010

Re: PATH Environmental Impact Study scope should gauge impact on economic activity such as tourism

There may be no more important economic activity in Jefferson County, West Virginia, than tourism. The potential impact of the Potomac Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH) on this sector can't be overstated.

Harpers Ferry NHP is certainly at the forefront of Jefferson County's tourist destinations, but it is hardly the sole attraction. Within just a few miles of the park there is the Washington Heritage Trail, more than 70 homes and farms on the National Register of Historic Places, the geologically and historically significant Masonic Cave, and several designated historic districts - one of which, Summit Point, falls in the PATH construction zone.

On the social and cultural side, Jefferson County is the home for river activities, horse racing, gambling, the Contemporary American Theater Festival, and the Mountain Heritage Arts & Crafts Festival, to name just a few.

Tourism-related activities may be both the largest source of economic activity and the largest employment segment outside of government. In 2008, a consultant to the Jefferson County Commission stated that the National Parks Conservation Association estimates that the tourist economy in Jefferson County "produces \$506 million in direct revenues and supports 21 percent of the county's jobs."¹ While the current recession has had a negative impact on revenues and employment, this only magnifies the importance of travel and tourism to the county and the state.

PATH will devastate many of the historic sites; Jefferson County has identified at least 40 sites on the Historic Register that fall within a half-mile of the transmission line, a dozen of which lie in the 2,200-foot construction zone. Its proposed route across Blue Ridge Mountain - the highest elevation in Jefferson County - means it will be visible from almost anywhere in the county, both because of its height (schematics in the PATH application say towers can be 200 feet tall), and the width of the right-of-way where it runs parallel to the existing 500- and 138-kV lines (at least 350-400 feet wide, or wider than a football field is long!). Not exactly conducive to scenic vistas.

I'd like to call particular attention to one event, Freedom's Run, a five-distance set of races, including a marathon that passes through four national parks - Harpers Ferry, the C&O Canal, Antietam National Battlefield, and the Potomac Heritage Trail. The inaugural event in 2009 attracted several thousand participants. The construction of PATH may threaten the event, and it would cast a permanent pall over participants.

While the National Park Service presumably will evaluate the impact of PATH on Harpers Ferry NHP, it should also consider the effect the transmission line will have on all the tourism-related activities in the county. Visitors to Harpers Ferry are likely to come to Charles Town to see the courthouse (site of John Brown's trial), or visit the casino, or tour one or more of the historic Washington family homes, or drive to Shepherdstown.

Harpers Ferry will not be such an attractive destination for visitors if Jefferson County becomes a sacrifice zone for PATH, and the county as a whole will suffer.

Footnotes:

See "Jefferson County, West Virginia, Cultural Plan, February 2008," p. 7,
<http://www.ahajc.org/resources/documents/Cultural%20Plan%202008.pdf>

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From: Roger Eitelman 111 Foxhall Road Charles Town, WV 25414

Date: July 16,2010

RE: PATH Environmental Impact Statement scope should include consideration of impacts created by as yet unknown rerouting of the PATH Power lines.

The previously approved TrAIL power line project is sponsored by Allegheny Energy in West Virginia. Allegheny Energy is also a sponsor of the proposed PATH project. TrAIL is now under construction in West Virginia. TrAIL, a 500kV transmission line, originates in Pennsylvania, traverses West Virginia, and terminates in Virginia. While the PATH project will transmit 765kV, there are significant rerouting similarities between these projects that may require inclusion in the scope of the proposed environmental impact statement.

The design drawings provided to the public in both the TrAIL application and the PATH application describe a "preferred route" that serves as the centerline of a 2200 foot wide corridor. In each case the applicant sought to gain approval to place the power lines on the "preferred route" within the 2200 foot corridor for the full length of the project. In the TrAIL case, the West Virginia Public Service Commission (PSC) granted that approval and the applicant's use of the State's power of eminent domain to gain control of any needed land. During the TrAIL application process, two reroutes (relocations of the proposed power lines off the "preferred route") were requested. One was within the 2200 foot corridor and one extended 200 feet beyond the 2200 foot corridor. In the PSC order approving the TrAIL project, both requests were approved. In the PATH application two reroutes have already been proposed.

Since the TrAIL application was approved in West Virginia, twenty applications for rerouting have been made. Two reroutes were proposed to be made beyond the 2200 foot corridor. One reroute was proposed to extend 200 feet beyond the 2200 foot corridor. The other reroute known as the "Western Pocahontas Reroute" was proposed to be 16,400 feet long and at its extreme point be 1200 feet outside the 2200 foot corridor. All twenty reroutes were approved as

submitted by the PSC. Since the TrAIL and PATH projects have the same sponsorship, it is reasonable to expect the same behaviors from the sponsor in both cases. Indeed, both applications have two reroutes. It is noteworthy that the PATH application won't be decided until May 2011, giving more opportunity for reroute proposals. If PATH is approved, it is reasonable to conclude more reroute proposals will be made and approved, at least in West Virginia. A layman could easily conclude that the Karst geological situation in Jefferson County, West Virginia, may cause minor or significant reroute proposals and there is no reason to believe such proposals will be denied.

PATH is proposed to cross sections of the Monongahela National Forest, the Appalachian Trail, the Harpers Ferry National Park, and the C&O Canal National Park. Given the rerouting history discussed above and the enabling behavior of the West Virginia Public Service Commission, it seems very reasonable to expect that the PATH power lines may cross these national parks and forest in areas different than the "preferred route". It is possible that these lines could cross these national parks and forest completely outside the 2200 foot corridor.

The Environmental Impact Statement scope, due to the applicants historic propensity to "reroute," should study the entire Monongahela National Forest, several miles of the Appalachian Trail, all of Harpers Ferry National Park and several miles of the C&O Canal National Park regarding each criteria included in the study.

The enclosed attachments serve to authenticate the rerouting discussion above.

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From: Roger Eitelman 111 Foxhall Road Charles Town, WV 25414

Date: July 17,2010

Re: The PATH Environmental Impact Statement should include an erosion control study on all federal lands and the entire length of the PATH transmission line

The previously approved TrAIL power line project is sponsored by Alleghany Power in West Virginia. Alleghany Power is also a sponsor of the PATH project. TrAIL is now under construction in West Virginia and is a 500kV transmission line. While the PATH project will transmit 765kV the construction principles are similar and a review of the TrAIL construction project regarding erosion control may be a strong indicator of what may occur if the PATH project is built. It is this writer's view that based on the erosion control performance by the sponsors in the TrAIL project, erosion control must be a subject specifically required to be part of the proposed environmental impact statement. The TrAIL project under construction in West Virginia seems to blatantly AVOID promised erosion control efforts from clearly written, easily achieved and applicable West Virginia standards.

The reader is encouraged to consult the West Virginia Public Service Commission website - click on Case Information; click on Search-Case; and at Case Number enter 07-0508-E-CN. The final ordering approval (of TrAIL dated August 1, 2008 is enlightening. Beginning October 19,2009 the entries; include complaints that form the foundation for the recommendation of this

writer. An easier approach is to find on the web: <http://powerlines.potomacstewards.com> and read the material there.

In the attachments to this memorandum which are in the complaints previously mentioned, please find a picture of a sign on cleared land. This picture comes from the complaints mentioned above. The sign states that TrAIL is the sponsor of the clearing in that area. Further, a West Virginia storm water management permit is mentioned and the permit number listed. The land in that picture clearly is hilly with natural drainage swales. There are no visible storm water diversions from 3.18 of the West Virginia Best Management Practices for utility right of ways. The standards through 3.29 may well also apply. Clearly NONE of these standards have been applied to the site pictured. The lack of erosion control is troublesome since TrAIL (and PATH) are federally sponsored projects of the 2005 National Power Act. This law requires existing rate payors to pay all costs of the project (Plus a 14.3% profit), so there is no incentive to avoid the costs of erosion control. To the contrary, profit increases as costs increase for TrAIL and PATH. It is also particularly troubling that the Jackson and Kelly law firm, representing TrAIL (and represents PATH) responded to the complaints with one or more motions attempting to require the complainants to prove that the organization(s) responsible for the clearing in question were in fact associated with TrAIL. This may be what the Federal Government may expect to experience if PATH is allowed to be constructed on its Parks and in its forest.

There is one further noteworthy subject related to erosion control on TrAIL that will apply to PATH from this writer's knowledge. The TrAIL complainants met with John Auville, an attorney associated with the West Virginia Public Service Commission. The message this writer believes John gave the complainants was that nothing stated by the applicants in the TrAIL application held legal standing; that no testimony given by the applicant during the application process had legal standing; that only the Public Service Commission Final Order had legal standing. Further the Public Service Commission has no enforcement division so the complainants should get an attorney and pursue TrAIL in court.

This writer has multiple conclusions from the TrAIL experience for consideration by the Park Service and the USFS: 1) PATH construction will avoid erosion control measures on cleared land if possible; 2) The PATH legal team will tend to delay regulatory attempts to institute needed erosion controls on cleared land which may increase erosion damage. 3) While not part of this discussion, it appears that approved TrAIL right of way boundaries were ignored during clearing operations. Further, clearing methodologies utilized were apparently in violation of those required to the detriment of the land cleared. 4) The impact by PATH if erosion controls are not as expected implemented over the entire length of PATH, the negative impacts to many significant waterways in both the Mississippi River watershed and the Chesapeake Bay watershed are unacceptable creating the need to have the study include the full length of the proposed PATH power line.

In summary, erosion control should be a significant issue considered by the Environmental Impact Statement. The attached pictures of TrAIL construction show that required and promised erosion controls are lacking and more importantly that Category 1 clearing is used. The TrAIL sponsors, reportedly committed NOT to use that scorched earth clearing method in West Virginia.

Correspondence ID:	259	Project: 28827	Document: 34684
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Outside Organization:	STOPPATH WV, Inc. Unaffiliated Individual		
Received:	Jul,19,2010 00:00:00		
Correspondence Type:	Letter		
Correspondence:	Public Scoping Meetings Environmental Impact Statement for Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline		

To: Morgan McCosh Elmer, Project Manager NPS Denver Service Center - Planning 12795 W. Alameda Parkway P. O. Box 25287 Denver, Colorado 80225

From: Robin Huyett Thomas 165 Sesame Street Charles Town, West Virginia 25414

Date: July 19, 2010

Re: PATH Environmental Impact Study scope should consider water quality and stream impacts resulting from deforestation, destruction of riparian buffers at stream/river beds, warming, siltation, herbicides, aerial spraying.

The Potomac Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH) route currently runs 275 miles, from St. Albans, West Virginia, to Kemptown, Maryland. The route filed with the West Virginia Public Service Commission, the Virginia State Corporation Commission and the Maryland Public Service Commission will result in the crossing of various bodies of waters to include creeks, streams and rivers. These bodies of water will fall within the boundaries of federal land and outside the boundaries of federal land. In West Virginia alone, Path will cross a critical body of water, the Shenandoah River which eventually runs into the Chesapeake Bay Watershed.

Run off:

Impact to stream/river beds through deforestation, and loss of ground cover vegetation resulting in destruction of the riparian zone will affect the water quality of the affected body of water. "In an undisturbed forest, the mineral soil is protected by a litter layer and an organic layer. These two layers protect the soil by absorbing the impact of rain drops. These layers and the underlying soil in a forest are porous and highly permeable to rainfall. Typically, only the most severe rainfall and large hailstorm events will lead to overland flow in a forest." "Research shows riparian zones are instrumental in water quality improvement for both surface runoff and water flowing into streams through subsurface or groundwater flow".(l)

The importance of the riparian zone is understood by the federal government as seen in with the government program in Agriculture working with farmers to fence off and restore stream beds where livestock graze, thus protecting the riparian zone. Leaving native vegetation/ground cover intact and keeping the riparian zone mitigates erosion, warming, siltation, and pesticide contamination providing a high rate of removal of nitrate.

The construction of PATH adjacent to/over bodies of water will result in deforestation and loss of vegetative ground cover destroying the riparian buffer that filters runoff from the surrounding area into the body of water.

If construction practices of PATH follow current construction practices of TrAILCo, the sister project to PATH, deforestation, streambed damage and loss of vegetative ground cover at stream/river beds will occur. (See attached photographs of documented construction of TrAILCo, a sister project to PATH, in West Virginia).

It has also been established in the construction of TrAILCo, at least in West Virginia, once the Public Service Commission has approved the project, there is no means of oversight during construction and no recourse for impacted landowners monitoring the construction to alter the ongoing damaging practices. Below is a summary from a meeting of West Virginia citizens with staff of the Public Service Commission:

a. A few of us met with John Auville and Karen Short of the legal Division of the PSC and Jim Ellars of the Engineering Division on Friday. i. What we learned was somewhat shocking to all of us: 1. 1.) According to those that we met with, provisions written in the TrAIL application and testimony given under oath during the evidentiary hearing in the case by TrAILCo expert witnesses and others carry no weight unless they are specifically incorporated into an Order written by the PSC. As an example, even though TrAILCo/AE stated that there would be no

Class I clearing of rights-of-way in West Virginia, that provision was not incorporated as a direct statement in the TrAIL case Orders. TrAILCo documents also indicated that Class III clearing techniques would be undertaken at stream crossings. These provisions were not specifically incorporated into the Staff and CAD Joint Stipulations with TrAILCo which were incorporated into the Order. The CAD stipulation did say "TrAILCo will perform the minimum amount of clearing required for line construction ... ," a statement that is subject to interpretation and perhaps litigation.

2. 2.) The PSC does not have the staff to enforce its orders. Complainants should have the appropriate State or Federal Agencies investigate complaints of infractions of the permits that have been approved to construct the line.

3. 3.) Formal complaints to the PSC have been few (one or two) and far between. Those indirectly affected by construction of the TrAIL line with such issues as erosion, deterioration of water quality, and adverse visual effects seem to have little standing for being complainants.

Aerial Spraying: Herbicide Spray Drift

Herbicide drift can occur with any herbicide. "Herbicide spray drift is the movement of herbicide from the target area to areas where herbicide application was not intended. Herbicide drift generally is caused by movement of spray droplets or herbicide vapors. Herbicide spray drift may injure susceptible crops and could cause prohibited residues in the harvested crops. Spray drift also can damage shelterbelts, garden and ornamental plants, cause water pollution, and damage non-susceptible crops in a vulnerable growth stage." (2)

In the application to the West Virginia Public Service Commission (PSe), the Applicant, PATH Transmission has stated that aerial spraying will be used, once the transmission high lines are constructed, to control growth along the right of way (ROW). Herbicides will be used and applied by aerial spraying introducing new/more chemicals into the environment which will eventually find their way into the water ways along the 275 mile route of PATH. This will be compounded by the fact that where the proposed route runs parallel to existing high transmission lines, the amount of herbicides released into the environment will be increased. Herbicides will find their way into the waterways along with possibly damaging the riparian buffer one which serves to filter run off. The Applicant cannot prevent herbicide drift, drift will occur during aerial spraying. Herbicide drift is impacted by relative humidity and temperature, wind direction, wind velocity, air stability and equipment used.

We believe the National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service should conduct the Environmental Impact Study along the length of the entire line. Pollution and degradation of the water quality of our creeks, streams and rivers has no boundaries. Deforestation, destruction of riparian buffer zones and aerial spraying of herbicides will occur within and outside the Federal lands along the route filed for PATH. Pollutants entering bodies of water above federal lands will flow into the water passing through the federal lands impacting flora, fauna, fish, wildlife and endangered species.

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Outside Organization:	STOPPATH WV, Inc. Unaffiliated Individual		
Received:	Jul,19,2010 00:00:00		
Correspondence Type:	Letter		
Correspondence:	AIR QUALITY/CLIMATE CHANGE AND PATH		

Air pollution is the introduction of chemicals, particulate matter or biological materials that cause

harm or discomfort to humans or other living organisms, or damages the natural environment.

The Potomac Appalachian Transmission Highline Project (PATH) is a proposed 765kV line that will run 224 miles across 14 counties in West Virginia and end at a proposed new electric substation in Kemptown, Md.

PATH originates at the John Amos Electric Power plant near St. Albans West Virginia and is owned and operated by the American Electric Power Company (AEP). The PATH project is a joint venture of AEP and Allegheny Energy.

To consider the connection with air quality and the PATH line, it is important to look at the John Amos plant emissions data and to understand that the PATH project is being constructed to carry coal fired power to more lucrative markets on the east coast and beyond. The John Amos plant is considered by many to be one of the dirtiest and most polluting power plants on the East Coast.

See Emissions Data from Source Watch: Complete document attached.

AEP's John Amos plant is the largest coal burning plant in West Virginia and the tenth largest in the country. According to the Environmental Protection Agency, the plant is the largest polluter in the state and produces more than 15 million tons of air pollution each year.

Sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, and mercury emissions from West Virginia's power plants are responsible for poor air quality and impaired health of the people of Appalachia and New England.

Data from: Appalachian Center for the Economy and the Environment

The above information indicates that just completing an EIS on federal lands is not sufficient to determine the environmental impacts of the PATH line since air pollution knows no boundaries and will impact many other areas on the east coast.

Coal-burning power plants are a major industrial source of air pollution, which cause needless suffering among thousands of Americans with asthma, respiratory diseases and heart conditions. Fine-particle pollution from power plants is estimated to cause twenty-two thousand premature, avoidable deaths among U.S. citizens every year and tens of thousands of nonfatal heart attacks.

Data from: Plundering Appalachia the Tragedy of Mountaintop-Removal Coal Mining

If we look at the health statistics in West Virginia in 2009, our state was ranked 42nd. Listed under health challenges to overcome in the state are high levels of air pollution at 13.6 micrograms of fine particulate per cubic meter.

Data from: America's Health Ranking provided by United Health Foundation

Considering the poor air quality in West Virginia and the increased burning of coal to supply coal powered energy for PATH, the project could only do more harm to the health of our citizens and the state as a whole.

New Rules for Air Pollution

On July 6, 2010, the New York Times reported the Environmental Protection Agency was issuing new rules that would reduce emissions of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides by hundreds of thousands of tons a year and bring \$120 billion in annual health benefits. The new rules are geared to protect public health and cut dangerous emissions from coal fired power plants and are to be finalized next year. Frank O'Donnell of Clean Air watch states: "It's a step toward

taming the environmental beast known as the coal fired power plant. But it is only a first step, EPA still needs to move ahead with plans next year to limit power plant emissions of toxic mercury and other hazardous air pollutants." The article mentions that the new EPA rules do not address power plant emissions of carbon dioxide and many other pollutants that contribute to global warming.

See attached EPA rules

Coal's Climate Connection

Coal-burning power plants are also the single largest factor in America's contribution to global warming. According to government data, they annually emit more carbon dioxide (the key greenhouse gas linked to global climate change), than the entire U.S. transportation sector.

Data from: Plundering Appalachia the Tragedy of Mountaintop-Removal Coal Mining

With the federal push for renewable energy sources, new rules to cut emissions from coal fired powered plants and the reduction of use of fossil fuels, the PATH project is a huge investment (\$2.1 billion) not vested in a clean energy future.

In conclusion, the PATH project is essentially a partnership with the coal industry designed to perpetuate the dependence on coal fired power and its pollutant effect. The environmental impact of this project, despite revised EPA emissions rules, will be devastating to air quality and contributory to climate change.

Donna Printz, Martinsburg WV July 19,2010

Correspondence ID:	261	Project:	28827	Document:	34684
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Outside Organization:	STOPPATH WV, Inc. Unaffiliated Individual				
Received:	Jul,19,2010 00:00:00				
Correspondence Type:	Other				
Correspondence:	West Virginia Waterways Affected by PATH				

Barbour County, West Virginia is home to a total of 79 stream(s).

Braxton County, West Virginia is home to a total of 238 stream(s).

Calhoun County, West Virginia is home to a total of 153 stream(s).

Grant County, West Virginia is home to a total of 63 stream(s).

Hampshire County, West Virginia is home to a total of 77 stream(s).

Hardy County, West Virginia is home to a total of 64 stream(s).

Jefferson County, West Virginia is home to a total of 19 stream(s).

Kanawha County, West Virginia is home to a total of 401 stream(s).

Lewis County, West Virginia is home to a total of 173 stream(s).

Putnam County, West Virginia is home to a total of 111 stream(s).

Roane County, West Virginia is home to a total of 251 stream(s).

Tucker County, West Virginia is home to a total of 146 stream(s).

Upshur County, West Virginia is home to a total of 133 stream(s).

Correspondence ID: 262 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Outside Organization: STOPPATH WV, Inc. Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Other
Correspondence: List of Rare, Threatened and Endangered Animals and Plants West Virginia Natural Heritage Program February 2007

List gives NAME, COMMON NAME, SRANK, GRANK, and FEDERAL

Correspondence ID: 263 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

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Correspondence ID: 265 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Correspondence ID: 266 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Correspondence ID: 267 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Correspondence ID: 269 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

We need to be smarter!!!!!!!

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Sincerely,

Ms. Linda Redding PO Box 784 La Plata, MD 20646

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Correspondence ID: 272 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Correspondence ID: 275 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Correspondence ID: 276 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Correspondence ID: 277 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Correspondence ID: 278 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Correspondence ID: 279 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Correspondence Type: E-mail
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Correspondence ID: 280 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Correspondence ID: 285 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Sincerely,

Dr. Sandra Smith-Gill 8388 Buckeye Ct Frederick, MD 21702-9465 (301) 668-9698

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Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Have you seen the "Lord of the Rings" films? If so, picture the bleak, ruined landscape of Mordor. The longer we continue to rely on fossil fuels, the closer we come to turning huge sections of the U.S. into Mordor West. And, as is usual in our corrupt plutocracy, the poorest Americans will have no choice but to live there and breathe in the foul fumes every day of their abbreviated lifetimes. In spite of what the inhumane, self-interested GOP believes, we MUST commit to a clean-energy future before it's too late! Opponents of clean energy are nothing less than would-be Terracides.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Sincerely,

Mr. James Snively 13522 John Kline Rd Smithsburg, MD 21783-9111

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Correspondence ID: 289 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Correspondence ID: 290 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

PLEASE for the sake of my kids and children (and adults) everywhere take climate change much more seriously than you currently seem to be doing. So far this calendar year alone we've had the warmest March, April and May (worldwide) on record - just check the NOAA records. Please do not invest in energy measures that will perpetuate or even worsen our polluted air.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Sincerely,

Mr. Peter Stegehuis 407 Lincoln Ave Takoma Park, MD 20912-5419

Correspondence ID:	291	Project:	28827	Document:	34684
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Email:	-				
Outside Organization:	Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual				
Received:	Jul,13,2010 00:00:00				
Correspondence Type:	E-mail				
Correspondence:	Jul 13, 2010				

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Consider the consequences of avoiding alternative renewable fuel sources. The innovation and development of alternative fuel sources will protect the environment and create more jobs.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines,

or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Sincerely,

Mr. James Stewart PO Box 563 Hebron, MD 21830-0563 (443) 783-1521

Correspondence ID: 292 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Strauss, Mary
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
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Correspondence Type: E-mail
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Correspondence ID: 293 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Thomas, Carter
Address: 2134 Dorchester Hall College Park, MD 20742-9107
USA
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
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Correspondence ID: 294 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Address: 3330 N Leisure World Blvd
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Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 295 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Trusz, Eleanor
Address: 4000 Virginia PI Bethesda, MD 20816-2632
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 296 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
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Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 297 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Via, Sara

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USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

This is NOT the time to facilitate the increased use of dirty coal in MD! If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Sincerely,

Dr. Sara Via 4811 Manor Ln Ellicott City, MD 21042-6119 (410) 262-3130

Correspondence ID: 298 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Vice, Daniel
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
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Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 299 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 300 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Walls-Thumma, Dawn
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USA
Email: -

Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If ever we've needed to move away from dirty fossil fuels, that time is now. Continuing to permit-even encourage--these outdated and destructive technologies is no longer acceptable. I hope you will consider the full impact of continuing our destructive habits, especially now, when the time is ripe to make the change to sustainable energy.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Sincerely,

Ms. Dawn Walls-Thumma 2613 Bert Fowler Rd Manchester, MD 21102-1807

Correspondence ID: 301 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Walsh, Mary Ellen
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Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
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Correspondence ID: 302 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Waterworth, Rebecca
Address: 3850 Mount Vernon Ave Riverside, CA 92507-4867
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 303 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Williams, Juliana
Address: 4800 College Ave College Park, MD 20740-3509
USA
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 304 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Wilson, Catherine
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USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 305 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Wojtalik, Alan
Address: 3723 Green Oak Ct Baltimore, MD 21234-4258
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 306 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Wonderlin, David
Address: 5121 Grand Valley Rd Westminster, MD 21158-1443
USA
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 307 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Wood, Peter
Address: 8003 Eastern Ave Silver Spring, MD 20910-3103
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 308 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Bosch, Henry
Address: 1406 Hubner Ave Baltimore, MD 21228-4327
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspon 309 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
dence ID:
Name: -
Address: - WV
USA
Email: pwaitster@gmail.com
Outside
Organizati
on: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,08,2010 00:00:00
Correspon Web Form
dence

Type:
Correspondence:

To Morgan Elmer and the many other NPS and USFS representatives I met during the scoping meetings in July -

I promised to submit additional information on a range of topics, including:

(1) Alternatives to the PATH proposal; (2) Rationale for the EIS to address the full length of the PATH line; (3) Abuse of the state regulatory process, resulting in denial of participation by affected citizens.

(There are others, but that will do for this comment).

(1) ALTERNATIVES TO THE PATH PROPOSAL

At the first scoping meeting in Harpers Ferry, WV, included in the notebook of prepared statements was a PowerPoint presentation by Dominion Energy that laid out the case for three alternatives to the PATH line (no-build; build one section and upgrade existing lines; build another section and upgrade existing lines).

I was not then aware, but I am now, that another company - Northeast Transmission Development LLC - has approached PJM, the regional transmission organization, and proposed a completely different project that "addresses what we now understand to be PJM's goals. ... [I]t is Northeast Transmission's goal to provide PJM with the best project from a relative cost and benefit standpoint to meet the identified transmission needs. ...

"The revised Liberty Transmission Proposal will be a substantially lower cost solution - on the order of several hundred million dollars - than the similarly effective transmission alternatives being considered. The revised Liberty Transmission Proposal will involve approximately the same length of new transmission line as PATH; however, it will be single circuit 500 kV as compared to 765 kV. In addition, there will not be a need for new 765 kV substations or other equipment (e.g. transformers)."

The Northeast Transmission alternative would not require ANY crossing of the Appalachian Trail, C&O Canal, or Monongahela National Forest. It would be significantly cheaper to build, and could be built in phases, rather than all at once. And, as indicated in the language I quote above, the proposed Kemptown electrical substation in Frederick County, Md., wouldn't be needed!

Here is the link to their proposal; please consider this when evaluating alternatives.
<http://www.pjm.com/~media/committees-groups/committees/teac/20100714/20100714-revised-liberty-project-proposal.ashx>

Additionally, while PJM has for the most part been foursquare behind the PATH proposal, there are signs the RTO may be reconsidering. In its latest newsletter, PJM stated: "[A]dditional analysis is underway on proposed alternatives to PATH."

You can read the newsletter here: <http://insidelines.pjm.com/html/2010/inside-lines-august.html#highlights2>

Please note that we are bringing these differences of opinion regarding the best way to address alleged potential reliability issues to your attention. (I say alleged because in the Virginia State Corporation Commission application process last year, the PATH companies withdrew their application after state-hired experts dismantled their claims of need. The SCC docket does not permit a direct link to the testimony, so I am providing a link to a blog which re-posted the testimony as PDFs: <http://calhounpowerline.wordpress.com/2009/12/10/more-information-from-independent-experts-in-east-virginia/>.)

Also, as I told several representatives at the scoping meetings, the EIS should invest in considerable analysis of the "no-build" alternative, in part because the companies have been less than accurate in developing their "need" forecasts, and in part because their own business conduct outside the PATH

process shows how much demand is falling.

AEP is reducing its workforce because electricity demand has fallen so much:
<http://online.wsj.com/article/BT-CO-20100730-711445.html>.

Note that the company is cutting 11.5% of its workforce, more than the 10% it initially targeted when the reductions were announced in April (<http://www.wvgazette.com/News/201004140915>). At that time, please note the company spokesperson said, "There are signs of recovery, but it could take several years to get back to the electric demand that we saw before the recession."

And in June AEP announced it was taking 10 small coal-fired generation plants offline for most of the year (<http://wvgazette.com/News/201006010275>) because of the drop in demand.

(2) THE EIS SHOULD EVALUATE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF ENTIRE LINE

Many of the arguments we presented during the scoping meetings revolved around this issue. NPS personnel said more than once that the agency doesn't have the authority to examine the whole line's impact.

But I have learned since then that when the Jackson's Ferry transmission line was proposed (southwest Virginia and southeast West Virginia), the USFS conducted an EIS on the entire length of that line, even though only about 12 miles of the 115-mile project ran through Forest Service lands:

"The total length of the electric transmission line originally proposed by the AEP was approximately 115 miles with approximately 12 miles crossing the George Washington and Jefferson National Forests. In preparing the draft environmental impact statement, the federal agencies identified a study area in which alternatives to the proposed action were developed. The study area included land located in the Virginia counties of Botetourt, Roanoke, Craig, Montgomery, Pulaski, Bland and Giles and the West Virginia counties of Monroe, Summers, Mercer and Wyoming."

Here is a link to a summary of the EIS: <http://www.govpulse.us/entries/2001/08/06/01-19555/american-electric-power-formerly-appalachian-power-company-transmission-line-construction-jackson-s>

I argue that the precedent is established that the NPS and USFS MUST consider the environmental impact of the entire line.

(3) ABUSE OF STATE REGULATORY PROCESS TO DENY DUE PROCESS TO AFFECTED CITIZENS

In March 2009, the West Virginia Public Service Commission provided a copy of its regulations regarding how to become an intervenor (see: <http://calhounpowerline.wordpress.com/2009/03/30/psc-rules-for-intervenors/>).

Note that in its regulations, the PSC states, "12.6.a. Any person having a legal interest in the subject matter of any hearing or investigation pending before the Commission may petition or move orally for leave to intervene in such proceeding prior to or at the time it is called for hearing, but not thereafter except for good cause shown."

I wish this comment system allowed bolding because the key phrase here is "prior to or at the time it is called for hearing."

The PATH application hearing currently is scheduled for January 2011 - yet the PSC CLOSED the intervenor period in July 2009! <http://calhounpowerline.wordpress.com/2009/06/24/deadline-for-intervenors-monday-july-13/>

When that order closing the doors on intervenors was issued (June 24, 2009), the filing period for intervenors was to close on July 13, 2009. Numerous would-be intervenors were denied status after

that date, even if they were going to be directly affected, even if they had valid reasons for missing the July 13 deadline, and even if they mailed their requests before the deadline but the mail wasn't delivered until after the deadline.

And the evidentiary hearings at that time were scheduled for October 2009 - so the PSC shut out potential citizen intervenors for three months!

The PSC ordered the application be "tolled" (delayed) in November 2009 (<http://calhounpowerline.wordpress.com/2009/11/24/wv-psc-orders-tolling-of-path-case-for-247-days/>).

A motion was filed with the commission in March 2010 asking that the process be re-opened for 30 days to allow new intervenors to join the case. At that time, a specific citizen also filed a request to be allowed to join as an intervenor:

"On March 30, 2010, Mr. Franklin R. Mitchell filed a petition to intervene stating that (i) he lives within one mile of the propose route, (ii) the proposed line will reduce the value of his property, (iii) he already has other utilities running through his property, and (iv) he does not subscribe to the local paper and thus did not see the published intervention notice."

In April, the PSC denied the motion (<http://www.psc.state.wv.us/scripts/WebDocket/ViewDocument.cfm?CaseActivityID=294037&NotType=%27servicelist%27&CaseServiceListID=25810>).

So the evidentiary hearings in the PATH case are now slated to begin in January 2011, yet citizens who wish to join in the legal process have been denied access since July 2009 - a full 18 months!

I offer this as evidence that the state regulatory body is failing to protect the citizens of West Virginia, and again ask that the National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service recognize that the federal agencies are the only avenue for many, many residents to even seek environmental justice!

IN CONCLUSION (for now), I respectfully argue that the EIS should be conducted on the entire length of the line, and that it include a truly rigorous consideration of alternatives, including no-build.

Correspondence ID: 310 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: -
Address: - WV
USA
Email: rvandernoot@frontiernet.net
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,09,2010 12:14:04
Correspondence Type: Web Form
Correspondence: I have reviewed the PATH project proposal to cross National Forest and Park lands. At this time my preferred alternative is the "No action" alternative. I do not think that the Forest and Parks should be wittled away by ROW's or other single use projects. Once the land is impacted we cannot return it to it's original condition except at great expense and the land is lost to future generations. I believe the Forest and Parks should be kept in as prestine condition as possible. Sometimes the shortest and least expensive route isn't the best alternative. I would be in favor of using existing ROW's but no new ones, and the development of utility corridors outside of Forest and Park land.

Correspondence ID: 311 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,16,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 312 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Arnold, Cynthia
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
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Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 313 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Baylin, Michael
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USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,15,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 15, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

PRESERVE....THE WONDERFUL ENVIRONMENT AND QUALITY OF LIFE

WE....HAVE BEEN....PRIVILEGED..TO..EXPERIENCE....PLEASE DENY A PERMIT TO BUILD PATH

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 314 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
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Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 315 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
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Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 316 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Carlson, Ronald
Address: 7000 Saint Annes Ave Lanham, MD 20706-3470
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Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,15,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 317 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Clemet, W.F.
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Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,15,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 318 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Crisp, Jennifer
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USA
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,16,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 319 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Damen, Jessica
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Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,16,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 320 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Danton, Mary Jo
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USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,17,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 17, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

Why spend 2 billion dollars on PATH to keep us stuck with dirty fossil fuels?! We should use that money to fund alternative energy projects. We must increase the amount and type of clean energy choices we have - for the 21st century! We must transition away from fossil fuels - that will run out and that drive climate change - to new clean energy sources. This is the time to act!

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 321 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Davis, Feather
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USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul, 15, 2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 15, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

My father and his ancestors lived in West Virginia. I remember seeing my grandmother's birthplace surrounded by strip mining. The cemetery where my Revolutionary war ancestor is buried overlooks what was once beautiful mountains, until the tops were removed and the valleys and streams destroyed. Coal and its' destructive by-products have and continue to destroy our air and our waters.

PLEASE emphasize alternatives to the ongoing and increased use of "King Coal." I have not seen any evidence that coal can ever be made "clean."

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives

such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 322 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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USA
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
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Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 323 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Denk, Jerome
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USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,16,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 324 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Diamante, Donna
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USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,16,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 16, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project. You cannot replace a mountain top or a clear mountain stream. It is folly to continue to despoil the land and poison the air by the mining and burning of coal. The 2 billion dollars should be dedicated to clean, renewable energy,

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 325 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Dussault, Jeanne
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
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Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 326 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Eckard, Lewis
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USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,18,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 327 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Elmlinger, Anne
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Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,16,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 328 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Furst, Tim
Address: PO Box 298 Braddock Heights, MD 21714-0298
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,17,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 329 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hill, Larry
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USA
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,17,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 330 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hill, LJ
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,17,2010 00:00:00
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Correspondence ID: 331 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hill, Michael
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Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,16,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
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Correspondence ID: 332 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hutchins, James
Address: 249 Waxter Way Baltimore, MD 21217-4142
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Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,17,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 333 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Johnson, Joseph
Address: 208 T St NE
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Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,15,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 334 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kaplowitz, Richard
Address: 7056 Catalpa Rd Frederick, MD 21703-7134
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,15,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 335 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kim, Hellen
Address: 2002 Baltimore Rd
Apt B23 Rockville, MD 20851-1208
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,17,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 336 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kirkness, Anna
Address: 3413 Dillon St Baltimore, MD 21224-5125
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,17,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 337 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Leach, Lucinda

Address: 7203 Holly Ave Takoma Park, MD 20912-4223
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,17,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 17, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

The recent oil spill to teach us that disrupting the Earth in drastic ways, such as blowing off the tops of mountains and filling in waterways with the rubble, is enormously dangerous. Please follow a cleaner and safer path!

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 338 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Leake, Doris
Address: 5 Days End Ct Baltimore, MD 21237-2100
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,17,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 339 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Lepage, Colette
Address: 9059 Baltimore St Savage, MD 20763-9649
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,15,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 340 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: ODonoghue, Colleen
Address: 204 S Wolfe St Baltimore, MD 21231-2621
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,18,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 341 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Patlen, Laurence
Address: 10500 Rockville Pike
Unit 417 North Bethesda, MD 20852-3337
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,15,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 342 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Plitnik, Gail
Address: 17217 Mount Savage Rd NW Frostburg, MD 21532-3023
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,16,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 343 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Ragen, Bill
Address: 9214 Columbia Blvd Silver Spring, MD 20910-1722
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,15,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 344 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Sanders, Kenneth
Address: 11850 Weller Hill Dr Monrovia, MD 21770-9452
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,16,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 16, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH Project is permitted, the proposed PATH extra high voltage transmission lines and 40+ acre substations will have a terrible effect on public health, safety, and security as well as

our energy future and our environment.

Expert testimony already provided on PATH to the public service commissions in West Virginia, Virginia, and Maryland clearly identify increased risks to public health, public safety, and public security, especially where resident families live near the proposed extra high voltage power transmission lines and near the proposed substations. The PATH Project would foreclose on healthier, safer, and more secure energy options involving wind and solar energy. The PATH Project would destroy thousands of acres of the environment with 300+ miles of transmission lines from West Virginia, through Virginia, to Maryland and later across Maryland to New Jersey only to find it was not necessary nor desirable to rely on remote dirty coal-fired plants in West Virginia when clean wind and solar energy already is locally available in New Jersey and the whole Mid Atlantic coast according to the U.S. Department of Energy.

The two billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked into dirty coal for many years to come and would pre-empt the development and installation of clean energy from wind and solar. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from dirty coal pollution to clean healthy energy, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project, which runs counter to current state initiatives.

Please make don't make the wrong decision.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 345 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Scott, Kim
Address: 2813 Linwood Ave Baltimore, MD 21234-5630
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,17,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 346 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Skinner, Charles
Address: 606 Stoneleigh Rd Baltimore, MD 21212-1645
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,16,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 16, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

Importing coal-generated power is a bad investment. We already have bad air in part from coal

plant emissions drifting eastward, PATH will only add to that problem. Investing in renewable sources will add American jobs, improve environmental quality and lead us toward a sustainable future.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 347 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Stewart, Harriet
Address: 2708 Old Barnaby Rd Temple Hills, MD 20748-5834
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,15,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 348 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Wagner, Deborah
Address: 198 Market St Brookeville, MD 20833-2522
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,16,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 16, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

We need to move toward a more localized energy system in this country, one that minimizes distances and voltage drops, and takes advantage of the energy available in each locality. It can be done, even though it differs from the mega-corporate model we have been using. Save the \$2billion, and use it to seed local projects for local populations.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 349 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Woltereck, Jane
Address: 13600 Royal Crest Rd Phoenix, MD 21131-1526

USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,17,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 350 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Buitenkant, Abigail
Address: Westelijk Halfgrond 137 Amstelveen, MD 20910
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,30,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 351 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Cummings, Anita
Address: 9196 Carriage House Ln Columbia, MD 21045-4077
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,30,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 352 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Sconyers, Jim
Address: 1049 Feather Road Terra Alta, WV 26764
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,29,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 353 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Roark, Alison
Address: 4942 Tall Oaks Dr Monrovia, MD 21770-9316
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,29,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 29, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil

fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

I also fear for the health and safety of all species (including humans) living in the path of the proposed project. Disturbing the health of the local ecosystem to propagate dirty fuel consumption is downright irresponsible and unethical, and I am appalled (as a new homeowner in the Monrovia, MD area) that this project has gained whatever traction it currently has. I now live within half a mile of the proposed substation and worry about the health implications of the substation as well as the negative effects on the local ecosystem.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Sincerely, Dr. Alison Roark 4942 Tall Oaks Dr Monrovia, MD 21770-9316

Correspondence ID: 354 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kohles, April
Address: 3273 Arundel On The Bay Rd Annapolis, MD 21403-4672
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,29,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 355 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Waidler, Beverly
Address: 7036 Wick Ln Derwood, MD 20855-1963
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,29,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 356 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Breeden, Ben
Address: PO Box 231 Cumberland, MD 21501-0231
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,29,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 357 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Clarke, James
Address: 1916 Dundee Rd Rockville, MD 20850-3135
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,28,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 358 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Desmond, Angela
Address: 12041 Belvedere Rd Hagerstown, MD 21742-4210

USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,28,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 359 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Huntsman, Barbara
Address: 57 Huntsman Ln Conowingo, MD 21918-1204
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,28,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 360 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hackley, Mary
Address: 420 Gingerbread Dr Westminster, MD 21157-7269
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,28,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 361 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hackley, Mary
Address: 420 Gingerbread Dr Westminster, MD 21157-7269
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,28,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 362 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hackley, Mary
Address: 420 Gingerbread Dr Westminster, MD 21157-7269
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,28,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 363 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Lidard, Timothy
Address: 3407 Pinewood Ave Baltimore, MD 21206-1627
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,28,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 364 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Thomas, Chip
Address: 1219 E Henry Ave # 1219 Tampa, FL 33604-6825
USA
Email: -

Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,28,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 365 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Akins, John
Address: 4606 Cooper Ln Bethesda, MD 20816-1708
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,27,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 366 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Siebert, Cherie
Address: 4219 Madison St Hyattsville, MD 20781-1654
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,27,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 367 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Alexander, Charles
Address: PO Box 4752 Lutherville, MD 21094-4752
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,27,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type:
Correspondence: Jul 27, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

We should, at this time, be doing all we can to transition into a greener, cleaner energy economy. As I understand the situation, most of the industrialized world is much farther along than we are toward a clean energy future. I have read that only China (a nation Americans often deride as backward) and the U.S. derive appx. 40 %of their energy from burning coal. It's time we reverse this trend and join the rest of the developed world.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives

such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 368 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Diehl, Andrew
Address: 22 Tigreff Ct Baltimore, MD 21234-1444
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,27,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type:
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 369 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Mac Donald, Cynthia
Address: 6012 Cobalt Rd Bethesda, MD 20816-1102
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 370 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Sendejo, Lynne
Address: 11601 Elkin St Apt 204 Wheaton, MD 20902-2857
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 371 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Moloney, Craig
Address: 520 Anderson Ave Rockville, MD 20850-2101
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 372 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Krahlung, Debi
Address: 5800 River Rd Bryans Road, MD 20616-3108
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 373 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Martin, Michael
Address: 699 McKinneytown Rd Elkton , MD 21921-7403
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail

Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 374 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Callaghan, Catherine
Address: 211 Lakeside Dr Apt 202 Greenbelt, MD 20770-291
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 375 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Allen, Gary
Address: 192 Duke Of Gloucester St
Ste 2 Annapolis, MD 21401-2524
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a substantial effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Maryland and the nation will never decrease reliance on coal and other traditional fossil fuels unless All the impacts are considered and the subsidies removed for their use. Personally I think clean coal is an oxymoron.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 376 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Summers, Peggy
Address: 110 Prince George St Annapolis, MD 21401-1704
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 377 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Webb, Susan
Address: 6 E Collins Cir Finksburg, MD 21048-1853
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 378 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Egerton, Ann
Address: 3 Warren Lodge Ct Cockeysville, MD 21030-2519
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 379 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Singer, Beth
Address: 1191 Doctor Jack Rd Silver Spring, MD 20902-3115
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 380 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Morrow, William
Address: 1191 Doctor Jack Rd Conowingo, MD 21918-1754
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please think about the future for our children and generations to come. There are alternative fuels out there. We just have to do it, like Europe (for example Germany) is doing it. They use a

lot of Wind Power which was unthinkable 10 years ago. Please act responsible when you have the PATH project in front of you. We are all counting on it.

Thank you for your time and concern.

With many Regards

William Morrow and Wife

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 381 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Mcclennen, Tim
Address: 60 College Ave Annapolis, MD 21401-1687
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Furthermore, importing energy into our state from a neighboring state denies the possibility of the creation of new energy and green sector jobs for Maryland residents. No state was spared from the economic meltdown, and as Marylanders we need to act to create and keep jobs within our state.

Instead of building a new transmission line, we need to build new clean power plants within our own state which can power our cities and employ local residents.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 382 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Wasserman, Martin
Address: 13200 Triadelphia Rd Ellicott City, MD 21042-1143

USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 383 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Comisiak, Stanley
Address: 701 Laurel Ave Laurel, MD 20707-4021
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 384 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hoffman, Steven
Address: 8528 Park Heights Ave Baltimore, MD 21208-1717
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 385 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Williams, Nancy
Address: 53 Lomax Lane Elkview, WV 25071
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 386 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hauer, Emily
Address: 254 Carroll Pkwy Frederick, MD 21701-4914
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 387 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Newman, Keryn
Address: 6 Ella Dr Shepherdstown, WV 25443-4165
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 388 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: DeGuzman, Anne
Address: 3640 Sprigg St S Frederick, MD 21704-7897
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will exert a heavy toll on our energy future, keeping us locked to dirty coal for the distant future. The \$2 billion dollar project will also be disastrous for the residents of nearby Kemptown, MD, where the largest substation in the U.S. will be located. This substation, right in the middle of a highly populated area, is to be the terminus for PATH. This makes no sense whatsoever.

The upshot is that the PATH project will adversely affect tens of thousands of humans and animals, not to mention the environment--of which parklands certainly are a part. PLEASE, please reconsider allowing the PATH lines to be built through precious national and state parklands. In 2010 we should be able to do much better than continuing to build projects that rely on dirty coal (and really, there is no such thing as "clean coal").

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 389 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Christopher, Lucy
Address: 2813 Greenway Dr Ellicott City, MD 21042-2524
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 390 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Johnson, Elaine
Address: 15604 Wembrough St Silver Spring, MD 20905-4059
USA
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 391 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Wilson, Marguerote
Address: 4426 Teen Barnes Rd Jefferson, MD 21755-8419
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 392 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Truman, Betty
Address: 623 Northcliffe Dr Rockville, MD 20850-3025
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: E-mail

Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Now is the time to change "business as usual" PLEASE start us in the right direction to renewable energy!

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 393 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Feldman, Suzanne
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Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: E-mail

Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 394 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Hedlund, Carel
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Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: E-mail

Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 395 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Wertheimer, Jennifer
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Apt 2R Baltimore, MD 21231-3465
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 396 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Saalfield, Samantha
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Apt B Sparks Glencoe, MD 21152-9214
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 397 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Harper, Kevin
Address: 10904 Sir Paul Pl Clinton, MD 20735-9606
USA
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 398 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Brady, Cheri
Address: 7715 Locust Pl Port Tobacco, MD 20677-2043
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 399 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Tucker, Harlan
Address: 3100 Teton Ln Bowie, MD 20715-2020
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 400 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Price, Heather
Address: 18 Ridge Rd Unit P Greenbelt, MD 20770-2967
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
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Correspondence ID: 401 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: May, Pam
Address: 1004 Hidden Moss Dr Hunt Valley, MD 21030-5411
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 402 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Willoughby, Steve
Address: 725 Elwood Ave Easton, MD 21601-3316
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 403 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Lester, Laura
Address: 7218 Garland Ave Silver Spring, MD 20912-6402
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 404 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Levantine, Paulette
Address: 113 Gardner Dr Annapolis, MD 21403-3723
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

It is time to move AWAY from fossil fuels, in a big way!

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 405 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Howley, Bill
Address: PO Box 3 Chloe, MD 25235-0003
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 406 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Bailey, Shirley
Address: 4508 James Andrews Rd Hurlock, MD 21643-3738
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 407 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gibbons, Brian
Address: 9133 Edmonston Ter Apt 304 Greenbelt, MD 20770-4568
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 408 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Barbieri, Kristine
Address: 9616 Rocksparkle Row Columbia, MD 21045-4337
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 409 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Atchison, Karen
Address: 9908 Barstow Ct Potomac, MD 20854-2001
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 410 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Crim, Haley
Address: 17613 Norwood Rd Sandy Spring, MD 20860-1304
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: E-mail

Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 411 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: -
Address: - MD
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,11,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Web Form
Correspondence: Date: August 9, 2010 Sent via e-mail and surface mail

To: Morgan Elmer, Project Manager, Denver Service Center, Planning, P.O. Box 25287, Denver, Co 80225 From: Stanley and Karen Baker, 2765 Lynn Street, Frederick, MD 21704 Regarding: Federal Register Notice /Vol. 75. No. 116 dated Thursday June 17, 2010: Department of the Interior, National Park Service and Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service. Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH) Environmental Impact Statement, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Appalachian National Scenic Trail, Potomac Heritage national Scenic Trail, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, and Monongahela National Forest, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

Enclosed please find the written comments from Stanley and Karen Baker on the above Federal Register notice. If you have any questions we may be contacted at 301 874-0176 or kbcbab@aol.com.

Karen Baker Stanley Baker /s/ /s/

"Our Outdoors is an ageless beauty."

-Governor Joe Manchin III of West Virginia at Harpers Ferry dedication of enhancements to the Appalachian Trail on June 11, 2010-

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The West Virginia Governor succinctly captured the reason the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service should choose the No Action Alternative and not grant a permit for PATH to cross Federal Lands. These lands cannot become "ageless beauties" if we continue to allow them to be invaded by such destructive projects. Environmental research supports an Environmental Impact Statement supportive of the No Action Alternative. Better alternatives to the proposed project exist. The scope of the currently stated study is too narrow to allow an accurate EIS to be developed and precedent does promote a more robust review than the current 200 foot Right of Way with towers and cables. The mission statements, guiding principles, and strategic plans of the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service all embrace these statements.

SCOPE OF CURRENT STUDY TOO NARROW

Sadly, the PATH Project begins at one of the dirtiest coal fired power plants in the United States which will only become dirtier in order to feed this proposed 765 kV line through Federal Lands. This, in turn, means increased air borne pollutants and Green House Gas (GHG) emissions that will foul the air above Federal Lands and fall on them. As evidenced by the graphic below which shows the range of air borne pollutants emanating from the area in which the Amos Plant is located, there are many Federal Lands affected by these coal fired plants besides the five that are identified in the current NEPA process. A recent letter from the United States Environmental Protection Agency to the United States Department of State concerning an EIS regarding a

pipeline recently submitted noted: "The topics on which we believe additional information and analysis are necessary include the proposed need for the project, potential greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with the project?" (p. 1). (Emphasis ours).

In other words the environmental impacts, in their entirety, must be weighed during this NEPA process, not fragmented and discharged back to the states.

(Graphic provided by Willard Burns, Burns Law Firm, LLC.)

PRECEDENT FOR LOOKING AT THE "BIG PICTURE"

In the review of the EIS for the Keystone Pipeline project, the U.S. Environmental Agency noted to the US State Department that a more inclusive approach should be taken in the NEPA process: "an unduly narrow purpose and need statement ? leads to consideration of a narrow range of alternatives."(p. 1) By limiting the NEPA evaluation of PATH to the effects the cables, the electromagnetic fields (EMF) they will emit, the towers and the 200 foot right of way, a similar danger will exist: an EIS that "does not provide the scope or detail of analysis necessary to fully inform decision makers and the public." (p. 1) Continuing on page 2 the EPA noted the Keystone NEPA process should include consideration of emerging technologies and how they might affect need for the oil in the Keystone project. Similarly, the PATH NEPA process should also include emerging technologies and how they might affect the need for PATH. Wind and solar generation as well as Demand Side Management (DSM) are all parts of the puzzle to meet the anticipated demands for electricity and should be analyzed as an integral part of this NEPA process. Finally, the EPA also notes that emissions "associated with the proposed project" (p. 3) should be considered. Similarly, emissions associated with Amos plant should be considered, since they will affect both private and Federal Lands adversely.

ALTERNATIVES DO EXIST

Two electric companies, both members of PJM, have submitted alternate proposals to address the same needs that PATH is designed to meet. On June 10, 2010, Northeast Transmission Development of St. Louis submitted a plan to PJM and on June 11, 2010, Dominion Power submitted another one. Both of these plans warrant review in this NEPA process in order to ascertain if their impact on Federal Lands is less than the PATH Project design. Underground cable using high-voltage direct current (HVDC) provides alternate possibilities to the devastation offered by PATH. Information must be explored from companies such as ABB (www.abb.com) and Siemens (www.siemens.com) that produce these cables and from companies like Transmission Developers, Inc (www.transmissiondevelopers.com) that install them. See also Argonne National Laboratory Report from their Environmental Science Division, publication #2213 by Molburg, et. al., The Design, Construction, and Operation of Long-Distance High-Voltage Electricity Transmission Technologies. (www.anl.gov). Using wind generation alternatives to meet anticipated electric need must also be reviewed. Governors of eleven East coast states (including New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland who would be recipients of the energy provided by PATH) have spoken as a single voice against the Federal Government incentivizing coal generated electricity and thus making it almost impossible to financially promote and develop renewable, local sources of wind powered electric generation. Maryland, Virginia and Delaware Governors are already working with the Department of the Interior in a cooperative agreement to tap this resource. A finding of No Action on this application would be fully supported by the fact that alternatives do already exist which have far fewer negative environmental impacts.

MISSION, PRINCIPLE AND STRATEGIC PLANNING

The increase in focus the EPA encourages for the Keystone Project NEPA process gets full support in the missions, principles and strategic plans of the National Park Service and US Forest Service. The NPS Organic Act (16 U.S.C.1.) notes its purpose is to "conserve the scenery.." and "...to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations" The proposed PATH project in the Federal Lands is diametrically opposed to this mission. Because earlier successful attempts to put ROWs through Federal Lands occurred does not bind us to a

similar decision today. If anything, there is a need for heightened vigilance and more enlightened decision-making today. Similarly the mission of the US Forest Service is to sustain the health, diversity and productivity of the nation's forests. Nothing in the PATH project enhances the health, diversity or productivity of the forests. The Forest Service Climate Change Scorecard calls for assessing impacts of climate change and for assessing managing carbon stocks and flow and reducing the agency footprint. None of these can be met by this project. Stewardship of Federal Lands will only become more critical in future years. A quick look at the July 2010 issue of The National Geographic reveals just how precedent setting this NEPA process for PATH might be. A finding of "No Action" is absolutely compatible with the stewardship charge.

SUMMARY

Widening of the scope is necessary and supported by other NEPA proceedings. Failure to do so opens the opportunity for a decision to be made which not only fails to reflect all the relevant facts, but also arrives at the wrong conclusion as a result. There are viable alternatives to the proposed PATH Project through Federal Lands; they are better aligned with the missions, guiding principles and strategic plans of the National Park Service and the U. S. Forest Service. The No Action alternative, therefore, becomes the decision of choice.

Correspondence ID:	412	Project:	28827	Document:	34684
Name:	-				
Address:	- MD USA				
Email:	-				
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual				
Received:	Aug,11,2010 00:00:00				
Correspondence Type:	Web Form				
Correspondence:	Please substitute this for earlier draft which had an omission..Thank You				

Date: August 11, 2010 Sent via e-mail and surface mail

To: Morgan Elmer, Project Manager, Denver Service Center, Planning, P.O. Box 25287, Denver, Co 80225 From: Stanley and Karen Baker, 2765 Lynn Street, Frederick, MD 21704 Regarding: Federal Register Notice /Vol. 75. No. 116 dated Thursday June 17, 2010: Department of the Interior, National Park Service and Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service. Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH) Environmental Impact Statement, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Appalachian National Scenic Trail, Potomac Heritage national Scenic Trail, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, and Monongahela National Forest, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

Enclosed please find the written comments from Stanley and Karen Baker on the above Federal Register notice. If you have any questions we may be contacted at 301 874-0176 or kbcbab@aol.com.

/s/ /s/ Karen Baker Stanley Baker

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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(Graphic provided by Willard Burns, Burns Law Firm, LLC.)

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them. See also Argonne National Laboratory Report from their Environmental Science Division, publication #2213 by Molburg, et. al., The Design, Construction, and Operation of Long-Distance High-Voltage Electricity Transmission Technologies. (www.anl.gov). Using wind generation alternatives to meet anticipated electric need must also be reviewed. Governors of eleven East coast states (including New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland who would be recipients of the energy provided by PATH) have spoken as a single voice against the Federal Government incentivizing coal generated electricity and thus making it almost impossible to financially promote and develop renewable, local sources of wind powered electric generation. Maryland, Virginia and Delaware Governors are already working with the Department of the Interior in a cooperative agreement to tap this resource. A finding of No Action on this application would be fully supported by the fact that alternatives do already exist which have far fewer negative environmental impacts.

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Correspondence ID: 413 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Zelle, Mabel
Address: 3601 Greenway
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
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Correspondence Type: E-mail
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Correspondence ID: 414 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Osler, Donna
Address: 130 Hearne Rd Apt 609 Annapolis, MD 21401-7328
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence E-mail
Type:
Correspondence: Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please be reminded there is no such thing as clean coal.

Respectfully, Donna Osler

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Sincerely, Ms. Donna Osler 130 Hearne Rd Apt 609 Annapolis, MD 21401-7328 (410) 212-9062

Correspondence ID: 415 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
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Correspondence ID: 416 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 417 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Dicks, Ursula
Address: 28795 Outram St Easton, MD 21601-3445
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail

Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 418 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Carbon, Liana
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
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Correspondence ID: 419 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Bigelow, Valerie
Address: 11013 Powers Ave Hunt Valley, MD 21030-2627
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 420 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gardner, Katie
Address: 3806 Bay Dr Middle River, MD 21220-4408
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 421 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Sedon, Douglas
Address: 6815 Buckingham Lane Buckeystown, MD 21717-0365
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 422 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Knipping, Andrew
Address: 40 Rowley St. Rochester, NY 14607-2620
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 423 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Entwisle, Liz
Address: 14417 Old York Rd Phoenix, MD 21131-1445
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail

Type:**Correspondence:** Jul 13, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team, In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Renewable electricity generated, stored and used onsite never has to get on a transmission line on-ramp and add to congestion and line losses. We urge the National Park Service to closely examine the environmental impacts and lost efficiency associated with PATH and consider whether the projected demand could be met instead with a commensurate investment in demand side management/energy efficiency, conservation, renewable generation and the rapidly evolving energy storage technology.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 424 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kazyak, Paul
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USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 425 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Peterman, Bonnie
Address: PO Box 26 Myersville, MD 21773-0026
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 426 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Balboa, Alex
Address: 1996 Waverly Dr. Bel Air, MD 21015-1100
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 427 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Ferguson, Steve

Address: 551 Westminster Pike Westminster, MD 21157-6265
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 428 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Howley, John
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USA
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 429 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Schoebert, Barbara
Address: 2449 Parallel Ln Silver Spring, MD 20904-5450
USA
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 430 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Neuschatz, Rachel
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USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 431 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Beakes, Sarah
Address: 11699 Foxspur Dr Ellicott City, MD 21042-1517
USA
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 432 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: East, Gwendolyn
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 433 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Thompson, Julia
Address: 6421 Camrose Ter Bethesda, MD 20817-1609
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 434 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Leeseberg-Lange, BettyAnn
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USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 435 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Wolpert, Joyce
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 436 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 437 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Jones, Gregory
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Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 438 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Huber, Charles
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USA
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 439 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Fahlman, Cheryl
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 440 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Meoni, Anthony
Address: 14125 Clarksville Pike Highland, MD 20777-9524
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 441 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Robinson, Arash
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 442 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Wooldridge, Mary
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 443 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Bonini, Lee
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USA
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Outside Organization: Warwick Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 444 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 445 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Curto, Paul
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USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 446 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: England, Mark
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 447 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Orenzuk, Dan
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USA
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 448 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Davis, Shannon
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 449 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Montgomery, Bruce
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 450 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Krisch, Yolanda
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 451 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kaiser, Matthew
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 452 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gray, Peter
Address: 1814 Brisbane St Silver Spring, MD 20902-4018
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 453 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gray, Peter
Address: 1814 Brisbane St Silver Spring, MD 20902-4018
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 454 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gordon, Arnold
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 455 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Arnold, Michelle
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 456 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Row, Heather
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 457 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Klockner, Joseph
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 458 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Mulligan, Reed
Address: 5490 King Stuart Dr Salisbury, MD 21801-2329
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 459 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Sabree, George
Address: 1 Lava Ct Apt 3A Parkville, MD 21234-1993
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 460 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Flengas, Maria
Address: 302 Pebble Beach Dr Elkton, MD 21921-6260
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 461 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Fortin, Brigitte
Address: 11008 Pleasant Walk Rd Myersville, MD 21773-9221
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Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 462 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: -
Address: - MD
USA
Email: JayhawkJTP@aol.com
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,13,2010 13:20:24
Correspondence Type: Web Form
Correspondence:

I believe there are far better non-invasive ways to generate the power. We have been absolutely impressed with the wind farms atop some of the mountains in Pennsylvania, and the amount of power they generate.

Stringing more lines across the state to a substaion is not the answer.

The negative impact of the substation in our community is horrific; not just the health of the people who live in the area, but the enviromental impact as well. There are too many homes and families who would be affected. Our water source for ALL our wells is a top priority.

I am tired of the politics; no one seems to care about the people, our community.

Correspondence ID: 463 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Meeting #1, Flip Charts

Address: N/A N/A, UN N/A
USA

Email:

Outside: Unaffiliated Individual

Organization:

Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: Other

Correspondence: WVPSC will make decision before EIS is complete. How will the PSC include EIS comments/evaluation?

Concerns about impact from blasting (especially near streams) and wildlife, water sources/wells.

Concerns about impacts of herbicides used to maintain right of ways for towers.

Concerns about impacts of electromagnetic radiation on wildlife, insects, plants, etc. Electrical charges conveyed by 765kv line is a concern for safety, insurance, attractive nuisance issues (e.g. increased clearing is attractive to all-terrain vehicles).

Communication and maintenance concerns especially with increase in solar storm activity.

Concern that PATH lines would impact historic structures at parks.

PATH line will impact Freedom Run and general visitorship.

EMF impacts on children (greater impacts like leukemia - Dr. Martin Blank).

Potential effects on grist mill, Feagans Mill - Wheatland Road (because of disruption to stream flow) and other revolutionary and civil war sites (viewshed, soundscape, archaeological and architectural effects).

Impacts to Washington Heritage Trail

Environmental impact of entire 275 mile line needs to be researched. Aesthetically displeasing!

Target for terrorism.

Audible noise/EMF are not safe for public. Signs or other warning markers should be present if line goes through NPS and USFS lands.

Make sure there is a No-Action Alternative.

Would like to see evaluation of environmental and visual impacts to federal property from overhead spraying of herbicides adjacent to federal lands.

Want a federal agency to look at entire project. Concerned with acid rain on Algonquian National Forest in Maine as a result of increase in local power generation. Requested a study that looks at air currents and deposition of particulates and carbon. Concerned that the entire 276 miles is not being studied for Environmental impact by the Federal EPA. The state PSC and EPA will not be studying the impacts and NERC will be biased towards no hazardous

impact. Want Federal Agency to evaluate entire line.

Concern with direct and indirect impacts to water quality on both federal and non-federal lands, in particular a stream that feeds into Church Branch, into Bush Creek, into the Monocacy, and into the Potomac River. The tributary is at the Kemptown Station location.

Visually unpleasing to see towers over the river near C&O crossing.

No local benefits.

Would like to see visual simulations of the various crossings.

Impact to national treasures (i.e., National Parks).

Project not needed.

WV state government is not impartial, politics of coal.

Forecasting by PJM is suspect, 10 governors are against PATH

Evaluate Rt. 9 crossing at the same time as other alternatives.

Sinkholes

Audible impacts.

Who will be responsible for maintenance if approved? PATH LLC is newly founded.

EMF impacts.

Use of herbicides - will it effect my self-contained water system?

National Register properties - Bullskin Historic District, Summit Point Battlefield.

Expansion from Kemptown to the NE US.

765-kv is less reliable because if something goes wrong it affects the entire grid.

Habitat Fragmentation

Invasive species on construction equipment potentially spread by transfer between construction sites.

Post sign on trails about risk of EMF under transmission lines.

USUFRUCT - common law that government could use to be able to stop the project because sovereign holds all title and land rights- Just Say No

Negative effect on property values, adjacent and nearby.

Soil sampling. Re: pesticides/vegetation management/wildlife issues. Vegetation monitoring concerns.

EMF high incident of cancer in cows. (200-milligauss) Europe permits 4 mG.

Could be compared to the gulf oil spill "control/eliminate hazard before it happens" (electric companies are LLCs)

Migration of non-invasive species along corridors including nuisance species.

Fragmenting of land leads to eradication of species with long ranges including mammals and avian species.

Migration of insects - prevailing winds along corridors.

Show or identify the Appalachian Trail on maps (not just in legend).

Did PATH look at putting additional conductors on towers and adding more intermediate towers within current ROW to reduce spans and cut issues. New construction 14.3% cost recovery, existing repairs 0%.

Energy generation/consumption needs to be localized.

PSC order needs to contain all elements/conditions.

Karst concerns re: possible diversion of water through fractures in karst topography.

No federal presence in the total project.

NPS responsibilities for homes on the National Register?

EMF/runoff/blasting/pesticides for clearing/groundwater issues from blasting.

Effects to home land values.

Note: Discovery channel segment on renewable energy sponsored by Shell Oil.

Fluorescent tubes currently glow with current crossing.

Effects to livestock.

Dominion Energy has proposed several alternatives for prioritization of route (phased approach) at cost savings (one-third of PATH).

Northeast (Liberty Project) (same as Dominion Proposal but different alternatives)

Project should use HVDC (high voltage direct current) in existing right-of-ways.

Comment on heights portrayed on poster (understated).

Poster comment that transmission lines are efficient is overstatement. HVDC is more efficient way of moving electricity than AC transmission lines.- (see National Geographic July 2010)

Wind power (alternative energy) proposed to east via HVDC

140 (+/-) interveners in Jefferson County/WV. 250 statewide. Most public service commission

has ever had; many missed artificial deadline.

Proposed transmission line supports much more capacity than offered by current coal-fired generation plant. Concerned about plans for expansion.

Contradictory info regarding need for additional transmission capacity versus AEP staff layoffs, suggesting reduced operations that are undercapacity.

President supports clean energy sources - why this?

Alternative energy takes away carbon dioxide emissions.

Stormwater management plans needed.

Wildlife habitat (fragmentation).

Concerns with electromagnetic fields - health issues.

Underground alternative.

Alternative conductors.

People who live near transmission line/work near transmission line.

Summit Point Elementary School is within 600' of lines. This is an existing concern.

South Jefferson Elementary School.

ROW clearing beyond what is approved. Enforcement needed (see TRAIL as an example). The ROW shifts during construction after line is approved. Who holds them accountable?

Show existing transmission lines on map.

Show simulations.

Buzzing from transmission lines.

Key Observation Point at Weaverton Cliffs should be looked at.

Electromagnetic radiation - health issue for humans, animals, etc.

Who will be liable for defining "safe" distance when rebuilding schools and structures?

If the east coast needs power, build the power plants there and haul coal. WV doesn't need power.

Should look at Route 9 crossing at same time because it is a possible alternative and Applicant may not be able to get ROW for that proposed route.

Better lighting on maps.

Martin Burke of the Jefferson County Historic Preservation 'Board': Lidar mapping completed of entire county, involved with Scenic America. Provides 360 degree viewshed along Route 340,

at 1/2 mile intervals in county. Contact TODD FAGAN with the County can provide information.

Summit Point battlefield just listed. 'American Battlefield' just published a list of battlefield in West Virginia.

Bull Skin Run Historic District just added one month ago.

Use existing lines.

Sinkholes/karst topography rear Ripon

Concerned about impacts on historic districts - Harpers Ferry - Bull Skin (Summit Point), National Register homes and many other historic sites (Washington family homes), Claymont Ct, Berkeley.

Has any study been undertaken to determine the impact and numbers of species that may migrate to other regions along the PATH corridor? If so, where is such study published - done by whom and dates of study? If not when will such study be undertaken and by whom? i.e. wild boars, insects, arthropods, viruses (with regard to honey bee populations).

Invasive species may be the largest issue on the Monongahela National Forest. This could present an opportunity for invasive outreach/monitoring.

For more reasons why we hate PATH go to youtube and type in "stop path" and you'll see a video. The song was written by a local Jefferson County resident to the tune of Electric Avenue. Its funny and scathing.

Correspondence ID: 464 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Meeting #2, Flip Charts
Address: N/A N/A, UN N/A
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Other
Correspondence: Concerned with the PATH going through private lands and federal lands.

Concerned with clear cutting.

Concerned with EMF effects on health

Concerned with impacts to wildlife, water, water quality, soil erosion

Aerial spraying of herbicides being carried onto surrounding lands.

Concerned about impacts from new road construction.

Concerned with increase in kv on existing ROWs and impacts to people close by, arcing of electricity to vehicles, fires from arcing and static electricity. Concern that the Kempton Station is proposed within residential areas - concern that it may result in cancer, especially in children. Devaluing of home values and taking of private land.

Concern with impacts to public lands and recreational opportunities to the public on public land

paid for with taxes (NPS and USFS land)

Increased cost to electrical bills from cost of PATH project

want summary of RTEP in laymans terms

lack of compensation for losses (land and environment)

want other forms of power generation besides coal

Put the lines underground

Concerned with ROW width.

Effects to viewshed from clearcutting and/or herbicide use with construction and maintenance. Avoid narrow scope of EIS to prevent political manipulation and pressure from PATH

Permanent visual impact from 160-foot tall towers in National Parks. NPS's fundamental purpose is to "conserve the scenery" of Parks. No mitigation measures exist for 16-story tall transmission tower.

Concerned about the process whereby info from state environmental agencies is brought into the EIS process.

Want EIS to cover entire 276-mile transmission line.

Current scope is insufficient under NEPA.

CEQ 1502.14/15/16 - EIS must cover impacts inside and outside federal lands.

NEPA requires that all feasible alternatives be evaluated, not just the Applicant's Proposed Action. Alternative means to address the Applicant's stated need for the PATH project should include, at a minimum, possible price changes or incentives for the purpose of conserving electricity.

Limited scope of only analyzing the impact to Federal lands disregards all the impacts and concerns of the other 274-odd miles of the project corridor. This is a violation of CEQ regulations.

The Purpose and Need in the scoping newsletter is to "alleviate projected reliability concerns".

Regional studies show declining electrical demand, how is this Purpose and Need legitimate? Other generating and renewable systems closer to the market exist.

EIS must address the highly polluting and greenhouse-gas emitting coal generation favored by PATH, including the ramping-up of production to provide electricity to PATH. Cumulative Impacts section of EIS must address the increase in pollution (mercury contaminants, smog, acid rain, and climate change) from the ramp-up of coal-fired power plants to supply PATH.

A thorough evaluation of the No Action Alternative is warranted, since future electricity demand in MD is projected to decrease.

Monies used to evaluate PATH's proposal action should also be used to gather information and evaluate other alternatives, such as building a powerline underground.

In the event a permit is granted against objections, such permit must be conditioned upon a trust fund of substantial value, from the profits of the utilities, to guard against and compensate damages caused from negligent maintenance and other failures, analogous to and under precedent of the British Petroleum and US federal government trust fund, for catastrophic impact due to conflagrations to public and private land and property, typical of arcing between power lines and brush.

Production of energy needs to be more locally based.

PATH Project eventually serves the northeast. Degradation of the Natural and Cultural landscape.

FERC to aid in identification of alternatives and participate in process.

Re-conductoring of existing lines needs to be considered as an alternative. Use of herbicides along ROW are increasing with deleterious affects to flora, fauna, humans, and water - wind issues.

Physical clearing and maintenance as an alternative to use of herbicides. Review Sierra Club and others (SCC staff) testimony in VA.

Monitoring and reporting of herbicide use. When does the expansion of existing ROWs for new projects stop? 500 feet? A thousand? Two thousand?

Narrow focus of EIS, restricted to federal lands. Approval of EIS would set NEPA precedence, and enable following expansions of ROW through Park lands to be EA or CATEX [categorical exclusion], not EIS. This should be evaluated as a cumulative effect.

AEP/PATH is an analogy to BP/New Horizon. The risk of arcing to set off conflagrations (forest fires) is substantial. Also risk to people from being shocked.

Insufficient scope on deepwater drilling environmental analysis as well. Equipment parked under transmission lines have been magnetized and instruments disabled. Multitude of human health impacts from transmission lines.

Uneconomic remnants created and land values diminished affects park values (180' towers/clear cutting herbicides).

Impacts of buried lines are greater. Social injustice - TRAIL line buried in high income area.

We need local power generation.

Big lines are more susceptible to natural disaster, acts of terrorism.

No local benefit.

Agree with the narrow focus of the EIS.

Disagree with the narrow focus of the EIS.

EMF

Private property values negatively affected.

Herbicide use for vegetation maintenance.

Look at alternative energy sources, renewables.

Proposed (Loudoun County) corridor impacts conservation easements and historic district agreements.

Why does PATH ask for 200' ROW but in excess of that in state PUC/SCC applications?

Will PATH be held accountable to the same 200' ROW requirements at state levels?

To ensure accountability, shouldn't the FED agencies like USFS and NPS become intervenors at state levels?

Effects on wildlife?

Electricity going through conductors is out of balance.

Noise caused by corona.

Danger of arcing to humans under the lines.

Dominion's proposal needs to be considered.

PJM's Energy forecasting is no longer valid.

Basis for its assumptions are flawed and/or outdated.

If transmission lines can't be buried make it low and well shielded.

More riparian zone would be removed on Potomac River (Loudoun County). Alternative Route 9 destroys more land, homes, property values, health of children.

Loudoun County rural character will be destroyed. No Action Alternative is the only viable alternative.

Alternatives to coal power plants should be addressed.

Alternatives should extend beyond the park service boundaries. Alternatives to the "need" for the project.

Alternatives to the need for power. Reduction in need on the grid should be accounted for.

Reduced need at power plant 3:1 based on power efficiency, etc.

Pollution from coal plants that will supply PATH with energy could cause haze and impact vistas in National Parks.

Should include all impacts within and outside of National Parks and Forest and all reasonable alternatives.

Undergrounding the lines is a reasonable alternative.

Why is 105' added to ROW on NPS land when rest of line is 200'?

Skyline Drive is going to get the acid rain.

Long-term impact of powerful transmission line on fish and other aquatic species in Potomac and other waters. Birds also impacted from electrical exposure.

No alternatives to suggest - the line should not be built. Consider new technology upgrades so PATH won't be needed.

NEPA requires evaluation of all reasonable alternatives to address the Applicant's intended Purpose and Need, not just the Applicant's Proposed Alternative. Other alternatives should include at a minimum, possible price changes or incentives to encourage conservation, and other generating and renewable system closer to the East Coast market.

Why don't they use what they have? They have sufficient infrastructure.

Consider visual impacts of line crossing Federal lands on non-federal lands which would have views of it.

Look at alternative ROW widths and staying within existing ROW versus going with a wider ROW.

Concern that PATH can move line by as much 500' if they can't obtain easements - Alt M, (without going back to state) in state applications.

Concern about herbicide drift from helicopters. Currently spray herbicides by helicopter in existing ROW.

Cumulative EMF from new 765 kv and existing 500- and 138-kV lines.

PATH is an LLC - will they be held responsible for "problems" they cause. For example, if BP was an LLC they would not have to pay for the Gulf cleanup.

Line will promote changes in regional power generation from east to west, which will likely create emissions from midwestern plants blowing east and having likely impacts on Federal land such as acid rain, particulates, impacts to water, air, land, etc.

Pollution created by coal plant (acid rain, greenhouse gases, other pollutants entering air and soil) will not be limited to the 0.5 miles of NPS land and 2.1 miles of Forest Service land but rather will follow weather patterns throughout the northeast. This means it will affect more Park and Forest Service lands. Need to consider this larger impact.

EMF - what are the effects to human health? EMF effects are akin to tobacco effects from years ago. Just because research hasn't been conducted doesn't mean that there aren't effects. There doesn't seem to be clear evidence that PATH is needed.

Consider Alternative Energy Sources.

Line is not necessary = no Federal impact.

Concern line is not needed, consider alternative proposals i.e. Virginia Dominion power.

Transmission line EMF effect on wildlife/livestock (reproduction) in vicinity. Concern about herbicide use. How is it going to impact soil organisms (kill soil), etc. Long-term effects of herbicide use. What types will be used? Because some herbicides can build up in soils or

bioaccumulate.

Do not build new ROW across federal lands. The appearance and effects to wildlife are unacceptable. There are too few National lands set aside and new powerline ROW will disturb and fragment existing forest. Need to provide forest for present and future generations.

Make sure Dominion Power proposal to upgrade existing lines and to reuse existing structures is considered as an alternative in the E.I.S. National Park Service was created (1916) "to conserve the scenery?for the enjoyment of future generations". PATH is totally against this. Do not create new easements (width AND height).

Need to consider the additional disturbance and impact of PATH and new Route 9. Forest has been completely cleared adjacent to Harpers Ferry for this 4-laned highway.

Correspondence ID:	465	Project:	28827	Document:	34684
Name:	Meeting #3, Flip Charts				
Address:	N/A N/A, UN N/A USA				
Email:	-				
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual				
Received:	Jul,21,2010 00:00:00				
Correspondence Type:	Other				
Correspondence:	Would like to see proposed 765-kv line run underground using HVDC.				

Would like to see existing lines placed underground using HVDC as well. Want the cost of land included in the analysis that evaluates feasibility of HCDC. The current analysis conducted by Allegheny Power does not include these costs.

Want technical data to come from unbiased sources. Wants experts in each resource area to look at the data to ensure it is accurate and applicable to this project.

Want effects on human and animal health from the transmission line to be studied. Choose an alternate route!

Do not build PATH at all! The Proposed line is unnecessary! Power demand is on the decline!

Don't allow the power companies to defer attention away from the renewables - that should be our focus.

Analyze the effects of pollution on water in wells.

Consider transformer carcinogens and chemical leaks to soils.

Meeting times are not convenient for many people (especially in this area). Many people work in Washington DC and Baltimore and don't get home until 7:00. Need to have more flexibility.

Consider going going later and having weekend meetings. For example, senior citizens do not like driving late or being out late.

For next stage of process do not have meetings or send out documents for review between Thanksgiving and New Year's. Citizens are busy during this time and may not be able to respond. Why not place the lines underground?

Need to find a better energy source other than coal.

Conservation of energy would prevent this type of need. Show the height and width of ROWs and the number of options that are proposed for lines on federal and private lands.

EIS should consider impacts from Amos to Kemptown.

Data gaps compel complete answers.

Consider impacts such as scenic impacts, future expansion, soil and land disturbance and compaction and vegetation impacts, non-native invasive species impacts, wildlife impacts, temporary versus permanent impacts, wildlife migrations route impact, safety (fire, drought, insects). - who is responsible? Will PATH be bonded? Reference British Petroleum accident in the Gulf Coast.

Who is responsible for damage caused from accidents or incidents from this project? Will PATH be bonded? Reference British Petroleum accident in the Gulf Coast.

Consider full range of impacts including air pollution and climate change.

Need to consider impacts from soil erosion. This project is not needed - please consider the No Build Alternative.

Need to consider impact to well water and aquifers.

Need to consider impacts from construction of the substations including oil cooling leakage, installation of massive transformers, noise pollution, EMF issues, property values, terrorist target, nightscape, bald eagle nests in Maryland near right-of-way.

Wonderful landscapes, viewsheds, visitor experiences are afforded outside of park areas also. Should consider impacts to these areas.

Have long-term effects of parallel lines been studied (i.e., three lines adjacent to each other in the case of proposed PATH corridor) - western corridor studies?

By north substation, there was talk about maybe "splitting" the line into two lines and undergrounding.

Eventually the PATH line will have to be redundant (two lines) eventually. Look at the effects from electromagnetic frequencies.

Concern that animals and children have access to ROW where they might not be safe because of electrical fields.

No one really knows how large or small of an electromagnetic field is safe.

Alternatives should include clean energy potential including offshore wind, affordable solar and conservation! Reduce the demand. Don't feed the excessive McMansions and addictive energy habits!

Review the HVDV conceptual study by Black and Veatch for PJM, November 17, 2009. Project Number 164996. Black and Veatch File Number 42.2004.

Concern about consultant and a potential conflict of interest. PATH Transmission line will have viewpoints along Appalachian Trail that should be considered. Concern with electromagnetic

field exposure on children camping near Horseshoe Camp.

Worried about placement of roads and acres disturbed for road construction on National Forest.

Will there be an impact to Blackwater State Park? This is only four miles from National Forests crossing.

Concerned about electromagnetic field impacts to cows, livestock, wildlife, and humans.

Within the Right-of-way, there is an opportunity to manage for grasslands species, a rare habitat in the area. Make the best of the situation.

I live on Hile Run and am concerned about impacts to private land near the proposed crossing that is approximately one-half to one mile away. This should be considered in the environmental analysis.

Concerned about the need for best management practices especially near streams (don't increase erosion).

Has been following TRAIL construction and the TRAIL construction is not following what was supposed to be done. Worried this will happen with PATH.

Before considering expansion of transmission line we need to consider methods of conserving energy. There are several years before project will be implemented giving time to look at other methods.

If we do need more energy (which they say won't happen until years from now) we should be doing something besides developing more coal burning energy!

Look at impacts to air quality including pollutants generated from coal fired power plants.

What is the number of crossings of streams, wetlands, other water bodies and roads along the transmission line?

Need to consider the interplanetary magnetic field (IMF) and electromagnetic fields (EMF) impacts of both existing and PATH high voltage lines on the environment. The historic Masonic Cave (Jefferson County West Virginia) is within 200 feet of ROW. This is also in a karst environment. What effects will the setting of towers "at any depth necessary" have on this area? What is being examined to protect this area? The Masonic Cave is also home to the Madison Cave Isopod. What assurance will be made to protect this species?

The National Park Service and US Forest Service need to find a federal champion for this project. Even if it doesn't fall within your mission to evaluate the entire power line, you could be a conduit for environmental justice. Could you go to the EPA or others and tell them there is a serious need for oversight of environmental justice? NPS and USFS don't have to be the champion but they can facilitate the creation of one!

Should something go wrong, who is responsible for correcting and compensating those affected? Will the courts be the public's only recourse?

Correspondence ID:	466	Project: 28827	Document: 34684
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Organization:

Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: Other

Correspondence: Would like more scoping meetings to be held near west side of line and in the center of state.

How do impacts to air quality impact wildlife health and human health?

Include agricultural communities in WV that are cultural landscapes that could be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. For example, Schaffer Town, Happy Town, and St. George.

WV SHPO is NOT an advocate for historic preservation. A case study or example is the Battle of Blair Mountain. This was placed on the National Register in 2009 but was later delisted.

This area is near mining operations.

Consider smart grid practices in alternatives. Deny applications to force FERC to conduct an EIS.

People do not want to hike under and have an innate fear of hiking under power lines regardless of health effects.

Recreational appreciation is diminished under power lines. Should be considered in the EIS.

If federal permits are required for wetland and water crossings which are outside Monongahela National Forest and National Park crossings, why isn't the whole line being looked at in the EIS? If the federal government denies the permit, is the project stopped?

Transmission line will be servicing an obsolete mode of energy generation.

Will PATH have an impact on recreation, which is one of the major sources of income in West Virginia?

Why is Federal land more "important"/deserving of an EIS than public/private land? All streams run to the same place.

Not evaluating entire line is in violation of NEPA.

The coal generation and impacts from mountain top mining (i.e., air quality, health, greenhouse gases) is tied directly to the transmission line and the federal crossings. State agencies are ineffectual and corrupt and not able to evaluate the impacts of the entire line.

Concerned about impacts to air quality and water.

Want to reduce the use of fossil fuels and the damage to the environment from building of infrastructure associated with the power plants (transmission line and towers).

Want to see a flow chart of NEPA process on the posters next time that shows scoping, Draft EIS, Final EIS, and the RODs for each agency that come out of the process.

Who is going to evaluate economics of the project? Believe (based on research) that the project could not succeed and would not be proposed on a free market! Economics are driven entirely by the rate incentives. Results is that utilities get rich and the rate payers get gouged.

What effect would a cap and trade bill or a carbon tax have on economic justification of the

PATH project?

This project will increase the dependence on wrong sources of energy.

This project is piecemeal and is not serving local region.

Concerned about the destruction of forest habitat. Spiritual component - Native American Presence. Drinking water/springs/streams - note these on maps.

Issues with herbicide spraying.

Cumulative effects.

Eighth generation on land - historic property/improvements to be removed (w/i approx 10 mi of federal land).

PSC is not following what they state will happen. Will not benefit West Virginia.

Eminent domain.

Need to modernize the grid instead. Horseshoe Run Watershed Association - \$1.25 million expended over the last five years - PATH Project will undo watershed protections.

EMF concerns with children living adjacent to proposed corridor.

Property devaluation.

EIS should be expanded to full project (the intent of NEPA). Upgrade existing grids.

Fuel cell (natural gas powered) versus coal fired generation with carbon emissions. Zero emissions versus high emissions.

Project doesn't create jobs.

Consider the effects on water from the project.

Will effect my ability to pass on my land to my son.

Will negatively effect my cattle (EMF effects). EIS should cover the entire project. Higher elevation (rolled/steep) will impact erosion and viewshed and will result in health issues.

Families want to relocate because of disgust.

Want study (EIS) by independent entity. Will the ROW be handled the same way as TRAIL (violations in what was done versus what was said)?

Trespass issues in corridors /planning (sensitivity issues).

Need an environmental impact statement of whole project.

Road access - where the roads are located is very important.

Need to consider cumulative effects of how what happens on private land in Leadmine Hollow

affects Forest Service lands and vice versa.

Several small streams in area will be impacted. Canaan Valley Institute (CVI) has spent millions of dollars to repair streams. Land is washing away downstream.

Native American and has owned land for eight generations. This is a holy place. Spiritual and cultural meaning in Lead Mine Hollow.

West Virginia is always a "hit" for utility projects and any kind of energy projects (including coal).

Feel like a third world country. Transmission lines are an obsolete method. Monongahela National Forest should be protected and not compromised.

Not in favor of new PATH ROW.

We need to conserve energy.

Destroying forests and values of private lands for power to east coast cities.

History of West Virginia is one of raping the land and this is one more example.

Concerned that the line will be moved after the PSC approves the route (for example, TRAIL moved from Monongalia County to next County). Consider electromagnetic pulse (EMP). For example sunspots can destroy transformers and grid will go down. See Huffington Post, Lawrence Joseph for article on impacts of EMPs.

Christopher James - Synapse Energy Consultants - entered testimony in SCC Case - See calculations of nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides, carbon, and mercury - for other air quality impacts regionally, such as Shenandoah National Park and Monongahela Forest.

Will decision making be made on a project-wide basis or by individual federal units?

Concerned that all of the impacts won't be evaluated.

Does federal government realize that they will be deciding whether PATH happens or not? Increase in acid rain from coal plants should be considered an impact.

I would like to see a public meeting in every county the line crosses, since everyone uses federal and private land. Regardless of the ownership, impacts result.

The NPS/USFS should consider the need for the line, as well as impacts along the entire length of the line.

The NPS/USFS/USACE should consider the need for the line, as well as impacts along the entire length of the line.

Need to consider electromagnetic fields and line loss.

Federal government should be looking at entire line.

Line is regressive. Need to think for future and consider carbon output.

Don't want to cut down trees - concern about how trees benefit environment. West Virginia residents are tired of pollution, health concerns and paying the brunt of environmental and other

costs to export coal by wire.

Tourism is a large and growing industry (after coal) and this project takes away from job growth, growing tax base (larger than coal) and future of our children and Appalachian culture. Look at the depreciation of land values as a result of this project.

Is there one or multiple record of decision? Health concerns and safety of family and children from TRAIL and PATH project. Impacts to adjacent landowners is not being considered.

Need to consider other ways of generating and transmitting power with less carbon impact.

Should generate power closer to source.

Coal rules game and politicians and DEP let utilities do what they want.

Would like to see more than federal land considered.

Concerned that if state PSC says no, federal government (FERC) can take over.

Parks impact assessment not enough to assess health, visual, and other effects on people.

Who are the NPS/FS targeting in their evaluations ? People in parks and transient visitors?
Need to look at longer term effects.

Applicant's Proposed And Alternative Crossings of NPS Lands--Change 0.7 miles to 0.07 miles.
Applicant's Proposed Crossing of USFS Lands--Proposed access road. Suggest a better route would be up Linear Run Place low water bridge and use existing logging roads.

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National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Our tax dollars would contribute to the economy and to our being able to have better health if the funds were not spent on a task that will further environmentally harmful and false economy. Alternatives to non-renewable polluting energy must be furthered and main-lined if we are to get our country out of our downward spiral.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

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National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

This is an issue which will affect the health of our children and grandchildren. If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

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National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

The PATH transmission line is about mining and burning more and more dirty coal. Please consider how this will affect federal lands and the users of those lands.

Thank you.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Sincerely,

Mr. Frank Young RR 1 Box 108 Ripley, WV 25271-9721

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Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 513 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kim, Jeanette
Address: 601 Charles Ave Deale, MD 20751-9718
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 514 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Morris, Susan
Address: 9458 Canterbury Riding Laurel, MD 20723-1411
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 515 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Zieger, Kathryn
Address: 615 Twin Tree Rd Salisbury, MD 21801-6721
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 516 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Yingling, Valerie
Address: 2003 Edmondson Ave Catonsville, MD 21228-4241
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 517 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gruver, Nathaniel
Address: 2822 Hitchcock Rd White Hall, MD 21161-9680
USA
Email: -

Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 518 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Konstantinov, Olec
Address: 11122 Dewey Rd Kensington, MD 20895-1314
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 519 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gruver, Nathaniel
Address: 2822 Hitchcock Rd White Hall, MD 21161-9680
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 520 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Paro, Roberta
Address: 246A Yantic St Norwich, CT 06360-4134
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 521 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Henderson, Doris
Address: 7601 Latham Ave Fort Washington, MD 20744-4442
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 522 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Wilder, Carole
Address: 9300 Town Place Dr Owings Mills, MD 21117-6104
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 523 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Orrick, Nick
Address: 5708 Carters Ln Riverdale, MD 20737-2708
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 524 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Habiba Smallen, Elisabeth
Address: 12422 New Hampshire Ave Silver Spring, MD 20904-2958
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 525 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Brockway, Deane
Address: 1890 W Hillcrest Dr
4 Newbury Park, CA 91320-2390
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 526 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Moore, Ray
Address: 3320 Meadowview Dr Manchester, MD 21102-1410
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 527 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Cummings, Steven
Address: 4835 Cordell Ave Apt 513 Bethesda, MD 20814-3151
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 528 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Anna, Brenda
Address: 4904 Somerset Rd Riverdale, MD 20737-1136
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 529 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Huden, Gudrun
Address: 5239 Windmill Ln Columbia, MD 21044-1328
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail

Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 530 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Watson, Donald
Address: 28001 Barnes Rd Monrovia, MD 21770-8806
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 531 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gorinson, Howard
Address: 805 Kersey Rd Silver Spring, MD 20902-3003
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 532 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Loomis, Margaret
Address: 10206 Day Ave Silver Spring, MD 20910-1042
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 533 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Nash, Raymond
Address: 238 E Main St Westminster, MD 21157-5226
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 534 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Bird, Janice
Address: 2811 Deepwater Trl Edgewater, MD 21037-1218
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 535 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Conors, Carole
Address: 4245 Bright Bay Way Ellicott City, MD 21042-5943
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail

Type:

Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Remember that saying "All those little candles make a great big glow?" Each of us has to hold our candle to defeat climate change. We have to get real, not tomorrow but now.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 536 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Giammatteo, Ralph
Address: 6409 83rd PI Cabin John, MD 20818-1623
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 537 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Dubansky, Joshua
Address: 5 Andrew PI Baltimore, MD 21201-2401
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 538 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gernert, Earl
Address: 7022 Hanover Pkwy Apt D1 Greenbelt, MD 20770-2049
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 539 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Thompson, Neil
Address: 9704 Kensington Pkwy Kensington, MD 20895-3519

USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul, 14, 2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

STOP PUSHING DIRTY ENERGY - STOP PUSHING THE PATH PROJECT PROMOTE
ADVANCED ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES - EVEN INITIALLY AT A HIGHER COST TO
THE CONSUMER:

THE TITANIC HAS BEEN SUPERSEDED BY ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY LETS BE WORLD
LEADERS WHILE IMPROVING OUR ECONOMY AT HOME

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 540 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Woody, Kathy
Address: 306 Spruce Pond Dr Buckhannon, WV 26201-9474
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul, 14, 2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project. I also am worried about our forests. My In-Law Family has been in the forestry business for over 50 years. The PATH is threatening some of our own family tracts, & we are tired of giving up our forests to ROW after ROW. This by far is the biggest, most destructive we have faced. What will it do to our air & water when this goes in? Please do the right thing...Help to stop the PATH!

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 541 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Depauw, Hilde
Address: 2103 Westchester Ave Baltimore, MD 21228-4758
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 542 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Thomas, Vanessa
Address: 271 Owings Gate Ct Apt 204 Owings Mills, MD 21117-7502
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 543 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Herbert, Colin
Address: 12303 Laurel, MD 20708
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 544 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kessler, Daniel
Address: 11916 Goya Dr Potomac, MD 20854-3312
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 545 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kelly, Dianne
Address: 951 Blake Rd Elkton, MD 21921-1853
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Organization:
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Every time it looks as if we're FINALLY taking a step FORWARD towards doing something positive to help correct a tiny bit of the mess we've made of this planet, some corporation or group or state or country comes up with something to add even more horrible environmental damage.

They even dare to call it a positive step towards improving the problem.

PLEASE: Shout out a Resounding, "NO!" to the PATH project --

Instead of surrounding us with even MORE filthy, dangerous fossil fuels and blowing off more mountain tops, digging tunnels through the earth & adding to the continuing slow death of this planet.

JUST SAY NO--AND STICK TO IT. From the core of the earth to the outermost bits of the atmosphere of Earth, we hear a weakening cry of help, a begging of mercy from this place we all call home. We must listen to that cry before DEATH overcomes every living thing.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 546 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Francis, Donna
Address: 82 Sheckells Rd Huntingtown, MD 20639-9652
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 547 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Yun, Ruth
Address: 212 Argosy Dr Gaithersburg, MD 20878-2667
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 548 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Jones, Katherine
Address: 610 Biggs Ave Frederick, MD 21702-4110
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 549 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Block, Shelli
Address: 580 College Pkwy Apt 201 Rockville, MD 20850-1132
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Coal mining is dangerous. We have so much solar power that could be used to help the planet, and in the process, heal the planet by reducing global warming.

Wake up already!

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 550 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: ,
Address: 5112 Hurst Rd Ellicott City, MD 21043-7036
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail

Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 551 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Johnson, Margaret
Address: 407 Larkspur Dr Joppa, MD 21085-4335
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 552 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Pilarski, Mandy
Address: 403 Kosoak Rd Baltimore, MD 21220-2326
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 553 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Fary, Jim
Address: 2836 Blue Spruce Ln Silver Spring, MD 20906-3166
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 554 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Majorowicz, Brett
Address: 305 E 24th St Baltimore, MD 21218-5323
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 555 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gardner, Tywana
Address: 4504 Wentworth Rd Gwynn Oak, MD 21207-7479
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 556 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Schor, Mary
Address: 10320 Westlake Dr Apt 305 Bethesda, MD 20817-6444
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 557 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Ferguson, Bridget
Address: 4100 N Charles St Apt 305 Baltimore, MD 21218-1058
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 558 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Isaacs, Johanna
Address: 6538 Belleview Dr Columbia, MD 21046-1054
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 559 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Mullaly Jr, F Russell
Address: 4611 Bethlehem Rd Preston, MD 21655-1544
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 560 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kreckman, Ronald
Address: 2811 Hoffman Ave Halethorpe, MD 21227-4821
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 561 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Goldberg, Robert
Address: 21404 Davis Mill Rd Germantown, MD 20876-4422
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 562 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hall-West, Susan
Address: 10026 Founders Way Damascus, MD 20872-2904
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

That we are still debating this is becoming tiresome. What will it take to move this nation forward as a responsible, intelligent steward/developer of clean, abundant energy resources? Why are we not asking the wealthy coal industry to partner with us to develop alternative energy resources and to engage in comprehensive investigation? If money continues to have the loudest, most dominant voice, the heaviest influence, then we will not be leaving a viable future to our own children -- or any other lifeforms on this earth. One successive generation after another, we abandon our children for the very things we caution them against... Does that not seem to bother anyone in our legislative branches of government? Do you really believe that you cannot win elections without corporate backing? Sure wish you'd give it a try. Might be a breath of fresh air.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 563 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Comstock, Beall
Address: 3535 Chevy Chase Lake Dr Apt 307 Chevy Chase, MD 20815-4849
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 564 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Darlington, Anthony
Address: 8704 Damascus Rd Damascus, MD 20872-1215
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 565 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: -
Address: - WV
USA
Email: gregg@wwc.edu
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Aug,17,2010 14:28:36
Correspondence Type: Web Form
Correspondence: Dear Folks at NPS,

I live in Buckhannon, WV, and own property in southern Upshur County that may be impacted by PATH. I live in a community that will be negatively impacted by PATH in that our mountains and rivers will be scarred and damaged, some of my neighbors will be subjected to dangerous high voltage, our viewsheds will be ruined by huge towers, landowners will lose the use of their lands while still having to pay taxes on them (and no one will buy them after huge towers have been erected!), etc. I am an interveener in the case before the WV Public Service Commission.

I am writing to strongly request that the EIS being carried out for PATH be one that covers the ENTIRE area over which PATH is proposed to traverse, i. e., a three state area! I believe that it is required by law for federal projects to be subjected to a full EIS. Because FERC, a federal agency, has guaranteed PATH a 14% profit on the project and because the project spans several states, I believe PATH is undoubtedly a federal project and thus impacts of PATH must be considered over the ENTIRETY of the project, not just over the small areas of federal lands that it actually traverses.

The scope for the EIS must be the entire area impacted!

Sincerely,

Katharine B. Gregg

Correspondence ID: 566 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: -
Address: - WV
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Aug,17,2010 18:41:50
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I am an Associate Professor in the Department of Community Medicine at WVU. I have spent the last 4 years conducting research on the negative public health impacts of the Appalachian coal mining industry. The PATH line is a mistake because it perpetuates our dependence on coal, and the objective evidence is overwhelming that our dependence on coal in WV is the major factor that contributes to our chronic economic weakness and to the poor health status of our people compared to the country. Based on US Census and CDC data, coal mining areas of our state, compared to non-mining areas, have the highest poverty rates, the highest unemployment rates, the lowest income levels, and the highest death rates in the state. The economic and environmental problems created by the coal industry are responsible for the deaths of over 11,000 Appalachians every year, based on objective data reported by the CDC.

The PATH line itself will degrade property values, destroy natural environments, and contribute to additional health problems. Electronic fields from the high voltage power lines are increasingly recognized as causes of a variety of health problems, in particular, childhood leukemia. We do not need to kill our children to provide electricity to the east coast.

We should not allow these profit making companies to make yet more money for already wealthy executives at the expense of the lives, literally the lives, of our own citizens. This line is a bad idea for WV, we don't need it, the east coast doesn't need it, and we should step up and protect the lives of our citizens against this corporate intrusion. It is time for WV to diversify its economy and create alternative economic opportunities for its people; doing so will create more jobs and a healthier, more productive population, whereas more coal dependence just means

more poverty, more misery, more environmental devastation, and more premature death.

Michael Hendryx, PhD

Correspondence ID: 567 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name:

Address:

-
- WV
USA

Email:

-

Outside

Unaffiliated Individual

Organization:

Received:

Aug,17,2010 19:01:21

Correspondence

Web Form

Type:

Correspondence:

I wrote a previous statement against the PATH line but would like to amend that statement with a comment specifically about the EIS. Clearly, the EIS should not be limited to portions of the PATH line, and it should not be limited to the entire PATH line in isolation. The PATH line will result in increased coal production, processing, transportation, and combustion. The EIS should include the impacts of this additional mining and burning. This should include the environmental impacts of burning coal and the impacts of its mining on destroying streams, cutting down forests, and polluting land and water from explosives, diesel transportation, and processing plants. Obviously the environmental impacts are not limited to small sections of the line itself.

Michael Hendryx, PhD

Correspondence ID: 568 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name:

Duncan, Mack

Address:

N/A N/A, UN N/A
USA

Email:

-

Outside

Unaffiliated Individual

Organization:

Received:

Jul,19,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence

Transcript

Type:

Correspondence:

My name is Mack Duncan. I live outside Harpers Ferry. I kind of have two brief comments. One, the first is that Shenandoah National Park, which is kind of down the road from here, was established in 1935. It provided an opportunity when the country was first getting urbanized for city folks to go and to take their kids and their grandchildren to have an alternative to the city.

It was kind of a chance to have It was kind of a chance to have a day trip for an average person. They didn't have to get on the train and travel out west to go to Yellowstone or Yosemite or someplace like that to enjoy the outdoors and the natural environment.

Well, back in 1935, the native bison and elk had been gone from the Shenandoah Valley for over a hundred years. Occasionally the park rangers would see a deer. So, like I say, the country was just getting urbanized back then, but it was rare for city people to see wildlife in its natural environment.

They were kind of disappointed insofar as they had seen all the Park Service terrific things that were being done out west, herds of bison and elk and so forth, and none of that happened in Shenandoah National Park. So what the Park Service did, they went out and imported white tail deer herds to populate the park so the visitors could have an enhanced nature experience.

The point of all this is, I find it hard to believe that the folks that make day trips to their national parks to have a nature experience away from the city really want to be looking at high powered transmission lines, and it seems a contradiction to me that back in '35 the Park Service

imported deer to enhance that experience.

The only parallel here with approval is they'd be importing power lines to mimic what these folks already see every single day on their way to work and at home. They see plenty of concrete, plenty of power lines.

They don't need to see it when they go to their park. The first comment. The second one is, the National Park Service Organic Act, which Congress passed to establish the Park Service, outlines the purpose of the Park Service, and to quote it's to promote and regulate the use of the national parks which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein, and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such a manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

I've got a couple of definitions here. To conserve means to protect from loss or depletion, to preserve. To preserve means to keep safe from injury, harm, or destruction, to protect.

And that other word in the National Park Service Organic Act is for the enjoyment of the same in such a manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations. Unimpaired means entire, intact, unblemished, undamaged, unharmed, unmarred, whole. Allowing-- end of quote.

Allowing commercial transmission-- power transmission lines to be running through the people's parks, people's national parks, to me does not support the congressional mandate that created the Park Service.

It does not support the mission of the National Park Service, which is, as stated on the Park Service web page, mission web page, the National, quote, the National Park Service preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national Park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations.

The Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world. Unquote.

I don't believe that approval of high powered transmission lines through the parks supports that mission, the Park Service mission, and in fact is a violation of the congressional mandate that created the Park Service. So I, it certainly does nothing, the existence of these transmission lines on public lands, to conserve, to preserve those areas in an unimpaired way for the enjoyment of future generations.

It would be a violation, in my opinion, to have any type of approval of these power lines through Park Service areas. Thank you.

Correspondence ID:	569	Project: 28827	Document: 34684
Name:	Hamstead, N/A		
Address:	N/A N/A, UN N/A USA		
Email:	-		
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual		
Received:	Jul,19,2010 00:00:00		
Correspondence Type:	Transcript		
Correspondence:	The coal used to burn to create the energy, as far as I understand, won't even be purchased from the state of West Virginia. The PATH does not end outside of Frederick, Maryland. It end in New York state.		

The purpose of the PATH is to supply energy to the state of New York, who certainly should be able to provide their own power sources. The impact on state, regional, and national parks is

without a question ridiculous.

Not only do they want to go in and construct whatever power lines are needed, they need to construct highways, roadways, and supply lines. So it's not just a right of way for the power line, it's all the ancillary highways and roadways that will constantly have to be monitored and maintained to provide support and materials to those areas.

So we're impacting all of these forests, not just a straight line with electrical wires, but with a myriad of roads and highways that will impact a number of endangered species, flora and fauna, and a number of other unique aspects of this environment that don't exist anywhere else in the world.

There are too many other alternate resources available to help provide the state of New York with power. We shouldn't be asked to jeopardize or to in any way infringe upon the national treasures that those of us here in West Virginia have been given the right to protect. I'm done.

Correspondence ID: 570 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Jackson, Ms.
Address: N/A N/A, UN N/A
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript
Correspondence: I don't really have anything prepared.

Okay. One of my concerns is that, on the map of Jefferson County, it shows an alternate route across the Appalachian Trail.

Will that be decided whether it will be used prior to the approval or disapproval or during, afterwards, if it's been approved, will they then decide? And then we will have no action to take.

And is it possible to keep kind of a finger in the cookie dough there so that, if it is approved, and then they decide that there will be an alternate route into the Appalachian, you know, over the Appalachian Trail, can the Park Service have some jurisdiction over that still?

The other concern I have is with oversight, that, a lot of times, with the TRAIL case especially, we have seen where they have violated what they said they were going to do, and when anybody complains, they're told by everybody this is not our problem, we have no jurisdiction.

We'd like to know who will decide when they have violated an agreement or what they were supposed to do and how concretely it is worded so they cannot do that and what the repercussions can be if they do violate the land, especially in the federal area. I'm also concerned with the electromagnetic field and camping and other family activities near a 765 3 kilovolt line.

Will that take away from some of the area that we can currently use in the Park system and then on federal grounds now, and the waterways that contribute. There are tributaries all throughout West Virginia.

My concerns are about the waterways and the domino effect and, to the Gulf of Mexico and the Chesapeake Bay both, as well as to the Mississippi River and the Potomac, et cetera. That's all I can think of right now.

Correspondence ID: 571 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Robinson, Steve
Address: N/A N/A, UN N/A
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript

Correspondence: My name is Steve Robinson. I live in Charles Town, West Virginia, and I just want to say that I am disappointed with the politicians in West Virginia, the Governor, because they are in the pockets of the coal companies.

They always have been, and it doesn't make any difference what the truth is as far as the need for this, this power line, the demands-- it doesn't make any difference.

As long as the power companies want it to make money, that's what they're going to push for. I have no confidence in the integrity of the politicians, the Governor, the PSC, that they're going to make a right decision.

That's all I have to say. We're going to have to try to fight it through the federal level or the other states. Maybe they have some integrity, their politicians have some integrity. Thank you.

Correspondence ID: 572 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: -
Address: - WV
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,18,2010 08:07:13
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: To the United States Forest Service, National Park Service and the United States Army Corps of Engineers,

I am writing to encourage you to deny the application submitted by Allegheny Energy (AE) and American Electric Power (AEP) for the permit to build PATH across our federal lands. There are numerous reasons to deny this permit, the most essential being that there is no need for the line. AE/AEP stand to make large profits through every stage of the project. AE/AEP are guaranteed by the Federal Energy Regulation Commission (FERC) a staggering rate of around 14% return on every dollar invested. This includes construction cost as well as promotion. This figure is well above anything you or I could expect to gain from an investment in the stock market, let alone an investment in our own business. Not only will AE/AEP receive this 14% from FERC, but the rate payers in the PJM region will pay through their electric bills the entire \$1.8 billion estimated construction cost of PATH. Once the line is built the profits will continue to roll in as AE/AEP ship West Virginia's cheap coal fired electricity by wire to the Northeast corridor where it can be sold for a significantly higher price. The Governors' of several neighboring states and states that are slated to receive this power have written letters stating that they do not want this power! These Governors are opposed to the fact that their constituents are going to have to pay for the line to be built. Most importantly they oppose the line because it will kill any efforts to build off-shore wind turbines just off their coasts. Imagine that, produce renewable power where it is needed. What a silly idea.

These permits should be denied because of the negative impact they will have on our National Forests, Parks and private lands. The EIS should be done on each mile of the 276 mile line. Some specific areas that should be evaluated for impact include water quality and streams. Clear cutting the 200 ft right of ways (ROW) and repeatedly spraying them with herbicides will not only affect land and inhabitants near the line, it will affect everyone downstream. Please

consider all of the rare and endangered plants and animals. Wetlands and their inhabitants near of downstream will be destroyed either through construction, permanent access roads or routine clearing/spraying. As ROWs are cleared invasive species can be brought in on construction equipment. Once established the invasive species will flourish in cleared areas and can out compete native species. Clearing ROWs and building roads will create soil erosion which will damage streams. The U.S. Forest Service and private landowners will loose rights to timber, minerals and other resources. Some families have been sustainably harvesting their timber and resources for generations. They rely on this income.

There will be many historical and archeological areas that will be damaged permanently if PATH is allowed. PATH will destroy communities that have been intact for hundreds of years. Children growing up in these communities will be subjected to the dangers of Electro Magnetic Fields. Families will encounter increase traffic and hazards on local roads. Most of these roads are not prepared to handle large equipment. These communities will fall apart as residents sell their land and move away from the dangers. Please consider the cultural impacts PATH will have on all communities it will cross including Blackwater Falls, Harpers Ferry, and the C&O Canal. Consider the visual impacts as well as noise pollution that visitors to our parks and forests will be subjected to. There will be a negative impact to the number of visitors to parks and recreation areas which in turn will damage the local economy along the entire line. There are some areas of the proposed route in which PATH will run parallel to existing high voltage transmission lines. When two or more of these lines run together, all of the above concerns are amplified.

PATH and other high voltage transmission lines fragment large tracts of land causing damage to biodiversity in our forests. Please see attached article title, "Protecting Biodiversity from Forest Fragmentation".

PATH will make us a less-secure nation. A single attack could stop transmission of power to our major cities. Shipping large amounts of power, long distance, over high voltage transmission lines is the cause of brown outs and black outs. Smaller, localized, renewable power is the answer to dependable power.

Please consider all of this as you make decisions concerning the PATH EIS ROW permit.

Sincerely,

Megan & Brent Easton Tucker County Residents

Protecting Biodiversity from Forest Fragmentation

Biodiversity, a measure of the richness of species within an ecosystem, is an extremely important part of life on Earth. It involves the variety of living organisms on our planet and the interdependence of these living things, including humans. It thus creates and maintains a habitable environment occurring naturally in which man, animals, and other organisms live in mutual relationship with each other. Biodiversity is negatively impacted by forest fragmentation.

Forest fragmentation occurs when large continuous forests are divided into smaller blocks by roads, agriculture, urbanization and other development. There are many negative effects of forest fragmentation. This process reduces the forest's function as a habitat for many plant and animal species, while also reducing the forest's effectiveness in performing other functions such as water and air purification.

American Electric Power and Allegheny Power have submitted an application to build PATH, a 765-kV, extra high-voltage transmission line that requires a 200-foot cleared right-of-way through approximately 240 miles of West Virginia. This line would directly impact roughly 6,400 acres of land in West Virginia. The fragmentation created by PATH would have many negative implications for native biodiversity.

Fragmentation makes interior forest species such as understory plants, trees, birds, bats,

reptiles, small mammals and beetles more vulnerable to predators, parasites, competition from edge species and catastrophic events. It isolates fragile ecosystems and interrupts their vital processes leading to ecosystem degradation.

Fragmentation exposes the edge of a formally isolated ecosystem leaving the forest interior more susceptible to exotic and threatening species which often destroy massive amounts of habitat. These exotic and invasive species can be inadvertently brought in by construction activities and will thrive in a cleared area. Examples of problematic invasive species in West Virginia are garlic mustard, multi-flora rose, Japanese stilt-grass and Japanese knotweed. Once introduced, these species are easily spread and can alter the ecology of a forest as they out-compete native species for sunlight and nutrients. Fragmentation reduces the total habitat area available for species. The decrease in interior habitat leaves these plants and animals more susceptible to threats. A tolerant species would be affected directly by the loss of over six thousand acres of habitat. A more sensitive species would lose an immeasurable amount of habitat. The continued fragmentation of a forest can cause a permanent reduction in species diversity and suitable habitat. As a community, it is important to consider the needs of the next generation, and not be centered on "bigger and better" development for the present. Land is a precious resource which cannot be re-created. With an expanding population the demand on this land will continue to increase, however, it is up to us now to recognize its importance and contribution to our standard of living and preserve it as such. If PATH is built, it is extremely difficult to quantify the damage that will be done to the biodiversity of the forests in West Virginia.

References: http://birds.cornell.edu/bfl/gen_instructions/fragmentation.html
<http://www.twentyten.net/forestfragmentation>

www.daviddarling.info/encyclopedia/E/ecological_system.html

http://chesapeake.towson.edu/landscape/forestfrag/all_habitatfrag.asp
<http://psc.wi.gov/thelibrary/publications/electric/electric10.pdf>

Correspondence ID: 573 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Lutz, Daniel
Address: 175 Lakeland Road Charles Town, WV 25414
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: Transcript

Correspondence: Okay. I'll give you the pen so, for future reference. My name is Daniel Lutz. I reside at 175 Lakeland Road, Charles Town, West Virginia, zip 25414, and my land line number, if anyone needs it, is 304-725-0966.

I have numerous concerns, the first of which, the lady over here for the environmental suggested that I definitely get this on the record, until-- I have lived most of my lifetime in Jefferson County, and until very recently we have never had black bears as a native population in Jefferson, a resident population in Jefferson County.

In the last couple of years we've had numerous instances of black bears in Jefferson County. This caused me to think of a situation in the southern Midwest, the Gulf states, involving another species that doesn't affect us, but armadillos, who are native to Texas and Louisiana, southern Mississippi, Alabama and western Florida.

They were confined to that area until the advent of the interstate highway system, by which they began to migrate into northern Mississippi and Alabama and to Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri,

Arkansas, and Illinois.

And I don't know if they've gotten into Indiana and Ohio or not, though the climate might be too hostile for them. This caused me to think about the black bear situation, the possibility of this corridor, a third of a mile wide roughly, traversing West Virginia, allowing the equivalent of a wildlife interstate highway to bring non-native species into the Eastern Panhandle and vice versa.

Also, coyotes are becoming a more serious problem in Eastern West Virginia than they ever were before. They are, they're coming in along the highways and power line rights of way, and this will make a very convenient avenue for them, especially with the way rodents and burrowing animals will gravitate to the rights of way because of the lack of cover, and the coyotes will follow the food source.

I believe there are now wild boar in parts of Putnam and Cabell Counties, and my concern is the wild boar possibly migrate eastward along the PATH corridor.

Also, I heard a study on public radio recently concerning the numbers and variety and diversity of insects, arthropods, bacterium and other small life forms that traverse the airwaves five to ten thousand feet above us.

My concern also is the microscopic life, that this corridor may provide a transportation avenue for such as viruses and bacteria which, one possibility could further disrupt our, the existence of the honey bees that we need in this area for pollination is one example.

The overall question is this: has any study been done to give an answer to the impact of the corridor upon wildlife migrations, east and west and west to east?

If the study has been done, by whom was it done, when was it done, and where is it published? If it has not been done, does Allegheny et cetera, First Energy anticipate doing any such study? If so, when, by whom will it be conducted, and when will the results be available?

Also, on my personal property in south Jefferson, I have the only operable grist mill in Jefferson County, along with the antique Millers House. We've been proposed by the state organization called SHPO for inclusion in the Bullskin historic district by the state of West Virginia.

If the construction of the power line and the Karst topography that underlies our area could possibly disrupt the flow of the south fork of the Bullskin Run, and in so doing, it could render the water supply needed to power the mill non-existent and ruin the value of the mill.

I should like to know what impact Allegheny has, or not the impact, but what study Allegheny has in place or is considering to be aware and to have a methodology of dealing with such a problem.

Furthermore, in the Summit Point area are four battlefields of the Civil War, two of which are listed as among the five most endangered battlefield sites of the Civil War in the nation.

Now, this also will-- this power line will also impact adversely upon the Washington Heritage Trail which runs cross country to various sites from Charles Town to Berkeley Springs along points of interest that were significant to George Washington and the Washington family.

Finally, within yards of the power line is Strathmore, a historic house in South Jefferson where General George Braddock with approximately half of his British force encamped for the winter from 1762 to '63, and departed from there on his ill-fated march to his defeat at Monongahela.

Now power lines and such for people trying to study history and the like will completely take away from the view shed and the ambiance and the historicity of the area, and I really would

hope that someone would consider putting the power line somewhere else or not building it at all.

Correspondence ID: 574 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Blok, Bobbi
Address: N/A N/A, UN N/A
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript

Correspondence: Okay. Sounds good. I'm concerned in terms of the timing of the report from the Park Service because it's after the PSA, PSC makes its decision. So it's kind of, what happens if the Park Service is greatly concerned about the environmental impact and the PSC approves the application?

There needs to be a mechanism for the Park Service to at least share their findings with the PSC preliminary to a final decision, because otherwise your decision is like spitting in the wind.

Besides the timing, I'm also concerned that the Park Service is a wonderful resource for families and children, and that it has been proven that the EMF can cause leukemia in young children. And that's totally inexcusable.

Correspondence ID: 575 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Thomas, Robin
Address: N/A N/A, UN N/A
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript

Correspondence: Okay, my first comment is, when I walked in, the first issue that came to my attention was when I looked at the Environmental Impact Statement time lines for the National Park Service, Forest Service, and I noticed that the draft EIS statement is due in the summer of 2011, and the final EIS is due fall 2012.

And, I quickly noted that the time lines do not at all coincide at least with the West Virginia PSC, Public Service Commission, time lines in that the final decision from the PSC on the PATH line through West Virginia is due in May 2011.

So, at that time they will not even have a full draft EIS to review, and, if they even pay attention to it. So there's just a complete lack of coordination in terms of time lines for the public service commission, and I'm sure that's going to probably fall in line with the deadlines that will be due in Maryland and Virginia for the PSC to approve or disapprove the PATH project.

Then another comment that I have is that the route through the Monongahela National Forest is shown as being, I think, 2.1 miles. That might be a little incorrect, but the line also is routed through the outer boundary of private federal lands, which is the buffer zone of the national forest and could be potential future park land.

And, if the EIS does not consider this area because it is not within the boundary of currently owned federal land in the national forest, it could be lost as potential future land to be national forest, and it could also damage the buffer zone of the national forest when it, if it's routed

through that area.

And then I would want to question or address whether the environmental impact statement will address cumulative impacts across the agencies, or is each agency looking at it individually?

And I think that the Park Service, the environmental impact statement, needs to address, while it's addressing only the land within the park, they still have to look outside of the park because things that occur on the boundaries or certain distances from the park, such as impact to water quality, can certainly impact the water quality inside the park. Another issue is view shed.

Even though it's not in the park, if it's within view shed of the park it is going to impact the view shed from the park and what visitors see when they go to the park or the national forest or whatever. And I guess my final comment, and I'll probably send more in on the Internet.

But is that, while I understand that this environmental impact statement is only for the portion of the line that crosses federal lands. I question and do not understand why there is not a requirement for an environmental impact statement across all land that this route is slated to go. Because, I know in our area we want to have the Karst geographic topography, which is very sensitive to any kind of disruption, surface or sub-surface. Also, areas where it's crossing wetlands, intensive habitat corridors, none of that is going to be taken into consideration for the PATH route.

Okay? Thank you.

Correspondence ID: 576 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Hendrix, Regina
Address: N/A N/A, UN N/A
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Aug,18,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: Transcript

Correspondence: My name is Regina Hendrix. I live here in Charles Town now. I recently moved here from Charleston, West Virginia. I'm speaking on behalf of the Ohio Valley Environmental Coalition and the West Virginia Chapter of Sierra Club.

I have a unique perspective on this, I think, because I retired in Charleston, West Virginia, where I was born a long time ago, and I lived there for over ten years. I was about to buy a home there, when we had a horrible, horrible blue haze incident from that John Amos power plant, which is where this power line will start. It was a very scary incident, and still, to my knowledge, not well understood.

So that kind of scared me off. And the other aspect of the increase in capacity at John Amos is that it will cause much more mountaintop removal in that area. It's a poor part of the state that can't afford it.

But anyway, to get back to my personal situation, I was ready to buy a home there and when I saw the blue haze incident and then that horrible, horrible incident at the Bayer plant in Charleston where it spread MIC throughout the valley, I knew I couldn't live there, so I had to leave.

So I left where I was born, my family, my friends, my cousins and all that good stuff and came here to Jefferson County to live. Well, no sooner do I get to Jefferson County than I realize that that PATH power line is going to pass very close to where I live, and I understand it will have some bad environmental impacts on the area where I live.

So I'm totally against it, and I would ask that we put a stop to it. This is not a good time to raise rates on West Virginians who, while the economy is so bad and there are so many retired people here, I can't afford a rate increase. So anyway, I would ask that this be stopped. It's bad for West Virginia for so many reasons. Thank you.

Correspondence ID: 577 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Cvechko, Steve
Address: N/A N/A, UN N/A
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: Transcript

Correspondence: Okay, my name is Steve Cvechko, and that's spelled C-V-E-C-H-K-O. I'm a resident of Poca, West Virginia, near Charleston. I'm the president and owner of a heavy highway construction company that builds roads, and we've built three projects on Route 9 over here in the Martinsburg/Charles Town area.

And, we also build roads for American Electric Power and Allegheny Energy, and specifically the TRAIL project and the Jackson's Ferry, Wyoming project, which have gone through public lands and forest service lands, and I have not seen any environmental harm going through public lands or on any land, public or private.

So therefore I support the PATH and I support the PATH going through the National Park Service, because I know, have firsthand, personal knowledge that there are already two power lines in the national park, and the PATH will simply widen the right of way two hundred feet and perhaps extend the lines vertically fifty to seventy-five feet.

I don't think there will be any environmental impacts comparative, at all, and definitely there will be no-- it's a great benefit for the people in the eastern part of the United States.

Correspondence ID: 578 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Tumblin, Teresa
Address: N/A N/A, UN N/A
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: Transcript

Correspondence: All right. My name is Teresa Tumblin. I'm a lifetime resident of Jefferson County. I worked for the Appalachian Trail from 1990 to 2008, and I, I'm against PATH. Right now the existing lines cross my property right now. And we're getting high EMF readings on our property with the existing lines.

A safe reading they say is around ten, but right now the readings are anywhere from 180 to 292.

So if the EMF readings are that high going across our property with the existing line, how much are the EMF readings going to be going under the-- or, with the lines, with the hikers going under the Appalachian Trail?

I don't think that they're being up front with the EMF that states that they're safe. I--just as they say we can't prove that they're not safe, they cannot prove that they are, and by the time that

we prove that they are not safe, what about the people that they've already impacted?

Every resident in Jefferson County is going to be affected by this. They're going to be, with their increase in power bills and increase in taxes to pay for this project, it just needs to be stopped because it will impact every single resident of Jefferson County.

And once this is approved, it can go anywhere in Jefferson County. So just because the proposed site may not affect a property owner right now, once they get an approval, they can put it anywhere they want.

And I just feel we need to stop this project because it's-- especially just a hazard of the EMF and the impact that it could have on hikers on the Appalachian Trail and residents, land owners, fishermen, wildlife-- just everything. So I say we should try to work on stopping this altogether.

Correspondence ID: 579 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Borzik, Joette
Address: N/A N/A, UN N/A
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: Transcript

Correspondence: Okay. Well, my name is Joette Borzik and I am opposed to the PATH power line.

For biological reasons, I'm concerned about rare and endangered and threatened plants that would be in the right of way areas.

I'm concerned with the altering of wetlands and with habitat that would be sprayed with pesticides that will be used to maintain the right of way. And I'm also-- we've seen how they maintain power lines locally with the helicopter with the big blade that just whacks the tops off things.

And, that's unacceptable. Probably the biggest concern I have is that our public lands on the east coast, as compared to the west coast, are relatively small, very, very small for the population size, and any impact to the national forests and the national parks have a significant effect on the quality of our public lands, and I don't think it's necessary to have the power line.

The whole project, I think, is not necessary. West Virginia doesn't need the power. Me personally, I converted my home to geothermal heating, so I am using less power than I did a year ago.

I think we need to promote some alternative energy sources, so I think the demand for power in general is going to decrease over time rather than increase. I'm concerned about cultural resources that are in the area, particularly on the National Park Service lands, the battlefields.

Once you impact the land with the power line, there's no going backwards, and I'm particularly concerned about the national forest lands because they're, on the Monongahela there is no right of way that's existing, and so it's going to have to cross a lot of mountainous terrain and affect quite a bit of area. I'm concerned about the view sheds being altered, and I'm concerned about the health hazards of power lines in general, and a lot of other reasons.

Thank you for listening.

Correspondence ID: 580 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: -
Address: - GA
USA
Email: profat10566@aol.com
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,18,2010 13:11:49
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: I would like to encourage you to broaden the scope of the PATH EIS to include not only the localities where PATH would be destroying National Park lands, but also the impact it would have on water, soil and air in the ENTIRE REGION. When herbicides are sprayed on waterways across WV VA and MD, they will spread damage much further than the PATH right-of-ways themselves. The destruction of forest vegetation will have a negative impact on the health of the same waterways, and like the veins in a body, these riparian areas are important to a much further flung territory than that which would be destroyed initially. Of course the increased amount of coal to be burned at the Amos plant will drift over a VERY wide area and negatively impact both people and the environment throughout the states. We can not afford for you to take a myopic view of the effects of this planned power line. Please look at the effects it will have on ALL of us in the region!

thank you

Shaun Amos

Correspondence ID: 581 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: -
Address: - VA
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Virginia Outdoors Foundation State Government
Received: Aug,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: The Virginia Outdoors Foundation (VOF) is an instrumentality of the Commonwealth created by the General Assembly in 1966. It was established in the Code of Virginia under ' 10.1-1800, which states: "The Virginia Outdoors Foundation is established to promote the preservation of open-space lands and to encourage private gifts of money, securities, land or other property to preserve the natural, scenic, historic, scientific, open-space and recreational areas of the Commonwealth. The Virginia Outdoors Foundation is a body politic and shall be governed and administered by a board of trustees composed of seven trustees from the Commonwealth at large to be appointed by the Governor for four-year terms."

VOF carries out its mission predominately with the use of open-space easements (under the Open-Space Land Act '10.1.1701). From a preliminary review of the proposed PATH line (as delineated in the PATH EIS ROW permit scoping newsletter), this line could impact several VOF open-space easements. VOF will need a more accurate delineation of the exact proposed PATH route to understand the impact this line could have on the land protected by VOF.

If the proposed PATH line does in fact impact VOF easements, the Open-Space Land Act provides a process by which land that has been designated as open-space land may be converted or diverted from open-space land use if the requirements of ' 10.1-1704 are met as described below.

' 10.1-1704. Diversion of property from open-space land use; conveyance or lease of open-space land. A. No open-space land, the title to or interest or right in which has been acquired under this chapter and which has been designated as open-space land under the authority of this chapter, shall be converted or diverted from open-space land use unless (i) the conversion

or diversion is determined by the public body to be (a) essential to the orderly development and growth of the locality and (b) in accordance with the official comprehensive plan for the locality in effect at the time of conversion or diversion and (ii) there is substituted other real property which is (a) of at least equal fair market value, (b) of greater value as permanent open-space land than the land converted or diverted and (c) of as nearly as feasible equivalent usefulness and location for use as permanent open-space land as is the land converted or diverted. The public body shall assure that the property substituted will be subject to the provisions of this chapter.

Correspondence ID: 582 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Parker, Richard
Address: 619 Breckenridge Way Shenandoah Junction, WV 25442
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript
Correspondence: Are you ready? Okay, my name is Richard Parker, and my concerns are mostly with what you're going to see by this, and we spend a lot of time on the C&O Canal, and that's just about the last thing they need is 750 kv lines coming through over the canal.

It's just, that seems really unacceptable. And the whole idea of the PATH, I mean how many times do they have to be told no before they quit trying to put this thing through? If they couldn't get it through in the last administration, which was completely power and energy hungry, you know, maybe it's time they give up.

I don't think it's needed. If it were needed that bad, they'd be screaming right now, how come we haven't gotten this extra power?

No, this is just something they want to put in so they have it. I think it's totally unnecessary, and mostly to me it's visual impact and the fact that, if it doesn't need to be here, it shouldn't be. Thank you.

Correspondence ID: 583 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Eitelman, Roger
Address: 111 Foxhall Road Charles Town, WV N/A
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: StopPath WV, Inc. Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript
Correspondence: You all have heard tonight lots of comments about various environmental issues that we think are significant, from erosion control to-- do I need to introduce myself, I suppose?

I'm Roger Eitelman, E-I-T-E-L-M-A-N. My address is 111 Foxhall Road, Charles Town, West Virginia. There has been a lot of concern tonight about the environmental issues being very significant.

I mentioned a few of them, erosion, invasive species, water quality, and there are others that are highly significant. The Park Service and the Forest Service have made it very clear that they are only receiving and interested in the impacts of the PATH project as they cross federal lands, and not interested beyond the federal lands.

I want to ask as loudly and as pointedly as I can that one of the issues here in the scope should

be inter-agency coordination because these environmental issues are so significant and they cover the entire 275 mile course of PATH and impact every other mile of land just as they would impact in the national park, so the whole length of the line absolutely needs to be studied.

And, from what I can tell, it's going to take inter-agency coordination to get all of that done. Apparently there are four different divisions of the Corp of Engineers, and none of whom-- nobody is claiming, or they are very definitively telling me, the Corp is, that they are not doing an EIS in the wetlands and the creeks and the rivers, and yet there is a huge, long list of those entities that the PATH project would cross and would do damage to.

And all of that needs to be looked at carefully. So I would ask that one of the scoping issues be inter-agency coordination to study the key environmentally significant issues over the entire length of the line. Thank you very much.

Correspondence ID: 584 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gregg, William
Address: 314 Elk Run Estates Drive Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript
Correspondence: Okay. I'm William Gregg, G-R-E- double G. I worked for the Department of Interior for 33 years as an ecologist. I was a child of Earth Day back in 1970-71, and started working on environmental impact statements.

So that's what my first portfolio was, setting up teams, interdisciplinary teams to write environmental documents on park lands, so that's where I started. I live in Harpers Ferry. I've, I said I worked for Interior, Park Service for 20 some years and then U.S. Geological, then National Biological Survey for a while while that agency was around.

And then finally, the U.S. Geological Survey, and the last thing I did was, among all the issues that we worked with over the career, the last one was invasive species, which is-- you know, we in the USGS, we serve all other agencies and all the bureaus in the Department of Interior.

So, we worked on everything from microbes to mammals is the way I usually describe it. And so, but I have a couple of concerns.

There are all sorts of ecological concerns with projects of this magnitude, but the two that I highlight in my comments are the effects of fragmentation of the landscape on the ecosystems and ecological processes that maintain our native flora and fauna. I mean, they're responsible for it.

And there's a concern that I have is, is creating a linear disturbance corridor to important natural habitats, and in the case of the Forest Service's Monongahela Forest, the Forest Service 15 has worked for years in planning a managed landscape. In other words, they try to plan their cuts in a way that maintain connections in the landscape.

The connectivity of the habitat is really important for helping natural systems to adapt to climate change and other things like that. We have a lot of items like that.

Well, running a disturbance corridor, linear corridor, right through the middle of one of these planning areas, basically.

CONVERSATION WITH THE COURT REPORTER INTERRUPTED AND THEN RESUMED.

Let's see, I was talking about the two issues that are really of concern from my professional perspective. One is the whole question of a project such as this and the effects it has on what they call habitat fragmentation.

What we are seeing with a project of this sort is a linear corridor being constructed, in some cases using existing rights of way, but in so many cases not, across a very diverse landscape.

And basically, this impacting the ecological processes that are responsible for maintaining the remarkable diversity of plant and animal life, biological diversity that we have in this region.

The one practical issue that particularly the Forest Service faces is that they have devoted considerable effort in recent years to managing their forests for sustainability, for managing a diverse landscape in different forest communities, but maintaining connections so that the whole landscape evolves as an ecological system and we maintain what we call connectivity, that habitats remain connected so that material and energy and species and resources can flow through the landscape as the landscape changes in response to natural events and human activities, climate change being one.

I mean, we will see, may see very profound changes in the landscape here because of climate change. And so anything that cuts across, a project which creates a disturbance corridor right through the middle of entire habitats or through managed habitats of the sort that the Forest Service has, creates essentially irreversible impacts.

And it's not just on those 2.6 miles of federal land, because that 2.6 miles is integrally related ecologically to the landscape that surrounds it. So you can't just isolate that. And so, we have sort of two issues. We have that one, which was fragmentation, and then another issue of concern to me is the issue of invasive species, that we cut a corridor across natural habitats or managed habitats, providing a pathway for introducing invasive plants, insects, microorganisms and so forth, which may come in on construction vehicles.

They might come in as the result of management practices on the right of way itself, or just come in from infested areas outside along the corridor over the years.

In any case this is becoming a major problem, and this corridor will make that problem worse. We could see rapid invasions of certain things like mile a minute weed and frog mustard and a lot of new invaders that have come in from other parts of the world and that are really causing us problems.

This is a corridor that could allow that to happen, still happen, bringing them into new areas. The concern that we have here is that the impact statements address that, not only, you know, within that very narrow area, but out in the context of the relationship of that narrow area to the much larger landscape of which it's a part.

We need to see landscape analysis that looks at the effects of this on the entire range of 15 habitat, what it does to the ecosystem, and then what it does to invasive species and in particular biological groups like birds, bats, plants.

So that's, that's sort of the concern that I have. I think that the fact that there is no alternative with this project but to cross some linear protected areas that the Park Service either manages or has a strong relationship with, the C&O Canal, the Appalachian Trail, there's no way that this pathway doesn't affect those.

So I think the fact that we will be--there's no alternative to at least some effects on the parks means that when we consider the alternative of no action, we're basically going to necessarily have to look at whether this project is needed and what the impacts of not doing the project will be, because you can't cross the Appalachian Trail unless you want to run around south of

Washington, D.C. or the C&O Canal and for the Appalachian Trail, it's, you know, they're not going to want a lot of interference.

And so I think that really what we're faced with here is the issue of what some of the speakers have said, that we really are going to have to look in fair detail at the impacts of not doing the project. Because otherwise we have impacts.

So that, I think may need to be one of the alternatives that we look at, and I would think the impacts need to be considered in that context. I would also comment that just based on the discussions here that there really is a pretty rather remarkable effort that I see here in federal agencies cooperating with one another to work on this project in this state.

So I think we have pretty good prospects and we'll see some really productive and useful efforts. That's at least my initial reaction at this stage of scoping. So that's-- it looks pretty promising. I guess that's about it.

That's about all I have to say. I don't know how much of that you got.

Correspondence ID: 585 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Wait, Patience
Address: 280 Leisure Way Shepherdstown, WV 25443
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: STOP Path WV, Inc. Non-Governmental
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript
Correspondence: I don't want to spill this, 'cause I'll short out the system. Before I begin, I just was asked to tell folks that Dale Manuel had intended to come tonight, but he is home recuperating from minor surgery. So don't take it amiss that one of our county commissioners didn't make it.

Okay. My name is Patience Wait, and I'm a resident of Shepherdstown here in West Virginia, here in Jefferson County, and I'm speaking on behalf of Stop PATH West Virginia, Inc., the advocacy group comprised of approximately 140 families who are intervenors before the state Public Service Commission on the PATH application.

I would like to think that we are also representing many of the residents of our county who oppose this unnecessary project. At the end of my remarks I will submit a notebook with written statements prepared by citizens who live along the length of the PATH line.

These are comments that come from as far away as Kanawha County, Calhoun, Braxton, Tucker, sothis is something that represents the citizens of West Virginia, not just Jefferson County.

But I'd like to summarize some of the highlights and, before I summarize, I want to make a comment about the EIS process. PATH filed its application with the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service in May 2009 and claimed then that the line needed to be in service by 2014.

Since they filed that federal application, the PATH companies were forced to withdraw their state application in Virginia after the State Corporation Commission's own hired experts dismantled the need argument in the state application.

So I'd like to know how the federal process can move ahead using old, flawed data. How can the Park Service be evaluating the PATH project's impact on federal lands in Virginia when

there currently is no state application filed with the SCC?

The scope of work and other preliminary documents from the Park Service initially indicated the entire length of the PATH line could be studied for its impact on the environment.

In the November 6, 2009 scope of work -and this is hard to follow, so excuse me-- the contractor shall analyze up to eight alternatives subject to future modification in this EIS, including but not limited to granting of the permits as requested, granting of the permits with stipulations, denying the permits, and alternatives to the proposed line, both within and outside the parks.

Identification of alternatives shall begin after the public scoping process. Regulations, guidelines, and objectives under NEPA, other environmental laws, NPS and U.S. Forest Service policies and directives, and all of these parks and national forests' management plans require an extensive analysis of potential impacts of major construction projects on park and forest resources, plus impacts on or from adjacent land use, communities, and utility and transportation systems.

Yet now the public is being told the EIS can only address environmental impacts on the specific land owned by the federal government. When did this get settled? Why did the Park Service elect to only look at impacts on its own properties when the original scope of work had indicated it could be broader?

Why were citizens not involved in that decision making? Environmental impacts pay no attention to man-made boundaries. The air pollution generated by burning coal at the John Amos plant to make this electricity will affect Harpers Ferry National Historic Park.

The erosion of soil by the banks of the Potomac within the boundaries of the C&O Canal will affect the water all the way down to the Chesapeake Bay. The right of way clear to the length of the PATH will facilitate the spread of non-native species of plants and insects into the Mon forest.

This meeting tonight is the very first time that the federal government has come to our county to give ordinary citizens an opportunity to weigh in on the PATH project. That is an indictment of the federal process, not a reflection on the interests and concerns of the citizens.

I have the written statements of citizens along the length of the PATH line addressing specific topics of concern we expect the National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, and Army Corp of Engineers to address. I'm not going to address all of them. It would probably take me a few hours.

But I will touch on the topics so you have an idea of the depth of our concerns and the breadth of issues that any EIS should include.

We believe the EIS should address the environmental impacts along the entire length of PATH, in part because we consider this a federal project.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission has established a national interest electric transmission corridor running north/south from the state of New York all the way to West Virginia and established regulations that would give FERC so-called backstop authority if any state fails to act on a transmission line application within a year.

All three states affected by PATH, West Virginia, Virginia, and Maryland, have cited this backstop authority in explaining actions they have already taken. The EIS should include a serious evaluation of the potential risk PATH poses to homeland security.

Should the line be built and electricity shipped to the northeast, a single terrorist could jeopardize the safety and well-being of millions of people by a planned attack on this line, and

this kind of attack would be easy to execute and hard to recover from.

We believe the EIS should consider the entire length of PATH because Presidential Executive Order 12898 issued in 1994 requires that every federal agency should include environmental justice in its mission. PATH is a serious miscarriage of environmental justice directed at the citizens of West Virginia in particular, who will endure the vast majority of hardships related to this project, from some residents' loss of homes and property to the loss of working farm land, resulting in economic hardship.

We will lose enjoyment of our properties, neighborhoods, and vistas.

We will receive no direct benefit from this line, and we dispute the power company's argument that we receive any indirect benefit through supposed strengthening of the grid since we believe PATH will make the grid inherently more unreliable, and we...

Our electric rates will go up to help pay for PATH's 2.1 billion dollar construction costs, though we receive none of the electricity. This does not sound like environmental justice to us.

We believe the EIS should address the entire length of PATH because the federal agencies conducting the scoping meetings are supposed to consider alternatives.

Any alternatives that minimize the impact of PATH on federal lands will de facto increase the impact of PATH on private properties. Further, as demonstrated on other transmission line projects, circumstances could arise during construction that result in PATH deviating far outside what was originally proposed.

The impact of PATH on travel and tourism in the counties it will cross extends far beyond the bounds of the specific national parks and forests and is indivisible from the impact on federal properties.

As part of the EIS we ask the National Park Service and its fellow agencies to weigh the impact of PATH on other federally chartered lands and properties, such as the numerous sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The EIS should, of course, include an assessment of the fundamental environmental impact of PATH, the effect on air, water and soil.

Much of the length of the PATH line travels through Karst geology. Disturbance of the Karst can result in sinkholes, loss of underground streams, loss of wells and other disruptions and pollution of water supply and quality.

Erosion from clearing of right of way may affect federally protected wetlands outside the right of way. Building PATH would be an irrevocable, irreversible act that would have negative repercussions on the environment, the economy, and the citizens of the United States, not just the residents of our three states.

For all of these reasons spelled out in greater detail in these individual statements, and on behalf of the citizens of Jefferson County who asked me to speak for them, I submit this for you to consider when conducting the EIS.

Thank you for letting me run over.

Correspondence ID:	586	Project: 28827	Document: 34684
Name:	Morgan, Francis B		
Address:	N/A N/A, WV N/A USA		
Email:	-		

Outside Jefferson County Commission County Government

Organization:

Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Transcript

Type:

Correspondence: Yeah, I'll be brief. Thank you. Good evening, everyone. I'm one of five Jefferson County commissioners. The Commission has made it very clear that the Commission is against this project.

We have voted resolutions to that effect. I personally am an intervenor, along with over a hundred, close to a hundred fifty other landowners who would be personally impacted by PATH in my area of the county, which is the southern edge of the county. There are dozens of objections to this project on almost all grounds you can think of.

So I'm not going to detail and belabor any of those. Those are going to be submitted to the record, and I'm sure the record will be replete with all sorts of objections such as, for example, that this project isn't needed in the first place, but is an example of corporate greed.

My point tonight is only one. I would ask the Park Service, please do not construe your charter in measuring and studying the impact of this project narrowly. Jefferson County has 140,000 acres roughly, containing dozens of nationally significant treasures.

Yes, the Appalachian Trail, Harpers Ferry National Park, but properties of national significance all over this county, including some in my little neighborhood of Summit Point, which the National Park Service has a conservator role or guardianship of in addition to its role, its more affirmative and constant role with managing the Appalachian Trail and the Harpers Ferry, for example.

The impact on heritage tourism of this¹ ruinous and stupid project is, would be incredible. It is, just in terms of the view shed, if you put everything else aside, the impact on the view shed in this county is very deleterious.

I would say Jefferson County leadership plus the National Park Service, in bringing forward heritage tourism, really equals this county's economic future. I would ask you not to engage in what is commonly practiced, which is an act of blinkers, or agency self-protection in construing your role as narrowly as possible.

We are fighting this project, and it is-- what I believe is because it is factually impossible to view this project as anything other than negative in its impact on Jefferson County.

I believe that if the Park Service studies its impact carefully, as it should, that at the end of the EIS process, the Park Service will then become ultimately a partner with local leadership and our citizens in fighting the PATH.

Thank you.

Correspondence ID: 587 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Latterell, Dick
Address: P.O. Box 3609 Shepherdstown, WV 25443
USA

Email: -
Outside Unaffiliated Individual

Organization:

Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Transcript

Type:

Correspondence: I'm Dick Latterell. I live in a place called Homer's Crossroads here in Jefferson County, West Virginia.

There isn't much really left for me to say, or that I need to say, given the thoroughness of the two preceding speakers. So, I'll be brief by saying amen to all that they have said.

But I don't mean to be quite that brief. If I may, I'll address my remarks specifically to the members of the Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service and their supervisors to whom they report, and point out that you and they are in the unenviable position of probably being the first domino in the row.

What I mean by that is that if you capitulate to the elements of corporate America, a couple of power companies and a few out of state coal companies, who are the only possible beneficiaries of this project, you will be doing a great disservice to the citizens of West Virginia, which would include most of us here this evening.

Because if you capitulate, if you go down and issue these permits that you're being asked to award, you will see that you're the first domino in line. Our state, which has an inferior record of supporting the interests of its citizens as opposed to the few special interests, and all the local jurisdictions that this transmission line will traverse, will likewise capitulate.

So even though formally we're only talking about 2 and a half miles of federal lands that this transmission line will traverse, there's no way to ignore the impacts on the whole 276 miles of same and its impacts along the way, including economic deficits, ecological deficits, guts to public health, all of these things will be incurred if this transmission line is constructed.

And you, the 2 and a half miles of that corridor that you represent represent the first obstacle, and I respectfully request that you deny those permits and possibly do something to preclude this inevitable domino effect that will ensue.

Thank you for your attention.

Correspondence ID: 588 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Wright, Laurence
Address: P.O. Box 158 Charles Town, WV N/A
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: StopPATH WV Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript
Correspondence: Thank you. We've heard and listened this evening to lots of practical objections to the PATH. We've listened and heard a lot of impacts that we will suffer should the PATH go through.

I don't think I really need to talk about those things, even though I'm an engineer and I'm interested in facts and figures and I build things for a living. I'm opposed to PATH for one primary reason. It's wrong.

In 1776 Thomas Jefferson wrote a revolutionary document. I know you all studied it in school. It's the Declaration of Independence. And I think it is entirely appropriate that here in the county in Virginia formerly, West Virginia now, which is named in his honor, that we remember one very important principle that was at the heart of these United States in the founding of these United States.

And it says that the function of government is to protect the rights of the individual. The National Park Service is our trustee, our guardian to watch over the public lands and to watch over these United States, to act as our watchdog, our guardian, our protector of our rights.

A project which purports to take private and public property without the consent of the owners is theft. However you wrap it, however you package it, however you present it, it is the forcible violation of individual right for private profit.

That is theft written across 276 miles of West Virginia, Virginia, and Maryland, and it's wrong. When you consider the impact of this project in all of its ramifications, I would like to request the National Park Service as our congressionally established guardian for both our public lands and, in a broader sense, the lands of the entire United States, please keep that principle in mind.

The function of government is to protect individual rights. I think that's all I need to say.

Thank you very much for your attention.

Correspondence ID: 589 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Burns, John P
Address: N/A N/A, UN N/A
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript
Correspondence: You have to sign it yourself, huh? John P. Burns, owner of what is known as Beverley Farm here in Jefferson County. I have two lines across the farm as of today, the 130 and 500, both parallel.

And now they want to put PATH across it and bisect it, deviate from the old line and to cut the farm in three pieces. I have a map here to show it.

I have a letter that says it's a national historical farm, and I have a map that George Washington surveyed ...

have a map here where George Washington surveyed it, signed by George Washington, but it doesn't include the whole farm.

And I think it's just downright-- I don't know the word to use without foul language, so I will not use it-- that they want to bisect it another way instead of staying close to the other line and go through like they do in most of the other places.

I think they should stay along the line and put the 130 under it like they are doing in other places so to not cut through. You can't show it on your, but here's the old line that goes across.

It starts here, and they want to come on it here for the PATH and cut out like this, and then come back to the old line.

I won't take as much time as the other fellow. I have stated my opinions.

Correspondence ID: 590 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Diamond, Mitch
Address: 20631 Unison Rd. Round Hill, VA 20141
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Transcript

Type:

Correspondence: I'm a local farm owner in Loudoun County and I'm also a long-term senior energy professional in the power industry. I understand that the primary impact usually considered for this kind of power line is the immediate physical impact.

That is, the towers, the view of the towers, the lines and the clearing of vegetation, along with the right of way path. I have a different concern. The primary purpose of this power line is to increase the production and sale of power from Midwestern coal fired powerplants while simultaneously reducing production of power from east coast plants.

This change in the pattern of power production is likely to increase emissions and pollutants arising from these Midwestern plants and prevailing air currents is likely to carry them across federal lands east of the plants.

This pollution, I'm sorry, these, these emissions may have a significant effect on the air, water, land and vegetation in the affected lands. It is important, I think, that this fact created by this shift in power production be a major part of this environmental impact. Okay?

Thank you.

Correspondence ID: 591 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Baldwin, Malcolm

Address: 39595 Weather Lea Farm Ln Lovettsville, VA 20180
USA

Email:

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: Transcript

Correspondence: I'm Malcolm Baldwin, from Lovettsville, Virginia, and although our farm is not immediately affected by the PATH proposed transmission line, we are very concerned about the impact. Not only to the community, not only to the state of Virginia or Maryland or West Virginia, but to the environment beyond and to what it means for our energy policies. The PATH transmission line has impacts that will be created if the National Park Service grants rights of way, along with the Forest Service and the Corps of Engineers, across federal lands and waters.

All these impacts are significant under the National Environmental Policy Act, and the National Park Service needs to analyze all of the impacts of the PATH transmission line that are significant, well beyond simply those impacts affecting the right of way. Also, as NEPA requires and as the CEQ regulations require and as many court cases require, it must analyze all reasonable alternatives.

Many of these alternatives have actually been put forth by Dominion Virginia Power in recent submissions to the PJM, and one of them is appropriate as a no-action alternative. Which is, of course, an alternative that NEPA requires the Park Service to address.

Beyond the legal requirements, the issues raised by PATH of bringing coal-fired electricity to the east coast raise significant energy policy issues that are contrary to the Obama Administration's energy policy initiatives.

It will simply increase greenhouse gas, increase mountaintop coal removal and because PATH has been subsidized by an incentive grant of 14.3%, thanks to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, PATH has made alternative energy production systems uncompetitive.

So for many reasons, PATH is bad public policy. As someone who greatly respects the National Park Service, I very much hope that it will comply with the requirements of NEPA and good

government so that its impact statement addresses all significant impacts of PATH. Thank you.

Correspondence ID: 592 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Ryan, Patrick
Address: 1 Harrison Street Leesburg, VA N/A
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Loudoun County County Government
Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript
Correspondence: If I could wear two hats, or is that not allowed? I manage a program called the Agricultural and Forest Industry Program for Loudoun County. It's going to be impacted by this, so I'm here to keep an ear to the ground for that responsibility and I also live in Western Loudoun County and I'm president of the Taylorstown Community Association.

So in both those roles, we have concerns. I could chew your ear the rest of the afternoon, but my main encouragement to you all is to consider the impact this will have on the Journey Through Hallowed Ground, the National Historic Heritage Area. It doesn't seem that that national park is being considered in this.

So if the EIS could examine the impact that it would have on the Journey Through Hallowed Ground, I would be much happier. With that, I thank you.

Correspondence ID: 593 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: -
Address: - DC
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: National Parks Conservation Association Conservation/Preservation
Received: Aug,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Web Form
Correspondence: National Parks Conservation Association

August 19, 2010

National Park Service Attention: PATH EIS Planning Team Denver Service Center?Planning
P.O. Box 25287 Denver, CO 80225

Re: Notice of intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for a construction and right-of-way permit requested from Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail and Appalachian National Scenic Trail, in connection with the Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH) 765kV Transmission Line.

Dear Superintendent Rebecca Harriett:

On behalf of our 325,000 members, the National Parks Conservation Association (NPCA) submits the following comments regarding the application for issuance of a construction and right-of-way permit to Allegheny Energy and American Electric Power (AEP) with PJM Interconnection to construct a 765 kV transmission line from Amos Substation (Putnam County, WV) to Kemptown, NJ, through Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (NHP), Chesapeake and Ohio National Historical Park (NHP), Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail (NST), and the

Appalachian National Scenic Trail (NST).

We care deeply about the preservation of America's national parks and ensuring that these shared national treasures are protected for our children and grandchildren. We believe strongly in the mission of the National Park Service (NPS)

"To promote and regulate the use of the...national parks...which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

The proposal by Allegheny Energy and AEP to construct a 765 kV transmission line with up to 200 foot tall towers with an approximately 300 foot wide right of way through four National Park units represents a threat to an iconic American landscape that is rich in history, the local historical tourism based economy, as well as wildlife. The proposal is an incompatible use within park boundaries, since the transmission lines would mar the very scenery and historic landscapes the NPS and the other park units at risk were created to preserve. Furthermore, it would serve as a giant extension cord for polluting coal-fired power plants in West Virginia.

We understand that the applicants currently have limited pre-existing rights of way corridor through the four national park units. However, as with all parks, the NPS is obligated to restore natural conditions whenever possible, not to allow existing impacts to worsen.

Please consider our comments on the Allegheny Energy and AEP proposal, and make them a part of the record in the development of the Environmental Impact Statement.

I. Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Chesapeake and Ohio National Historical Park, Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail, and Appalachian National Scenic Trail are spectacular national treasures that introduce millions of urban and culturally diverse Americans to the opportunity for enjoyment and learning encompassed by the NPS mission. In developing the EIS, the NPS should closely examine how educational opportunities and the interpretation of park resources would be affected by construction activities and the presence of massive new transmission infrastructure.

The NPS also needs to consider how the project may impact overall visitation. According to a 2004 study by the University of North Carolina?Asheville Department of Economics, visitation to national parks is affected by the quality of scenic vistas. The study was conducted with the cooperation of the Park Service-managed Blue Ridge Parkway unit, and found that respondents "indicated that the scenic quality along the Parkway is an important reason for their visitation. They indicated they would take fewer trips if scenic quality declines, and would make more trips with scenic quality improvements."

II. The NPS must abide by the legal and policy framework established to preserve the four national park units and their outstanding resources.

The following applicable policies are especially important in evaluating the appropriateness of issuing a construction and right-of-way permit to AEP and Allegheny Energy.

a. NPS Management Policies call on superintendents to prevent impairment and to restore the integrity of park resources.

In developing a range of alternatives for the EIS, we encourage the NPS to keep in mind the following guidance provided by the 2006 NPS Management Policies.

? 1.4.3 The NPS obligation to conserve and provide for enjoyment of park resources and values

"NPS managers must always seek ways to avoid, or to minimize to the greatest extent practicable, adverse impacts on park resources and values. However, the laws do give the

Service the management discretion to allow impacts to park resources and values when necessary and appropriate to fulfill the purposes of a park, so long as the impact does not constitute impairment of the affected resources and values."

? 1.4.7.2 Improving resource conditions within the parks

"The Service will also strive to ensure that park resources and values are passed on to future generations in a condition that is as good as, or better than, the conditions that exist today. In particular, the Service will strive to restore the integrity of park resources that have been damaged or compromised in the past."

? 1.5 Appropriate use of the parks

"In its role as steward of park resources, the National Park Service must ensure that park uses that are allowed would not cause impairment of, or unacceptable impacts on, park resources and values. When proposed park uses and the protection of park resources and values come into conflict, the protection of resources and values must be predominant.... Park superintendents must continually monitor all park uses to prevent unanticipated and unacceptable impacts. If unanticipated and unacceptable impacts emerge, the superintendent must engage in a thoughtful, deliberate process to further manage or constrain the use, or discontinue it."

III. The NPS must prevent impairment of natural and cultural resources.

Allegheny Energy and AEP's proposal to construct massive transmission towers up to 200 feet in height and having an approximately 300-foot-wide right-of-way constitutes a serious degradation to the preservation of both natural and cultural resources. While the current 91-foot-tall transmission towers already rise above the tree canopy and degrade the viewshed and contribute to the fragmentation of the landscape, they are far less obtrusive than the Allegheny Energy and AEP proposal. The scenery around the Murphy Farm in Harpers Ferry NHP would be damaged by this project (see Appendix A), as well as the landscapes surrounding the Appalachian NST, Chesapeake and Ohio NHP, and Potomac Heritage NST sites. Since the impact on scenery and the experience of park visitors is one of the greatest threats posed by the proposal, the NPS should perform a comprehensive viewshed analysis that incorporates all of the major viewpoints along the Appalachian NST and Potomac Heritage NST, the trails and historic landscapes of Harpers Ferry NHP and river corridor along the C & O Canal. This analysis should also include other popular hiking, picnic areas, and historic structures.

The Murphy Farm is an especially important area within Harper's Ferry NHP that could be negatively impacted by new massive power line towers. The iconic 99-acre farm overlooking the Shenandoah River was recently added to Harpers Ferry NHP in 2002 because of its outstanding historical importance. It was the site of both a Civil War battle, temporarily housed John Brown's fort during its relocation, and a gathering of African-American leaders that led to the creation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). The viewshed from the farm looking down toward the Shenandoah River has been largely unchanged over the past 200 years. The PATH line would damage one of the most historically significant views in Harpers Ferry NHP by placing new massive towers in its viewshed.

The significant enlargement of transmission infrastructure through the four park units also poses a myriad of negative impacts on wildlife. While it is clear that noise from construction machinery and maintenance vehicles will negatively impact wildlife communication, habitat utilization, and reproductive success, less may be known regarding the possible harm created by the increase in crackling powerline corona. Other direct and indirect negative impacts to wildlife may result. Species at special risk include the bald eagle, northern goshawk, peregrine falcon, red-shouldered hawk, cerulean warbler, winter wren. Furthermore, the

"Construction and presence of the power lines may affect migratory bird species. Bringing in large construction equipment would require road widening and clearing of trees along the roads, which would result in removal and alteration of wildlife habitat. The installation of taller towers

with transmission lines above the current tree height could adversely affect migratory birds."

IV. Massive powerlines threaten park based tourism and local communities.

The construction of enormous powerlines could diminish the economic value that the four parks provide for the region. In November of 2006, NPCA published an economic study titled, "The U.S. National Park System: An Economic Asset at Risk," which found that national parks support an astounding \$13.3 billion of local private-sector economic activity and 267,000 private-sector jobs, providing on average a \$4 return to state and local economies for every federal dollar invested in park budgets. In developing a range of alternatives, the NPS needs to carefully consider how they will impact visitation and the quality and services of the overall visitor experience and the financial impact on the local economy.

In addition to park visitors from outside the region, local communities also value the parks for recreational opportunities and the role they play in contributing to their quality of life. Local communities would be negatively affected by the construction of the powerlines; both from the massive towers themselves and the new network of access roads that heavy machinery and maintenance vehicles would routinely utilize. If this resource is degraded, not only could it impact park based tourism, but it could also negatively impact the local quality of life and thus local economic development.

V. A full range of alternatives must be considered, including a focus on retiring the existing transmission line and right-of-way, as well as the use of mitigating technologies such as underground superconductor and advanced cable technologies.

In approaching the issue of developing a range of alternatives, the NPS should acknowledge that the existing 91 foot transmission line is already having a tremendous negative impact on the four parks and the resources they were established to preserve. As such, the NPS should focus on providing a range of alternatives that reduce or eliminate the current negative impacts. Beyond the development of a "No Action Alternative," the NPS should thoughtfully consider the following:

a. The NPS should develop an environmental alternative based on acquiring the easement from Allegheny Energy and AEP and restore natural landscape.

As discussed in Section 1.4.7.2 of the 2006 Management Policies

"The Service will also strive to ensure that park resources and values are passed on to future generations in a condition that is as good as, or better than, the conditions that exist today. In particular, the Service will strive to restore the integrity of park resources that have been damaged or compromised in the past."

The NPS should include an environmental alternative that calls for taking action to acquire the easement currently owned by Allegheny Energy and AEP. At some point in the future, the companies may be willing to sell their easements.

b. Careful consideration should be given to developing a buried powerline alternative.

Underground superconductor electricity pipelines are a proven technology that should be closely examined as an alternative. According to the American Superconductor company,

"Superconductor power cables have been developed and demonstrated numerous times over the past dozen years. These cable systems have been deployed in the commercial U.S. power grid several times in recent years and other cable projects are now ongoing globally in countries such as China, Japan and Korea?Given their location underground, Superconductor Electricity Pipelines are easier to site, are more secure and have no aesthetic impact on the surrounding land. They avoid significant permitting issues faced by ultra-high voltage overhead lines and

require a right-of-way only 25 feet wide rather than hundreds of feet. "

Due to challenges posed by topography, superconductor electricity pipelines might need to be sited above ground in certain areas as well.

c. An advanced cable technology alternative should also be examined.

Another alternative the NPS should examine is using advanced powerline technology to meet the transmission needs of Allegheny Energy and AEP by using existing power transmission infrastructure already located in the park. According to the CTC Corporation's factsheet titled "Utilizing ACCC? Conductor to Reduce the Environmental Impacts of New Transmission Line Development"

"Using carbon fiber composite technology to replace the heavy steel core of traditional transmission conductors, the ACCCTM conductor offers greater strength, lighter weight, and decreased thermal sag when compared to conventional conductors. This lighter weight composite core allows the inclusion of 28% more aluminum in the same diameter without increased weight, allowing the delivery of up to twice the power of a conventional conductor while also reducing line losses by 34% to 38% under equivalent load conditions."

Utilizing ACCC's or similar technology provides yet another alternative that the NPS should consider that may keep park resources and the experience of park visitors from being further degraded.

VI. Future enlargement of existing AEP and Allegheny Energy transmission line through Harpers Ferry National Historic Park, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historic Park, Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail, and Appalachian National Scenic Trail must be considered.

The NPS's range of alternatives and future record of decision needs to carefully consider how the agency's decision on the AEP and Allegheny transmission line may impact potential future requests by energy companies that own separate easements through park boundaries. It is likely other energy companies could raise issues of fairness if the NPS were to approve the AEP and Allegheny Energy proposal and deny a future proposal by other companies. As such, the NPS should consider the cumulative impacts from the potential development of future lines.

VII. The NPS should consider expanding the scale of the current analysis of the Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH) 765kV Transmission Line project.

We recommend that NPS work with other land management agencies and jurisdictions to consider the cumulative impact of the total PATH Transmission Line project on our nation's natural and cultural heritage, and look for alternatives at a large scale. While critically important to consider, the alternatives noted above address only the segment of this project currently being considered by this EIS. Due to this scale these considerations and mitigation options are not creative solutions to the larger issues poised by the PATH project. Analysis of this large scale project in incremental segments will not allow NPS, or any agency, to fully consider the broader issues and possible mitigation to these issues. This analysis should include the possible adverse air pollution and climate change impacts poised from the increased use of dirty coal fired power plants.

VIII. Conclusion

The threat posed by the Allegheny Energy's and AEP's proposal to construct a up to 200 foot tall 765 kV transmission line with an approximately 300 foot wide right of way through four units of the National Park System unit represents an enormous threat to the regions inspiring history, wildlife, and scenery. The NPS must thoughtfully consider a full range of alternatives and include a variety of proposals that will further park preservation, not allow further degradation. Retiring the existing transmission lines and right-of-way, as well as mitigating technologies such

as underground superconductor and advanced cable technologies, are reasonable alternatives deserving close examination. The NPS's management policies call on park managers to

"Strive to ensure that park resources and values are passed on to future generations in a condition that is as good as, or better than, the conditions that exist today. In particular, the Service will strive to restore the integrity of park resources that have been damaged or compromised in the past".

The United States has only one Harpers Ferry NHP, Chesapeake and Ohio NHP, Potomac Heritage NST, and Appalachian NST. As a nation, we must not compromise our shared natural and cultural heritage. It will become even more precious to future generations. The NPS and the applicants must determine alternative ways to meet the corporations' goals that are compatible with park protection and do not worsen air quality at Harper's Ferry NHP and other park units in the East. The threat posed by this proposal is not unique. Be it adjacent landfills, mining, logging, or dam construction, America's parks continually face threats that require diligence and effort by the American public to defeat. We hope that Allegheny Energy and AEP will reconsider their current proposal. Thank you for this opportunity to submit these comments.

Sincerely,

Erin Haddix St. John West Virginia Field Manager

Bryan Faehner Associate Director for Park Uses

Appendix A

Power lines can be viewed in the distance from the Murphy Farm, diminishing the viewshed. Larger towers would be even more visible from the viewshed.

Correspondence ID:	594	Project:	28827	Document:	34684
Name:	Matarazzo, Christy				
Address:	N/A N/A, UN N/A USA				
Email:	-				
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual				
Received:	Jul,20,2010 00:00:00				
Correspondence Type:	Transcript				
Correspondence:	I'm here to voice my opinion about the easements for the PATH's 765 kv linescrossing national parks. I'm very, very against this.When I sat there and thought about what the National Park Service represents and how it has been here for generations now and it is the legacy for the future generations.				

And I went back to why it was created and what the end significance was and I went back to where Woodrow Wilson signed the bill, mandated the agency's purpose was to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and wildlife therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such a manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

This was in 1916 and there has been huge amounts of effort and work to keep this, including the scenery and also the future generations. The national parks affected by the PATH line were established from 1911 all the way up through to the 30's and 40's. So they've been there a while and nothing has been allowedto come across and ruin them.

One big part of it, the C&O Canal is small, but it was purchased in 1938 by the U.S. Government for the National Park Service and one of the ideas was to make it an automobile

parkway and the fight to make it a national park was huge.

If it was an automobile parkway, it would just be another freeway and nothing special and I'm so afraid that these transmission lines, the same thing's going to happen. They're going to go in and these parks are going to be nothing special anymore because they're going to be ruined. So in my opinion, you can't give in to the additional easements and the height, with the height restrictions where they were, you're going to ruin it for future generations.

1Allegheny Power can figure out, can work a little harder to determine how to use the existing easements and heights and not make anything new. I personally don't think the power's even needed but that's not the purpose of this.

I understand. I just want to say that I don't think the National Park Service should get in whatsoever. It was created for the generations, for the originality and the nature and the historic value. And the National Park Service, I think it's the responsibility of the National Park Service to keep it the way it is.

Correspondence ID: 595 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Rittner, Hanno
Address: 2001 Morningstar Pl. Lovettsville, VA 20180
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: no to PATH.org Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: Transcript

Correspondence: My concern with the AEP PATH project is that it is an analog to the BP New Horizon event that recently occurred in the Gulf Coast. It is an analog because conflagrations, meaning forest fires, occur more frequently than is typically reported. Since 2007, there have been at least 5 national newspaper reports that report instances of conflagrations caused by faulty utility wiring or other kinds of faulty utility negligence by major utilities. One being in San Diego, one being in San Francisco, another being in Australia around the Melbourne area.

The reason this is so important to us in this region is because it's a heavily, densely populated area with extreme governmental and economic importance and, of course, the line goes through sensitive areas along the Monongahela National Forest and Harpers Ferry, which are of historic interest. Where in any one of these 5 recorded events, had that occurred in this region, it would have burned or effectively would have impacted over 125 kilometers of land which reaches from Harpers Ferry to Washington, D.C.

That event occurred in the Melbourne area, Kingsley, and killed 166 people, destroyed millions in property and resulted in an investigation by the government. Which all of these impacts are uncalculated costs above and beyond the monetary damages that were lost.

In San Diego, the results were equally horrific in that it burned over 3,000 acres of land in a national forest, I forget the name, and it killed 2 people and the San Diego utility was fined \$1 million for obstructing and preventing the fire, excuse me, for any reports for timely response to the fire.

In addition, they apologized for their negligence, which was mandated under settlement. That negligence resulted from a failure to clear brush or a arcing that was caused between the high voltage power line and the forest, of that national forest.

To the extent that these risks are considered de minimis or argued to be de minimis, the impact far outweighs any kind of consideration of whether or not this risk exists because in the event, much like the BP New Horizon event, if it occurs, the impact will be so horrific that, as many people have said, these things are unimaginable and will result in such great economic,

environmental and other kinds of impacts that they will be incalculable.

These are not just minor suppositions these are actual events that occur frequently in the last 5 years. This is not a risk that can be dismissed. 4 I thank you for your consideration in this.

Correspondence ID: 596 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Ulmer, Tylee
Address: N/A N/A, UN N/A
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript
Correspondence: Hi, it's Tylee Ulmer, T-Y-L-E-E, U-L-M-E-R. And my concerns is we currently live underneath one of the power lines and we have livestock that we raise and sell to Farmer's Market and my concerns are the effects of the larger EMF's on the reproduction and abortion and birth defects of our livestock because that is our livelihood.

And also, I know you all have to do the park study and I know the deer population and all the other animals that might be reproducing underneath of these lines, you know, the health hazards to them also. And that's basically what I think.

Correspondence ID: 597 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Eitelman, Roger
Address: 111 Foxhall Rd. Charles Town, WV N/A
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: StopPATH WV Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript
Correspondence: I want to comment on the environmental impact statement authority which I believe to be NEPA, the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970 as amended, the Clean Air Act as amended. And the document I have with me is called CEQ 1502 and I'm particularly interested in 1502.14, 1502.15 and 1502.16.

And those 3 sections say to me, the layman, that this environmental impact statement, which is done by the Park Service and Forestry Service and has the Army Corps of Engineers as a participant, should in fact cover the alternatives which include the question of electrical need for PATH as well as conducting an environmental impact statement for the entire 275 mile length of the proposed PATH project. Thank you very much.

Correspondence ID: 598 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Ghiorzi, Irene
Address: 39558 Wenner Rd. Lovettsville, VA N/A
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: No to PATH Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript
Correspondence: Okay. The PATH entity is an LLC, a limited liability company. They plan on aerial spraying to keep vegetation down. If the spraying encroaches on park lands and destroys species, grass or animal, they're not responsible.

If BP was an LLC, we would be up the creek at this point. According to their own expert testimony, the EMFs under the line will be in excess of 200 milli-gauss. This is dangerous for anyone walking under the line or near the line. Europe has a limit of 4 milli-gauss near schools, homes, any place where people are. Epidemiological studies on EMFs have shown that they cause childhood leukemia, brain tumors, and even brief periods under the line can cause spontaneous miscarriage.

The national parks and national forests are being used for hiking trails, you've got children and adults under these lines. I am not sure what they've put in their application, but you need to scrutinize it carefully because the applications in Virginia, Maryland and West Virginia all call for aerial spraying of herbicides to keep down vegetation. Thank you.

Correspondence ID: 599 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name:

-

Address:

- WV
USA

Email:

-

Outside Organization:

Unaffiliated Individual

Received:

Aug,19,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type:

Web Form

Correspondence:

As an Intervenor and affected land owner, I am writing to insist that an EIS be done on the entire length of the PATH route instead of select portions as the PATH applicant, Allegheny Energy, American Electric, First Energy, and the NPS client - Louis Berger are requesting. My reasons are listed below and will shortly be made available on one of my chosen websites.

1. The PATH line affects the environmental conditions of the entire area that it runs through, and not just select areas. WV has a delicate ecosystem, as you at the NPS are undoubtedly aware, or at least should be aware. Certain mountains host endangered species while an adjacent mountain will not or may prove to be inadequate to host such a species (ex. flying squirrels). A full EIS should address the impact that PATH will have on protected species such as the flying squirrel, amongst all other uniquely WV, protected and endangered species. Without a full EIS, there is no way to ensure that NO endangered or protected or uniquely WV species habitat will be harmed. Furthermore, certain arthropodic species are pivotal to vegetation and growth and in order to maintain our states diverse ecosystem, it is essential that no area be overlooked simply for the profit and whimsy of corporate America. The PATH application clearly states that the majority of the line is in "wooded areas." This in essence "asking" for an entire EIS along the line because the forested areas are what make WV "Wild and Wonderful West Virginia" and these areas are where the flora and fauna live. Lastly, the EIS must also include the effect that PATH will have on the population of white tailed deer and the resulting increase of lyme disease. A clear cut path through a wooded area is known in ecological terms as a "corridor." A corridor such as this creates a habitat phenomenon known as the "edge effect" which can bring on an influx of various predators and small mammals, which means an entire ecosystem disruption. A corridor will increase the population and traffic of the white tailed deer and certain areas of WV are already over-run with deer, which in effect harms farm crop, resident gardens, causes traffic accidents, and causes issues in the deer population in and of itself in hard winter months or rural areas when there is not enough food to sustain the deer (this situation also increases sickness and disease in deer - another environmental problem that can affect populations protected by the NPS), etc. With an increase in this deer population comes an increase in lyme disease. WV has a low socioeconomic status and the population is plagued with health problems. This will add an increased burden on those who are uninsured or underinsured and thus burden the already stressed medicare/medicaid system in addition to disrupting the ecosystem. Another note should be made of the coyotes. Coyotes are long known to plague farmers livestock. Coyotes also traverse corridors. An increase in coyotes means more ecological and farm problems. The EIS should include the effect that PATH will have on coyote population and migration. So for these reasons alone, an entire EIS should be done - because PATH literally will affect all of the flora and fauna throughout the state by disrupting the

entire ecosystem as a whole.

2. Now lets talk about the people. People are essentially animals and therefore should fall under the care of the EPA and the NSP. An EIS should be done along the entire proposed PATH folly because it will increase pollution from already existing involved coal fired plants in addition to bringing on even more coal fired plants. This will increase the air pollution which is directly linked to asthma and chronic airway illnesses and lung cancer. Only performing an EIS on certain select parts of the proposed PATH route is grossly neglecting the health of the WV population for the mere profit of corporate greed.

3. Now lets talk about water. We all know what coal, sludge, runoff, etc has done to certain water supplies. An EIS scope needs to be done on the entire line to see exactly which water will be affected and HOW - whether by EMF, PATH lines crossing streams and possibly permanently damaging or rerouting them, water adjacent or downwind of existing or new coal fired plants brought on by PATH, etc. In essence, ANY affected waterways is too many affected. The PATH project will bring on more coal fired plants and thus more water pollution. Being that both humans and WV fauna drink water, this once again falls under the care of the EPA and NPS and warrants their protection in order to possibly avoid a class action suit against certain federal organizations and corporate entities. As an added bonus, water pollution directly affects the organisms living in said water. This all has an effect on the ecosystem of WV. One ecosystem cannot be affected without affecting another one. It is like a domino effect. Without a full EIS, the entire ecosystem of WV is at the mercy of corporate greed. Just look at the case of Kudzu, and the Zebra Mussels, Gypsy Moths, etc. These were initially thought to be a benefit until they unleashed their fury and now entire ecosystems have been disrupted and in some cases the imported species has wiped out entire local/native flora and fauna.

4. Wooded Areas - trees are our protection in global warming and against carbon issues. They make areas carbon neutral. They uptake CO2. The PATH applicant clearly states that "most of the PATH route is in wooded areas." The last time I checked, a "wooded area" meant that it had trees. A diagnostic should be performed assessing the increase in CO2 by removing and permanently destroying the trees in the clear cutting of 280 miles of "mostly wooded area" and how it will affect the humans and fauna of WV along with the effect that the destruction of the trees will have on the environment alone. Surely the applicant cannot argue with this because they (specifically American Electric) gave the country of Bolivia 10.8 million dollars to KEEP their trees.

5. Now lets talk about EMF. EMF affects humans in adverse ways, as has been proven by scientific research. It also affects fauna. The NPS cannot possibly refuse an EIS on the entire PATH route given that the 280 miles worth of EMF will adversely affect the health of both humans and fauna.

6. Now lets talk about gas wells. In Barbour County, in the property adjacent to mine, the PATH route crosses closely to no less than 4 gas wells. This is in a "wooded and secluded area". Having a high voltage power line running close to gas wells is a fire hazard and could possibly cause arcing, downed lines, forest fires, etc. These rural areas do not have access to fire departments in a timely matter and therefore the PATH line should be considered a potential fire hazard. The NPS has the responsibility of performing or requiring an EIS along the entire route to assess the possible secluded areas with the power line and the possible detriment to all surrounding properties in the event of a fire. A fire, need I remind you, affects the ecosystem, flora, fauna and residents. It would be a travesty if an EIS were not performed on the entire PATH route and an environmental disaster happened in one of these areas that were not afforded an EIS and then as a result actually had a domino effect on one of the areas that WAS included in the EIS. A full EIS is essential. The ancient ecosystem of our mountain state is at stake. The EIS needs to include the potentially adverse effect that PATH could have on the environment in proximity to gas wells on all areas of the route that are hosting gas wells in the event of fire in addition to assessing the risk of a high voltage line running through a rural and "mostly wooded area" in the event of a downed line and the fire damage that it could cause to the environment or causing the death/electrocution of people who may be living nearby simply because Allegheny Power/American Electric/Appalachian Power people failed to get there on time to correct the situation or perhaps the local fire department was inadequately equipped to

deal with such a disaster.

7. Watershed - the PATH route in Barbour County crosses over a main watershed for a portion of the county. Any disruption may cause a lower water level in wells. Lower water levels in wells is directly linked to bacterium, water borne illness, arsenic levels, etc. The majority of rural people have well water and not city water, meaning that there are no protective laws in place to ensure that harmful chemicals, heavy metals and bacterium are under regulatory levels. No testing is done on rural wells unless requested by a landowner. This is costly and would merit a massive public educational campaign in order to inform the public of the potential water situation. An EIS should be performed along the entire PATH fully to determine the effect that it will have on water tables for ALL citizens affected and not just those in select areas that the PATH applicant feels is the only area that the EIS should be performed in. Again, a full EIS now means less class action suit potential later on from all affected citizens in unfortunate close proximity to the PATH project - especially if water tables are permanently altered/destroyed/contaminated - possibly leading to death or illness.

8. Scenic beauty - the PATH route will rip a scar through WV. The NPS should demand an EIS along the route to determine the decreased quality in life, visual beauty, and natural landscape. WV beauty is one of its only claims to fame. The NPS is in a unique position to play a role in preserving this rather than bowing to corporate greed.

9. Some Facts: Allegheny Energy's proposed PATH transmission line will expose West Virginia streams to significant new stresses.

The passing of the wires over 325 streams will directly expose over 12 miles of streams to increased light, heating, invasive species, herbicides, erosion and runoff from the PATH right-of-way.

Documents submitted by Allegheny show: 325 stream crossing by the wires of PATH (source, see footnote 1). 200 foot right-of-way (source, see footnote 2).

325 X 200 = 65,000 feet of stream crossed by PATH cleared right-of-way. 65,000 feet = 12.3 miles

An additional length of stream channel will be impacted by the 482 stream crossings that will be necessary for access roads to build and maintain PATH. Recent experience with Allegheny's TrAIL transmission line shows that they routinely completely clear across streams, leaving no vegetation in their wake. For an example, see TrAIL's North River crossing in Hardy County: http://powerlines.potomacstewards.com/pics/IMG_2827m.jpg or TrAIL's crossing of the North Branch of the Potomac, near Fairfax Stone: http://powerlines.potomacstewards.com/pics/IMG_4384m.jpg

Thank you for considering my comments. Rachelle Channell Intervenor People Against Transmission Highlines, LLC (PATHLLC)) CEO and Organizer BS Psychology Master of Public Health

Correspondence ID:	600	Project:	28827	Document:	34684
Name:	-				
Address:	- WV USA				
Email:					
Outside Organization:	Intervenor Case 09-0770-E-CN WV PSC Unaffiliated Individual				
Received:	Aug,19,2010 18:28:11				
Correspondence Type:	Web Form				
Correspondence:	09-0770-I am an intervenor in the Case 09?0770?E?CN against the building of high transmission power lines (PATH) across 275 miles of WVA lands and waterways, including				

planned construction within several hundred feet of both our home, work studios and water supply.

I'm writing to insist that all 1,137 affected parcels of land and waterways by PATH be included in the EIS Scoping -- not just the C&O Canal and Harper's Ferry National Park!

The National Environmental Policy Act mandates that projects like PATH have EISs done for the entire project .

PATH construction will destroy forests, streams and drinking water also on all affected lands by increased pollution from additional sulfur admissions from coal burning plants.

School children know WVA's forests and National Parks -- all over the state -- will be further damaged from acid rain and power plant emissions from PATH's construction. Children.

The EPA has responsibility for the current proposed PATH crossing of 400 waterways (!) and needs to be involved in this Scoping! That only AEP/Allegheny, NPS, USFS and CH2M Hill are involved makes clear PATH Project is about profit for Power Companies and not WVA citizens ? anyone who cares about this planet!

bl am an intervenor in the Case 09?0770?E?CN against the building of high transmission power lines (PATH) across 275 miles of WVA lands and waterways, including planned construction within several hundred feet of both our home, work studios and water supply.

I'm writing to insist that all 1,137 affected parcels of land and waterways by PATH be included in the EIS Scoping -- not just the C&O Canal and Harper's Ferry National Park!

The National Environmental Policy Act mandates that projects like PATH have EISs done for the entire project .

PATH construction will destroy forests, streams and drinking water also on all affected lands by increased pollution from additional sulfur admissions from coal burning plants.

School children know WVA's forests and National Parks -- all over the state -- will be further damaged from acid rain and power plant emissions from PATH's construction. Children.

The EPA has responsibility for the current proposed PATH crossing of 400 waterways (!) and needs to be involved in this Scoping! That only AEP/Allegheny, NPS, USFS and CH2M Hill are involved makes clear PATH Project is about profit for Power Companies and not WVA citizens ? anyone who cares about this planet!

Be professional adults and get this right for all of us!

Correspondence ID:	601	Project: 28827	Document: 34684
Name:	-		
Address:	- MD USA		
Email:	lisajaro@aol.com		
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual		
Received:	Aug,19,2010 19:10:54		
Correspondence Type:	Web Form		
Correspondence:	I want to address the PATH project issue. First, I would like to note that I am concerned about the Chesapeake watershed and Piedmont aquifer. The proposed location of the "Kemptown" (so quoted because it is not in Kemptown, but rather Monrovia, MD) substation is above the Piedmont aquifer that runs under parts of Frederick, Carroll, Montgomery, and Howard counties		

in Maryland. Also, there is a stream on the back of the proposed property which feeds ultimately into the Chesapeake. I am concerned about the construction process (if there is to be one) and the contamination and pollution that it would create for the Chesapeake and the aquifer. I am also concerned about the long term effects of the change in land shape and ongoing chemical and oil use and its impact on the aquifer.

Secondly, I would like to address the fact that this energy is coming from coal fired plants. Coal fired power plants are known to be the major contributors to toxic pollution in the U.S. and to global warming. In the U.S. alone, coal fired power plants contribute two thirds of all SO₂, 22% of NO_x, 40% of CO₂, and one third of Hg emissions. They emit billions of tons of CO₂ each year that contribute to global warming. They emit millions of tons of SO₂ and NO_x pollutants that form acid rain, trigger asthma attacks, contribute to lung and heart disease, cause 20,000 premature deaths annually, and contribute to smog and haze in our communities, National Parks, and National Forests. They emit dangerous amounts of chemicals like mercury, a deadly neurotoxin especially harmful to children and developing fetuses. Corresponding effects of these pollutants are suffered by the flora and fauna of our National Parks and National Forests and visitors.

Thirdly, there is no practical need to utilize distant energy resources in West Virginia or the Midwest to supply electricity to the distant east coast states. According to the DOE National Renewable Energy Laboratory: "The offshore wind energy potential off the Atlantic coast is estimated to be 620,000 megawatts, enough generation to meet the region's total electricity demand." The PATH Project provides minimal benefit of electricity to West Virginia, Virginia, and Maryland, which are the 3 states the PATH transmission lines would pass through to supply the electricity market on the east coast, never mind the large energy losses sustained when transmitting electricity 400 miles from West Virginia to the east coast and never mind the availability of renewable energy all along the mid-Atlantic coast. Transmitting electricity cross-country 400 miles from West Virginia to the East Coast is inefficient and costly as well as destructive to the environment and public health. The loss of electricity is proportional to the distance it is transmitted. Local generation by renewable sources is a more cost effective environmentally friendly alternative.

The DOE now supports a more integrated, balanced, systematic, comprehensive approach to planning electricity generation and transmission in the eastern region of the U.S. The DOE recently funded the formation of two large organizations. On 2 July 2010, the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC) announced that the new Eastern Interconnection States' Planning Council (EISPC) would "formally begin its efforts towards studying potential transmission development for the entire interconnection" for the eastern U.S. electricity grid. On 8 July 2010, the Eastern Interconnection Planning Collaborative (EIPC) announced the formation of an EIPC Stakeholder Steering Committee, which includes Douglas Nazarian, Chairman of the Maryland Public Service Commission. One of the objectives of the EISPC and EIPC is to cooperate to develop an integrated Eastern Interconnection-wide transmission plan, which would take into account alternatives such as renewable energy, distributed generation, energy efficiency, and demand response measures throughout the entire eastern region. The PATH Project is noticeably deficient in these alternatives, which are not now addressed by the corporate entities AEP, AE, and FE in their application. The PATH Project application is now overcome by these recent events.

Fourthly, it should be noted that Dominion Power and Northeast Transmission have filed alternative proposals to PATH with PJM. Both proposals have the advantage of being phased in as needed, rather than one large pre-emptive project like PATH. One of these proposals would cost about one third the cost of PATH. A phased approach would allow wind power to flourish, whereas PATH would be detrimental to the development of clean renewable energy projects on the east coast.

And, finally, in terms of our relationship with the environment ? health, safety, schools, housing, and aesthetics ? this project is questionable in its need at best and does not create a good relationship with the environment. The EMF radiation coming from the lines is a health hazard to humans and is likely a health hazard to wildlife. The lines do not fit the typography and could be placed underground. The substation proposed is to be placed in the middle of 1300 homes.

That certainly does not meet an environmental aesthetics requirement.

Thank you for your time.

Correspondence ID: 602 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: -
Address: - MD
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,19,2010 19:30:07
Correspondence Type: Web Form
Correspondence: 1. The EIS by the NPS, USFS, and ACE must address the full impact of the PATH Project, not merely the incremental effects of towers, overhead wires, and a single power plant. The PATH project main focus is to sell more power to the North East corridor, which will mean all of the power plants can increase their power output. 2. The EIS must evaluate the full impact of the PATH project on its entire 276 mile length. To limit it to 2.5 miles where it crosses federal lands ignores the viewshed problem entirely, as well as increased pollution output from the coal fired plants. 3. The EIS must address climate change risk due to coal fired plants linked to PATH if it is to address all significant impacts of PATH. 4. The EIS must recommend that PATH uses HVDC (High Voltage DC) technology in areas approaching and leaving the federal lands, as well as any historical areas that occur outside of city, commercial and industrial zoned areas. 5. The EIS must include in its analysis the pollution affects from Sulfur Dioxide (SO2) Pollution, Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) Pollution, Carbon Dioxide (CO2) Pollution, Mercury Pollution, Toxic Chemicals in Power Plant Coal Ash --- Arsenic, Chromium, Lead, Nickel, Selenium, and Thallium pollution. These are well documented problems that must be addressed. 6. There are other alternative power generation & transmission schemes, including local power generation from cleaner sources (wind, solar, offshore, natural gas) that makes PATH in its proposed application, outdated technology. The EIS must recommend that these alternatives be proposed and evaluated. As well, making incremental improvements to just certain sections of the electric grid (in PJM area) has been proposed that eliminate the need for the new PATH 765kV lines and two substations. PJM has ignored these proposals and EIS must not evaluate PATH for a EIS until these alternatives have been evaluated. To do so would waste taxpayers money and valuable NPS, USFS ACE staff time and effort as PATH is not yet the only single solution.

Correspondence ID: 603 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: -
Address: - VA
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,20,2010 00:33:32
Correspondence Type: Web Form
Correspondence: I am submitting my comments and concerns regarding the Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH) Right of Way (ROW) applications.

Several concerns regarding the proposed transmission highline, whether located on current easements and/or rights of way or located on public lands to be determined, will be detrimental to the environmental, recreational and socio-cultural features of publicly set aside lands in our national parks and in our national forests.

The mission statement and purpose of the National Park Service includes language for promoting and regulating the use of lands set aside and protected for future generations, by conserving specific areas for public enjoyment while providing environmental stewardship

toward maintaining, as much as possible, a level of pristine wilderness. This is my understanding of the mission statement, taken directly from the NPS website at <http://www.nps.gov>, where the following quote is prominently displayed: "...to promote and regulate the use of the...national parks...which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." National Park Service Organic Act, 16 U.S.C.1.

Therefore, keeping in mind the mission statement of the National Park Service, my comments will adhere closely to it. While the proposed PATH ROW crosses over small portions of National Forests and National Parks, it nonetheless would have a significant and permanent negative impact upon these areas.

Environmentally, the proposed PATH ROW will cause significant environmental disturbance, especially where it crosses wilderness, public forestlands and park land. The clearing of the easement destroys vegetation and disturbs fragile subsoils, creating erosion problems on slopes, especially on the western side of many ridges in West Virginia, southern Maryland and parts of Virginia. These slopes have poor cohesiveness and erode easily. Transmission easements, like roadways, break up the wilderness to create islands of micro-systems, thus interfering with wildlife and destroying habitat for endangered species. We know little, but are learning more about the disruptive effects that electromagnetic fields produced by these extremely high-energy carriers can have on migratory birds, insects and other species. The PATH ROW will damage the view shed that attracts people visiting national parks, hike remote trails and wilderness in national forests. Each time permanent human structures are placed upon parkland, it impairs the potential enjoyment and experience for present and future generations. As a hiker and visitor who regularly enjoys the Appalachian Trail and as a frequent visitor of the Harper's Ferry National Parks area, my family and I enjoy canoeing and tubing in the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers, a visiting the Monongahela National Forest and using the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historic Park (C&O Canal NHP). Increased human encroachment in the form of existing power lines strung across the area and traffic noise from local highways reduces the potential for the restorative and beneficial qualities found in natural settings. The need for "nature exposure" is well documented; visitors who come from the nearby heavily populated urban and suburban regions need more places where there are no modern encroachments. Historic sites such as those found along the C&O Canal NHP and in and around the entire Harper's Ferry National Park area are disturbed and degraded with each human modification to the landscape. Like Betsy Ross's house in Philadelphia, PA, the small structure surrounded by a modern city, visitors experience a disjointed sense of history upon visiting the site.

The air quality in the region and beyond where coal-fired plants produce energy creates pollution, acid rain, soil and water degradation, deforestation and distributes heavy metals into the environment. This pollution directly affects the air quality in the national forests and national parks, where it is measurably destructive. Living in the Blue Ridge, the smog and pollution often obscure the ridge and other objects that are not that far away.

The PATH ROW proposed routes all traverse areas where many residents are either isolated and/or are economically and politically powerless. Those who own property or live within the immediate vicinity of high voltage power lines are forced to accept these encroachments upon their rights and pursuit of happiness. While justification for the PATH line has been made to benefit large urban population areas, the project will only extend the region's dependency upon coal-fired energy production. Economically, this will commit future energy users to postpone implementation of innovative, cleaner and hopefully local power generation. It also serves to perpetuate increasing demand for more power and undermine the changes necessary for reduction of wasteful energy use by customers.

Long-distance power lines such as PATH traverse vast, unpopulated areas and are vulnerable. The entire power grid for the entire BOS-WATCH region is primarily located in the mid-Atlantic region. Those in security and law enforcement have expressed concerns as to the security and vulnerability of these transmission lines for decades. Instead of creating more localized, cleaner fuel powered plants nearest areas where the consumers of the power is needed, our power

comes from sources far from the end-point user. This creates vulnerabilities to natural and human interference. This exposes large population centers to unnecessary risk of loss of service, while creating potential sources for forest fire and other disasters.

Burying power lines carrying this 765 kV is not a viable option, nor is creating visibly narrower easements. Rerouting the lines will only end up traversing other areas. I attended the July 20th Public Scoping Meeting in Purcellville, VA. I had an opportunity to learn about many details of the proposed application. I subsequently studied maps of the proposed routes. None of these routes nor alternative provisions and solutions addressed my concerns. Therefore, I respectfully urge the U.S. National Park Service and the U.S. National Forest Service to take no action on this application.

Correspondence ID: 604 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: -
Address: - MD
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Web Form
Correspondence: SUBJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT OF PATH

Federal agencies must assess environmental and social impacts under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) before making decisions that could affect the environment. The National Park Service (NPS), the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACE) are responsible for developing an environmental impact statement (EIS) on the PATH Project, which would significantly affect 4 National Parks, 1 National Forest, and numerous other national recreation and conservation sites that include national parks, trails, battlefields, memorials, etc. The National Park Service identifies 60 such national sites in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia alone. (See www.nps.gov; see also www.nationalparks.org/explore/.)

RECOMMENDATION: FORM A CITIZENS ADVISORY TASK FORCE.

A Citizens Advisory Task Force must be created by the NPS, USFS, and ACE to ensure that the concerns of the public citizenry regarding environmental and social impacts, public health, and public policy are properly taken into account in the EIS. This is an established normal practice used during the EIS scoping process by the Federal Government with State Agencies in many states throughout the U.S. (See for example: <http://nepa.energy.gov/1167.htm>, "Mesaba Energy Project FEIS", DOE/EIS-0382, Dept. of Energy and Minnesota Dept. of Commerce, 28 Nov. 2007, MN PUC Docket: #E6472/GS-06-688.)

Issue #1: A meaningful comprehensive EIS is required, not a partial EIS.

To be meaningful, transparent, honest, and responsible to the public, the EIS by the NPS, USFS, and ACE must address the full impact of the PATH Project, not merely the incremental effects of towers, overhead wires, and a single power plant. The EIS must address the pollution emissions produced by all coal fired power plants, not merely the John Amos power plant, that are interconnected by the eastern U.S. electric transmission grid with the proposed PATH Project transmission lines. The PATH Project application states that PATH is needed to increase the reliability of the entire U.S. eastern electric transmission grid; without PATH, the entire grid would go down; and the entire grid depends upon the proposed PATH transmission lines. As a consequence of these statements by the applicant and by virtue of the continuity of electricity and the speed of light at which electricity travels throughout this continuous electric grid, PATH is intrinsically interconnected to each coal fired power plant connected to the U.S. eastern electric transmission grid. The emissions from each of these interconnected plants and the path of their polluted emissions eastward cannot, therefore, be ignored by this EIS with regard to

environmental and social impacts on the National Parks, National Forests, related public sites, and the public health.

Issue #2: The EIS must address climate change risk due to coal fired plants linked to PATH if it is to address all significant impacts of PATH.

Sandia National Laboratories (SNL) has issued a report on the study of climate change that models the near term effects of declining rainfall in the U.S. due to Green House Gas emissions, which include carbon dioxide and methane. While uncertainty in climate change predictions are often given as a reason by skeptics to ignore the problem, as insurance companies recognize, greater uncertainty means greater risks. The NPS, USFS, and ACE must demonstrate whether the harmful potential environmental effects and related costs due to climate change linked to the emissions of coal fired plants supplying the eastern electric transmission grid that is interconnected with PATH will remain below dangerous levels, i.e., the risks will be acceptably low. If these effects are not analyzed now by NPS, USFS, and ACE, by the time the negative effects of climate change significantly affect the environment and public health, it will be too late to take preventive action against escalating damage that will be irreversible. (See "Climate Change 2007", Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Fourth Assessment Report, 2007, <http://www.ipcc.ch/>. See also "Assessing the Near Term Risk of Climate Uncertainty: Interdependencies among the U.S. States", by George Backus et al., SAND 2010-2200, Sandia National Laboratories, May 2010, https://cfwebprod.sandia.gov/cfdocs/CCIM/docs/Climate_Risk_Exec_Summary.pdf.)

Issue #3: The multiple impacts and risks of toxic emissions from all coal fired power plants interconnected to PATH through the eastern transmission electric grid must be assessed in order to determine the full impact and risks of pollution on the National Parks, National Forest, related sites, and public health.

PATH is a joint project of the utility consortium AEP/AE/FE (American Electric Company/Allegheny Energy/First Energy). PATH is a link in the eastern U.S. electric transmission grid that interconnects dozens of the worst polluting coal fired power plants owned by the AEP/AE/FE utility consortium. Each of these interconnected power plants must be included in the EIS to properly determine the impact of PATH. Each power plant is a point source of toxic pollution that settles in our communities, National Parks, and National Forests to the east of these pollution sources. As weather moves east, pollution permeates the air and settles out in the environment of West Virginia, Virginia, and Maryland, through which PATH would pass. [See NOAA website; see TV Weather Channel; and see www.weather.com.] Emission source analyses are frequently performed by the Dept. of Energy (DOE), DOE National Laboratories, NOAA, SAIC, and others. [See nepa.energy.gov; see www.em.doe.gov. For a specific case, see 15 July 2010 DOE News Release, http://sro.srs.gov/nr_2010/2010sr22.pdf; and 19 July 2010 Fed. Register Notice of Intent, page 41850, <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/retrieve.html>.]

AEP is the largest coal fired power producer in the U.S. (164,179,849 MWh in 2008). AEP's own records show that it is incredibly the largest polluter of toxic emissions of Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x), Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), and Mercury, all of which increase risk to the environment and public health. [See "Benchmarking Air Emissions of the 100 Largest electric power Producers in the U.S." NRDC, June 2010, <http://www.nrdc.org/air/pollution/benchmarking/default.asp>]

Of the 100 largest power producers in the U.S., AEP total emissions rank 2nd highest (#2) in 2008 for SO₂ pollution (827,413 tons annually), highest (#1) for NO_x pollution (261,973 tons annually), highest (#1) for CO₂ pollution (171,253,191 tons annually), and highest (#1) for Mercury pollution (4.05 lbs./GWh). Emissions from AEP's partner, Allegheny Energy (AE), are correspondingly high, ranked #5 for SO₂, #8 for NO_x, #15 for CO₂, and #8 for Mercury. Emissions from First Energy (FE), which is merging with AE, are likewise toxic: #10 for SO₂, #9 for NO_x, #13 for CO₂, and #15 for Mercury.

The Environmental Integrity Project's most recent report ranks the top dirtiest power plant polluters in the U.S. This ranking is based on the most recent data that is reported by utilities to

the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) Emissions Tracking System and to the EPA Toxic Release Inventory for Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂), Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x), and Mercury. EPA tracks electricity generation for over 1,400 power plants in the U.S.

AEP's John Amos coal fired power plant is one of the dozens of coal fired power plants that are interconnected by the eastern electric grid with PATH. Among these power plants, the John Amos plant in particular is on every worst polluter list for sulfur dioxide, nitrous oxides, carbon dioxide, and mercury. [See "Dirty Kilowatts; America's Most Polluting Power Plants", Eric Schaeffer, Environmental Integrity Project (EIP), July 2007; http://www.dirtykilowatts.org/Dirty_Kilowatts2007.pdf.]

AEP/AE/FE collectively owns over two dozen coal fired power plants on the lists of America's worst 50 polluting power plants. These plants are named 53 times on the 4 pollutant lists for the top 50 dirtiest power plants in the U.S.

As one of the largest utilities in the U.S. with one of the world's largest transmission and distribution systems, AEP owns 38,000 megawatts of generating capacity and delivers electricity to more than 5 million customers in 11 states (AR, IN, KY, LA, MI, OH, OK, TN, TX, VA, and WV). AEP owns the nation's largest electricity transmission system, nearly 39,000 miles of an interconnected network of electricity transmission lines. The power plants owned by AEP's 12 generating and transmission subsidiaries are all interconnected through the electric transmission grid. Moreover, AEP is one of the largest customers of the Massey Energy Co., which owns the mine where 29 miners lost their lives in April 2010 due to the release of the Green House Gas methane from coal mining. AEP's partner AE delivers electricity through the grid in the 4 states: MD, PA, VA, WV. AE's partner FE delivers electricity through the grid in the 4 states: MI, NJ, OH, PA.

Coal fired power plants are known to be the major contributors to toxic pollution in the U.S. and to global warming. In the U.S. alone, coal fired power plants contribute two thirds of all SO₂, 22% of NO_x, 40% of CO₂, and one third of Hg emissions. They emit billions of tons of CO₂ each year that contribute to global warming. They emit millions of tons of SO₂ and NO_x pollutants that form acid rain, trigger asthma attacks, contribute to lung and heart disease, cause 20,000 premature deaths annually, and contribute to smog and haze in our communities, National Parks, and National Forests. They emit dangerous amounts of chemicals like mercury, a deadly neurotoxin especially harmful to children and developing fetuses. Corresponding effects of these pollutants are suffered by the flora and fauna of our National Parks and National Forests and visitors.

According to the applicant, the PATH Project includes 276 miles of a new Extra High Voltage (EHV) 765 Kilovolt transmission line and two substations that would be built as part of the eastern electric transmission grid. It would start from the John Amos coal fired power plant in West Virginia, pass through Virginia, and end in Maryland, from where it would extend AEP's eastern transmission network further east to supply electricity to the east coast electricity market. According to NPS and USFS, PATH would pass through at least 4 National Parks and 1 National Forest. Numerous additional nearby National Sites would be affected. (See National Park Service, www.nps.gov; and National Park Foundation, www.nationalparks.org/explore/.) In addition, PATH would pass through or near a myriad of local parks, state parks, and community parks in these 3 states.

Issue #4: Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂) Pollution

Data in the EIP report show that 18 plants on the lists of the 50 worst SO₂ polluting power plants are owned by the AEP/AE/FE utility consortium in WV, VA, OH, IN, PA. # 8 on the list is the John Amos plant in WV that emitted 117,299 tons SO₂ in one year.

Power plants are by far the largest single contributor of SO₂ pollution in the U.S., emitting 67% of all SO₂ emissions nationwide. Sulfates from SO₂ are major components of the fine particle pollution that plagues the environment, especially communities and parks downwind of coal fired power plants. SO₂ also interacts with NO_x to form nitric and sulfuric acids, commonly known as

acid rain, which damages forests and acidifies soil and waterways. Harvard School of Public health studies (ref. EIP report) have shown that SO₂ emissions from power plants significantly harm the cardiovascular and respiratory health of people who live near these plants. According to EPA studies, fine particle pollution from coal fired power plants results in thousands of premature deaths annually. This is in addition to the toxic effects on flora and fauna in our National Parks and National Forests.

Issue #5: Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) Pollution

Data in the EIP report show that 15 plants on the lists of the 50 worst NO_x polluting power plants are owned by the AEP/AE/FE utility consortium in WV, OH, IN, PA, OK. # 7 on the list is AEP John Amos plant in WV that emitted 35,946 tons NO_x in one year.

Power plants contribute 22% of all NO_x emissions nationwide. Ground level ozone, which is especially harmful to children and people with respiratory problems such as asthma, is formed when NO_x and volatile organic compounds react in sunlight. NO_x also react with ammonia, moisture, and other chemicals to form fine particle pollution, which damages lung tissue and is linked to premature death. Small particles penetrate deeply into sensitive parts of the lungs and cause or worsen respiratory disease such as emphysema and bronchitis, and aggravate heart disease. NO_x also increase nitrogen loading in water bodies, especially in sensitive coastal estuaries. Too much nitrogen leads to oxygen depletion and kills fish and shellfish. According to EPA, NO_x emissions are one of the largest sources of nitrogen pollution in the Chesapeake Bay.

Issue #6: Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Pollution

Data in the EIP report show that 9 plants on the lists of the 50 worst CO₂ polluting power plants are owned by the AEP/AE/FE utility consortium in WV, OH, IN, PA. #10 on the list is AEP John Amos plant in WV that emitted 18,798,260 tons CO₂ in 1 year.

Power plants are responsible for about 40% of all man-made CO₂ emissions in the nation. Power plants do not control emissions of CO₂, which are steadily rising. CO₂ is one of several Green House Gases that contributes to climate change. CO₂ emissions are linked directly to power plant efficiency, and coal fired plants are inherently inefficient.

Issue #7: Mercury Pollution

Data in the EIP report show AEP's plant in Texas is No.1 on the list of 50 worst mercury polluters in the U.S. 11 of the 50 worst mercury polluting plants are owned by the AEP/AE/FE utility consortium in WV, OH, IN, PA, and TX. No. 21 on the list is the John Amos plant in WV, which emitted 837 pounds mercury in one year.

Coal fired power plants are the single largest source of mercury air pollution, emitting roughly 40% of all mercury emissions nationwide. Mercury is a highly toxic metal that, once released into the atmosphere, settles in lakes and rivers, where it moves up the food chain to humans. The Center for Disease Control (ref. EIP report.) has found that roughly 10% of American women carry mercury concentrations at levels considered to put a fetus at risk of neurological damage.

Issue #8: Toxic Chemicals in Power Plant Coal Ash --- Arsenic, Chromium, Lead, Nickel, Selenium, and Thallium

Data reported by EIP show that 15 different AEP coal-fired power plants appear 56 times on the 6 lists of the 50 worst polluters for the coal ash toxic chemicals: arsenic, chromium, lead, nickel, selenium, and thallium. In addition, AE, FE, and AE's TRAIL Project partner Dominion Virginia Electric each have one plant on these 6 lists. These 18 plants are located in WV(5), OH(8), IN(2), KY(1), VA(1), and TX(1). [See "Disaster in Waiting: Toxic Coal Ash Disposal in Impoundments at Power Plants", by Environmental Integrity Project (EIP), 7 Jan. 2009, www.environmentalintegrity.org/news_reports/Disaster_in_waiting.php.] [Also see: U.S.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), "Toxins Release Inventory Explorer; www.epa.gov/triexplorer/.]

AEP's John Amos coal fired plant, in particular, ranks high on 5 of these 6 lists as one of the worst polluters.

Arsenic, chromium, lead, nickel, selenium, and thallium are 6 toxic chemicals that are found in coal combustion waste from coal fired power plants. These chemicals are released into the environment through dust that is inhaled or settles onto soil and plants, and are leached out by water that ends up in creeks and rivers. These toxic chemicals have significant health effects, including cancer, and they can be fatal (ref. EIP report).

Arsenic is a human poison. It is classified as a carcinogen, and ingestion may increase the risk of skin, liver, bladder, and lung cancer.

Chromium (valence state VI) is a carcinogen. Inhalation causes lung cancer, and ingestion may increase the risk of stomach tumors.

Lead, when inhaled or swallowed, can severely damage the brain and kidneys, potentially resulting in death, and lead probably is carcinogenic. Children are especially vulnerable to develop anemia, colic, muscle weakness, and brain and kidney damage.

Nickel may cause chronic bronchitis, reduced lung function, and cancer of the lungs.

Selenium, when inhaled, has been known to cause pulmonary edema and severe bronchitis. Ingestion of selenium can be life-threatening.

Thallium may negatively impact the nervous system, heart, liver, and kidney. Thallium may cause death from a dose as low as one gram.

Issue #9: Radiation from Coal Fired Plants

Americans living near coal-fired power plants are exposed to higher radiation doses than those living near nuclear power plants. According to the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP), "The population effective dose equivalent from coal plants is 100 times that from nuclear plants."

Moreover, when coal is burned, the radio-nuclides do not burn and are emitted into the atmosphere as fly ash. Coal contains trace quantities of the naturally-occurring radio-nuclides uranium and thorium as well as their radioactive decay products such as radium, radon, polonium, bismuth, and lead, and potassium-40. Populations, National Parks, and National Forests downwind of coal fired plants receive these radio-nuclides carried by fly ash. (See "Coal Combustion: Nuclear Resource or Danger", Alex Gabbard, DOE/ORNL Report, Feb. 2008, www.ornl.gov/info/ornlreview/rev26-34/text/colmain.html.) (See also www.epa.gov/radtown/coal-plant.html#overview.)

Issue #10: There is no need for this PATH Project; therefore, this EIS is premature.

The current PATH Project application is deficient. It does not include any alternatives to the social and environmental impacts of PATH on National Park and National Forest lands, and the need for PATH to transmit electricity to the east coast has not been established. It is neither reasonable nor responsible public policy for NPS, USFS, and ACE to prepare an EIS for a deficient application.

The need for PATH has not been established. The Maryland Public Service Commission (PSC) issued an Order in July 2010 that stated "The PSC will not consider the Company to have filed a complete Second Application until such time as it files the evidence on which it relies to prove

the need for the project in meeting demands for service." The Virginia State Corporation Commission in January 2010 dismissed the PATH case due to PATH's admission that "There's no need for PATH in 2014". In their July 2010 letter to the Public Service Commission of West Virginia, the applicants stated that "Staff has taken no position as to the PATH Project or PATH's location". The U.S. Dept. of Energy (DOE) Energy Information Administration (EIA) reported in May 2010 that "Electricity demand growth has slowed progressively in each decade since the 1950's." and "The slower growth continues as demand for electricity services is offset by efficiency gains."(See DOE EIA Independent Statistics and Analysis "Short Term Energy Outlook", 7 July 2010; <http://www.eia.doe.gov/steo/gifs/Fig22.gif>.)

In June 2010, Secretary of the Dept. of Interior Ken Salazar and the governors of 10 East Coast states signed a Memorandum of Understanding that formally established an Atlantic Offshore Wind Energy Consortium to promote wind resources on the Outer Continental Shelf. To support this policy, Secretary Salazar also announced the establishment of a new regional renewable energy office to coordinate and appropriately expedite the development of wind, solar and other renewable energy resources on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf. He stated "I am very pleased to be joining with the governors of Atlantic coastal states to promote the safe and environmentally responsible development of the exceptional wind energy resources off our coasts". "Appropriate development of Outer Continental Shelf wind power will enhance regional and national energy security and create American jobs through the development of energy markets and investments in renewable energy technologies."

In their 12 July 2010 letter to the leaders of the U.S. Congress Honorable Harry Reid (Majority Leader) and Mitch McConnell (Minority Leader), eleven mid-Atlantic State Governors, including those from Maryland, Virginia, and New Jersey, stated their continued opposition to the national electric transmission policy because of "adverse impact on a variety of important energy policy goals". The eleven State Governors believe that renewable energy incentives, not PATH, should "Support Interior Secretary Salazar's efforts to promote America's offshore wind industry by expediting the permitting of offshore wind projects." The fatally flawed National Interest Electric Transmission Corridors designated by DOE in 2007 opened the floodgates for a barrage of projects from greedy mega-utilities that owned large power generation and transmission assets in the Midwest but were counter to responsible public policy for systematic planning for national energy security and the U.S. economy as well as for the preservation of our National Parks and National Forests.

There simply is no practical need to utilize distant energy resources in West Virginia or the Midwest to supply electricity to the distant east coast states. According to the DOE National Renewable Energy Laboratory: "The offshore wind energy potential off the Atlantic coast is estimated to be 620,000 megawatts, enough generation to meet the region's total electricity demand." The PATH Project provides minimal benefit of electricity to West Virginia, Virginia, and Maryland, which are the 3 states the PATH transmission lines would pass through to supply the electricity market on the east coast, never mind the large energy losses sustained when transmitting electricity 400 miles from West Virginia to the east coast and never mind the availability of renewable energy all along the mid-Atlantic coast.

The DOE now supports a more integrated, balanced, systematic, comprehensive approach to planning electricity generation and transmission in the eastern region of the U.S. The DOE recently funded the formation of two large organizations. On 2 July 2010, the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC) announced that the new Eastern Interconnection States' Planning Council (EISPC) would "formally begin its efforts towards studying potential transmission development for the entire interconnection" for the eastern U.S. electricity grid. On 8 July 2010, the Eastern Interconnection Planning Collaborative (EIPC) announced the formation of an EIPC Stakeholder Steering Committee, which includes Douglas Nazarian, Chairman of the Maryland Public Service Commission. One of the objectives of the EISPC and EIPC is to cooperate to develop an integrated Eastern Interconnection-wide transmission plan, which would take into account alternatives such as renewable energy, distributed generation, energy efficiency, and demand response measures throughout the entire eastern region. The PATH Project is noticeably deficient in these alternatives, which are not now addressed by the corporate entities AEP, AE, and FE in their application. The PATH Project

application is now overcome by these recent events.

It is a waste of scarce federal tax monies for the NPS and USFS and the U.S. ACE to proceed on an EIS or right-of-way permit for PATH at this time.

Issue #11: There are clean, safe, reliable alternatives to PATH.

Numerous technical and consumer alternatives exist to PATH as proposed today. PATH obviates the use of renewable energy sources such as wind and solar on the east coast. Wind and solar energy are clean energies, not dirty like coal. The availability of wind and solar energy resources on the east coast make PATH unnecessary and, therefore, make the EIS and permitting for PATH premature.

Demand Side Management (DSM) by ratepayers is a proven efficient way of reducing the use of energy and, therefore, reducing the need for PATH.

Underground high voltage direct current (HVDC) is a viable technology used as a substitute for overhead transmission lines for minimizing impact on the public as well as the environment, including National Parks and National Forests.

Transmitting electricity cross-country 400 miles from West Virginia to the East Coast is inefficient and costly as well as destructive to the environment and public health. The loss of electricity is proportional to the distance it is transmitted. Local generation by renewable sources is a more cost effective environmentally friendly alternative.

There are numerous other alternatives that the PATH applicants have ignored and not taken into account in their rush to be reimbursed fully by FERC for the full \$1.8 Billion cost of PATH plus a 14.3% return on equity.

The most effective alternative is to rely on local generation of electricity from local renewable energy sources rather than rely on distant centralized generation with high levels of pollution. In this case, that translates to relying on east coast renewable wind and solar generation rather than on high risk dirty coal in West Virginia.

It should be noted that Dominion Power and Northeast Transmission have filed alternative proposals to PATH with PJM. Both proposals have the advantage of being phased in as needed, rather than one large pre-emptive project like PATH. One of these proposals would cost about one third the cost of PATH. A phased approach would allow wind power to flourish, whereas PATH would be detrimental to the development of clean renewable energy projects on the east coast.

Issue #12: 14,000 ? 36,000 Unnecessary Deaths.

It's time to correct a longstanding wrong. Any state, any resident, any National Park or any National Forest, including all wildlife in those parks and forests, east of West Virginia are subjected to the unhealthy, even deadly, plumes of pollution emanating from the coal fired power plants that feed the eastern electric transmission grid that PATH would link together. It's simply a fact of life that has been politically ignored and allowed to deteriorate at the expense of public health and our environment as agencies and elected politicians ignored the issue. Senator Tom Carper (Democrat ? Delaware) recently said: "As those of us who live in Delaware and other so-called "tail pipe" states on the East Coast know all too well, air pollution knows no boundaries." The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recognizes that one state's emissions harm the health of residents and the environment in other downwind states. Lisa Jackson, EPA Administrator, recently said "We're working to limit pollution at its source, rather than waiting for it to move across the country." Sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emissions create a deadly pollution mix of smog and soot that the EPA estimates causes over 14,000-36,000 premature deaths every year, given today's levels of emissions. (See

[http://www.wtop.com/?nid=111&sid=1996660.](http://www.wtop.com/?nid=111&sid=1996660))

[NOTE: Identical comments were sent by mail while NPS website was suffering technical difficulties.]

Correspondence ID: 605 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Thieman, Judith
Address: 210 S. 32nd St. Purcellville, VA 20132
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript
Correspondence: I feel that they really need to look into the alternatives of trying not to use coal because there are too many adverse effects and side effects from using that as a source of energy. We can surely do better than that. We can see the effect of government agencies giving permission to drill in the Gulf and that didn't turn out too well.

So we don't know the long term effects of that. We do know the long term effects of acid rain. And also, I have lived in New Jersey and my thought is they should, if New York and New Jersey need more power, they need to see if they can't figure out to put the source there and not go through the parks. Thank you.

Correspondence ID: 606 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Email: -
Outside Organization: Town of Lovettsville Town or City Government
Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript
Correspondence: I have just comments concerning the PATH that will be crossing the national park, the national forest, the Appalachian Trail, Harpers Ferry. Very concerned about all of those sites, and I would like to ask that the least impact on these sites would certainly benefit the area and would look much better.

I have had a thought about the towers, the height of the towers, the look. I think the old lattice towers or the ones that look like, as I say, the erector sets are very ugly. If it had to be on towers, if the line has to be placed above ground, on towers then certainly try to get an attractive look.

But I have another proposal and one that I have mentioned concerning the route that is close to Lovettsville. If the power company, if Allegheny cannot bury the lines, then I am proposing that they build something like the Alaskan pipeline that would be about 36 or 40 inches above the ground and put the wires in that pipeline. It would look so much better, it would not destroy the view shed and would certainly be a much better look to the area than above ground wires.

As far as easements are concerned, please stay in the existing easements rather than create new ones. And if you have to cross the forest or if you have to increase the width of the easements that already exist, then don't clear cut but instead leave the vegetation grow, let the smaller trees grow and it would be so much less intrusive. But please consider that pipeline. I think that would be a first and it would certainly be cutting edge.

Thank you for your time, and I look forward to continuing to work with everyone concerned on

this project.

Correspondence ID: 607 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Davis, Carolyn N
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USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript
Correspondence: I'm a property owner here in Lovettsville who actually may end up having some of these lines on my property if they do an alternative which they've proposed.

But the comment that I would like to make is really a global comment. That I don't see that there's any particular organization or body that has looked at this from a global perspective.

For the whole 280 miles, there's nobody that's saying what the impact to everything is and whether this is even needed because we understand from what we've been told in the past and things we've read and that this, most of this electricity is going to New Jersey, that we're not even going to benefit from it.

The PATH documents say that it's to prevent brown outs, rolling brown outs and all this stuff. Which we don't have now, we haven't had that kind of stuff here. We tend to be a little bit more conservative on our usage of electricity and we have more efficient appliances and things but it's not even really for us.

And we don't even know that the state of New Jersey and the state of Maryland, who's going to get some of this power, even wants this power, this way, from a coal fired plant that's owned by the applicant. And they're not even considering alternatives like wind power, solar.

We don't even know if New Jersey wants to have their power created and transmitted from a power, a coal plant. We don't even know if New Jersey's looked at putting wind turbines out.

Nobody has sat down from the 3 states, West Virginia, Virginia and Maryland that are going to be impacted most because it's going to be costing their land. Those 3 governors haven't sat down and had a meeting and said you know, can we analyze this from a global perspective.

I don't even know if there's a federal organization that's looking at this from a global perspective and the impacts on the environment are quite severe with this project. And you know, it's water, animals, and air. Public and private land.

It would affect a lot of different organizations and government agencies, but nobody seems to want to look at it. I've written several of them and they all kind of pass you on to somebody else. Whose domain is it?

So that's basically one of the things that I think is lacking in this particular project They're pitting each state against another and each property owner against another property owner. Everybody is saying not in my backyard, why don't you do it over there instead.

And, I think it needs to be evaluated from a larger perspective, from a more national perspective. And you're the, this is the only organization, so far, that's actually willing to talk to us and hear us but also is going to work with the other agencies that are impacted by it and it's nice to see that, you know, the different federal organizations here are actually working together on this project and analyzing it from all points of view.

I know they can't look at the whole 280 but at least they're looking at the same issues- wildlife and forestry and water and land and impact on the people who use it and the people who visit the parks and all. At least they're talking to one another. So that's a good thing.

So this is a very expensive project and it's just grown by over a million from last year too. I mean it's, you know, now it's in the billions, another billion I think they've tagged on to it. So this is, all of the taxpayers are going to be impacted by this thing.

And then some of us will end up having our land destroyed. And it will never be the same. The national parks will not look the same after this is over. And our personal property will not look the same.

Correspondence ID: 608 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

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USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: Transcript

Correspondence: I've been following the PATH project for about 3 years and I could speak for approximately 3 hours non-stop. But the main reason I'm here tonight and the main reason that most of these people are here are how it affects our parks, and I'm very disappointed that we didn't have anybody here from Skyline Drive because I know years back that they'd stop any smokestack industries from coming into the valley because of the damage that's been happening to Skyline Drive.

And, I'm sure this would be, Blue Ridge Parkway, all the other parks that have any elevation to them and this park, my favorite park, Skyline Drive, would be adversely affected by any increase in emissions from the Amos power plant. It is very, very compromised now from acid rain and any increase in acid rain, which I'm sure would affect Skyline Drive, and I hope that somebody's going to do some research about any increase in acid rain on the park.

I talked to the person that was in charge about 2 or 3 years ago and they made a comment to me that they were promised that the emission levels would be at the same rate as has been in the past. And it reminds me of the story of somebody drinking 2.5 cans of beer and saying well, you know, it doesn't affect you.

Well, if you drank 100 cans of 2.5 beer, I think it would. This is what I think is going to happen when Amos ramps up and sends, I don't care what percentage it is, it's still going to be annually, a tremendous amount of acid rain.

Thank you for your time.

Correspondence ID: 609 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: -
Address: - WV
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Aug,20,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: This is an addendum to my submission yesterday in regards to why an EIS should be performed along the entire PATH route instead of in selected sections as the PATH

applicant/contractors is requesting.

I believe I was at #9 in my list,

#9. I am extremely concerned about the herbicide that will be used to keep the vegetation growth down under the lines. PATH has proposed that the route be placed up on the hill above our house/farm which is 200 years old. The herbicide will run off into surrounding vegetation thus affecting all flora and fauna near our house and potentially damaging our garden/food supply. In addition the herbicide will be absorbed into the springs that feed our well for drinking water. As stated earlier, in Barbour County (Till 77 lower left quadrant on the map listed on www.pathtransmission.com) PATH crosses over a watershed that provides water to local wells in the county (locally known as Sugar Creek). This water system not only supplies wells but also supplies the surface streams which also feed the local cattle/ adjacent farm animals. Herbicide runoff and wind dispersing of herbicidal particulate matter and subsequent contamination of water and plant life downwind or downstream will have potentially disastrous effects on health for everyone downwind and downstream of this proposed route, and for everyone that utilizes this water supply. PATH crosses the watershed of Sugar Creek at the head waters...so essentially all wildlife, people, flora and fauna will be affected in this area. 50 years ago people became aware that sewer systems should be placed "downstream" and not "upstream" where the sewage could then drift downstream into everyone's drinking water. PATH and the toxic substance that it uses to kill vegetation is precisely the same thing. An EIS along the entire PATH route is essential to determine how the currently placed route will effect all living organisms in regards to the herbicide used.

Thank you for adding this to my previous comments.

Rachelle Channell Intervenor BS Psychology Master Public Health People Against Transmission Hell-lines, LLC Organizer

Correspondence ID:	610	Project: 28827	Document: 34684
Name:	-		
Address:	- WV USA		
Email:	-		
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual		
Received:	Aug,20,2010 00:00:00		
Correspondence Type:	Web Form		
Correspondence:	EIS Statement Submission: Rachelle Channell		

Please accept this submission as my full EIS statement concerning the PATH route. I submitted an addendum this morning to my submission last night. I have decided to resubmit the whole statement in entirety in order to avoid confusion.

As an Intervenor and affected land owner, I am writing to insist that an EIS be done on the entire length of the PATH route instead of select portions as the PATH applicant, Allegheny Energy, American Electric, First Energy, and the NPS client - Louis Berger are requesting. My reasons are listed below and will shortly be made available on one of my chosen websites.

1. The PATH line affects the environmental conditions of the entire area that it runs through, and not just select areas. WV has a delicate ecosystem, as you at the NPS are undoubtedly aware, or at least should be aware. Certain mountains host endangered species while an adjacent mountain will not or may prove to be inadequate to host such a species (ex. flying squirrels). A full EIS should address the impact that PATH will have on protected species such as the flying squirrel, amongst all other uniquely WV, protected and endangered species. Without a full EIS, there is no way to ensure that NO endangered or protected or uniquely WV species habitat will be harmed. Furthermore, certain arthropodic species are pivotal to vegetation and growth and in order to maintain our states diverse ecosystem, it is essential that no area be overlooked simply

for the profit and whimsy of corporate America. The PATH application clearly states that the majority of the line is in "wooded areas." This in essence "asking" for an entire EIS along the line because the forested areas are what make WV "Wild and Wonderful West Virginia" and these areas are where the flora and fauna live. Lastly, the EIS must also include the effect that PATH will have on the population of white tailed deer and the resulting increase of lyme disease. A clear cut path through a wooded area is known in ecological terms as a "corridor." A corridor such as this creates a habitat phenomenon known as the "edge effect" which can bring on an influx of various predators and small mammals, which means an entire ecosystem disruption. A corridor will increase the population and traffic of the white tailed deer and certain areas of WV are already over-run with deer, which in effect harms farm crop, resident gardens, causes traffic accidents, and causes issues in the deer population in and of itself in hard winter months or rural areas when there is not enough food to sustain the deer (this situation also increases sickness and disease in deer - another environmental problem that can affect populations protected by the NPS), etc. With an increase in this deer population comes an increase in lyme disease. WV has a low socioeconomic status and the population is plagued with health problems. This will add an increased burden on those who are uninsured or underinsured and thus burden the already stressed medicare/medicaid system in addition to disrupting the ecosystem. Another note should be made of the coyotes. Coyotes are long known to plague farmers livestock. Coyotes also traverse corridors. An increase in coyotes means more ecological and farm problems. The EIS should include the effect that PATH will have on coyote population and migration. So for these reasons alone, an entire EIS should be done - because PATH literally will affect all of the flora and fauna throughout the state by disrupting the entire ecosystem as a whole.

2. Now lets talk about the people. People are essentially animals and therefore should fall under the care of the EPA and the NSP. An EIS should be done along the entire proposed PATH fully because it will increase pollution from already existing involved coal fired plants in addition to bringing on even more coal fired plants. This will increase the air pollution which is directly linked to asthma and chronic airway illnesses and lung cancer. Only performing an EIS on certain select parts of the proposed PATH route is grossly neglecting the health of the WV population for the mere profit of corporate greed.

3. Now lets talk about water. We all know what coal, sludge, runoff, etc has done to certain water supplies. An EIS scope needs to be done on the entire line to see exactly which water will be affected and HOW - whether by EMF, PATH lines crossing streams and possibly permanently damaging or rerouting them, water adjacent or downwind of existing or new coal fired plants brought on by PATH, etc. In essence, ANY affected waterways is too many affected. The PATH project will bring on more coal fired plants and thus more water pollution. Being that both humans and WV fauna drink water, this once again falls under the care of the EPA and NPS and warrants their protection in order to possibly avoid a class action suit against certain federal organizations and corporate entities. As an added bonus, water pollution directly affects the organisms living in said water. This all has an effect on the ecosystem of WV. One ecosystem cannot be affected without affecting another one. It is like a domino effect. Without a full EIS, the entire ecosystem of WV is at the mercy of corporate greed. Just look at the case of Kudzu, and the Zebra Mussels, Gypsy Moths, etc. These were initially thought to be a benefit until they unleashed their fury and now entire ecosystems have been disrupted and in some cases the imported species has wiped out entire local/native flora and fauna.

4. Wooded Areas - trees are our protection in global warming and against carbon issues. They make areas carbon neutral. They uptake CO₂. The PATH applicant clearly states that "most of the PATH route is in wooded areas." The last time I checked, a "wooded area" meant that it had trees. A diagnostic should be performed assessing the increase in CO₂ by removing and permanently destroying the trees in the clear cutting of 280 miles of "mostly wooded area" and how it will affect the humans and fauna of WV along with the effect that the destruction of the trees will have on the environment alone. Surely the applicant cannot argue with this because they (specifically American Electric) gave the country of Bolivia 10.8 million dollars to KEEP their trees.

5. Now lets talk about EMF. EMF affects humans in adverse ways, as has been proven by scientific research. It also affects fauna. The NPS cannot possibly refuse an EIS on the entire PATH route given that the 280 miles worth of EMF will adversely affect the health of both

humans and fauna.

6. Now lets talk about gas wells. In Barbour County, in the property adjacent to mine, the PATH route crosses closely to no less than 4 gas wells. This is in a "wooded and secluded area". Having a high voltage power line running close to gas wells is a fire hazard and could possibly cause arcing, downed lines, forest fires, etc. These rural areas do not have access to fire departments in a timely matter and therefore the PATH line should be considered a potential fire hazard. The NPS has the responsibility of performing or requiring an EIS along the entire route to assess the possible secluded areas with the power line and the possible detriment to all surrounding properties in the event of a fire. A fire, need I remind you, affects the ecosystem, flora, fauna and residents. It would be a travesty if an EIS were not performed on the entire PATH route and an environmental disaster happened in one of these areas that were not afforded an EIS and then as a result actually had a domino effect on one of the areas that WAS included in the EIS. A full EIS is essential. The ancient ecosystem of our mountain state is at stake. The EIS needs to include the potentially adverse effect that PATH could have on the environment in proximity to gas wells on all areas of the route that are hosting gas wells in the event of fire in addition to assessing the risk of a high voltage line running through a rural and "mostly wooded area" in the event of a downed line and the fire damage that it could cause to the environment or causing the death/electrocution of people who may be living nearby simply because Allegheny Power/American Electric/Appalachian Power people failed to get there on time to correct the situation or perhaps the local fire department was inadequately equipped to deal with such a disaster.

7. Watershed - the PATH route in Barbour County crosses over a main watershed for a portion of the county. Any disruption may cause a lower water level in wells. Lower water levels in wells is directly linked to bacterium, water borne illness, arsenic levels, etc. The majority of rural people have well water and not city water, meaning that there are no protective laws in place to ensure that harmful chemicals, heavy metals and bacterium are under regulatory levels. No testing is done on rural wells unless requested by a landowner. This is costly and would merit a massive public educational campaign in order to inform the public of the potential water situation. An EIS should be performed along the entire PATH folly to determine the effect that it will have on water tables for ALL citizens affected and not just those in select areas that the PATH applicant feels is the only area that the EIS should be performed in. Again, a full EIS now means less class action suit potential later on from all affected citizens in unfortunate close proximity to the PATH project - especially if water tables are permanently altered/destroyed/contaminated - possibly leading to death or illness.

8. Scenic beauty - the PATH route will rip a scar through WV. The NPS should demand an EIS along the route to determine the decreased quality in life, visual beauty, and natural landscape. WV beauty is one of its only claims to fame. The NPS is in a unique position to play a role in preserving this rather than bowing to corporate greed.

#9. I am extremely concerned about the herbicide that will be used to keep the vegetation growth down under the lines. PATH has proposed that the route be placed up on the hill above our house/farm which is 200 years old. The herbicide will run off into surrounding vegetation thus affecting all flora and fauna near our house and potentially damaging our garden/food supply. In addition the herbicide will be absorbed into the springs that feed our well for drinking water. As stated earlier, in Barbour County (Till 77 lower left quadrant on the map listed on www.pathtransmission.com) PATH crosses over a watershed that provides water to local wells in the county (locally known as Sugar Creek). This water system not only supplies wells but also supplies the surface streams which also feed the local cattle/ adjacent farm animals. Herbicide runoff and wind dispersing of herbicidal particulate matter and subsequent contamination of water and plant life downwind or downstream will have potentially disastrous effects on health for everyone downwind and downstream of this proposed route, and for everyone that utilizes this water supply. PATH crosses the watershed of Sugar Creek at the head waters...so essentially all wildlife, people, flora and fauna will be affected in this area. 50 years ago people became aware that sewer systems should be placed "downstream" and not "upstream" where the sewage could then drift downstream into everyone's drinking water. PATH and the toxic substance that it uses to kill vegetation is precisely the same thing. An EIS along the entire PATH route is essential to determine how the currently placed route will effect all living

organisms in regards to the herbicide used.

10. Some Facts: Allegheny Energy's proposed PATH transmission line will expose West Virginia streams to significant new stresses.

The passing of the wires over 325 streams will directly expose over 12 miles of streams to increased light, heating, invasive species, herbicides, erosion and runoff from the PATH right-of-way.

Documents submitted by Allegheny show: 325 stream crossing by the wires of PATH (source, see footnote 1). 200 foot right-of-way (source, see footnote 2).

325 X 200 = 65,000 feet of stream crossed by PATH cleared right-of-way. 65,000 feet = 12.3 miles

An additional length of stream channel will be impacted by the 482 stream crossings that will be necessary for access roads to build and maintain PATH. Recent experience with Allegheny's TrAIL transmission line shows that they routinely completely clear across streams, leaving no vegetation in their wake. For an example, see TrAIL's North River crossing in Hardy County: http://powerlines.potomacstewards.com/pics/IMG_2827m.jpg or TrAIL's crossing of the North Branch of the Potomac, near Fairfax Stone: http://powerlines.potomacstewards.com/pics/IMG_4384m.jpg

Thank you for considering my comments. Rachelle Channell Intervenor People Against Transmission Highlines, LLC (PATHLLC)) CEO and Organizer BS Psychology Master of Public Health

Correspondence ID: 611 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Dubin, Elaine
Address: 429090 Beachall St. Chantilly, VA 20152
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript

Correspondence: Hello, my name is Elaine Dubin and I'm a Loudoun County resident. If built, the PATH transmission line would enable some of the dirtiest coal plants in the nation to ramp up production and greenhouse gas emissions.

Coal burning powerplants are the leading source of mercury contamination and the pollutants that cause smog, acid rain and climate change. The highly polluting and greenhouse gas emitting coal generation favored by PATH should be reduced, not encouraged.

The PATH EIS is already insufficient and it hasn't even started yet. The purpose and need shown in the public scoping newsletter is to alleviate "projected reliability concerns". Is that applicant double speak for enormous profits?

It would be 14% profit for the applicants guaranteed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission will be made by raising the energy bills of their 50 million customers. That includes every local person in this room and almost all of the east coast.

As illustrated by the tragedy currently unfolding in the Gulf of Mexico, now is the time to stop huge energy companies from destroying the natural environment so they can make themselves rich.

In addition to a bogus purpose and need, the entire scope of the EIS is far too narrow and must be expanded. The limited scope of analyzing only the impacts to federal lands circumvents the purpose of the EIS and the intent of the National Environmental Policy Act itself.

The EIS must be expanded to evaluate the entire transmission line corridor and all alternative means to address the applicants' stated need for the PATH project. Without a scope expansion, this NEPA analysis is insufficient.

Regardless of the analysis presented in the EIS, I urge the National Park Service to select the no action alternative and deny the applicants their requested permits. Parks should be protected, not destroyed so a huge corporation can bring dirty energy to a region who does not want it or need it.

The Gulf oil spill has shown us all the unbelievable environmental damage caused by an energy company whose only concern is profit. I strongly urge you not to let that happen here.

Thank you.

Correspondence ID:	612	Project:	28827	Document:	34684
Name:	Baldwin, Malcolm				
Address:	39595 Weather Lea Farm Ln. Lovettsville, VA 20180 USA				
Email:	-				
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual				
Received:	Jul,20,2010 00:00:00				
Correspondence Type:	Transcript				
Correspondence:	Thank you, and I want to thank the Park Service for holding this gathering. The Park Service is an entity that we all admire and what we want is for it to do its appropriate job under the National Environmental Policy Act.				

As the previous speaker has noted, this impact statement, if it is focused simply on the crossing of federal land and water, is not sufficient under NEPA, it is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act that explicitly says that you should write an impact statement for any major federal action significantly affecting the human environment.

And we all know, as our previous speaker has noted, the significant impacts that are raised by the granting of any right of way that will make PATH possible and its 290 mile impact across 3 states.

Now it's interesting that the Park Service has, in presenting its very limited scope under NEPA for this impact statement, has noted that the National Electric Reliability Corporation was the appropriate entity to address these larger issues.

But of course, the NERC website itself describes that it is a self-regulatory, non-governmental entity with statutory responsibilities to focus on regulatory bulk power systems, users, owners, operators and through the adoption of the enforcement standards for fair, ethical and efficient practices. This is not an entity to look at the environmental impacts and alternatives to PATH. It is simply an entity related to electric power transmission.

Neither do the states themselves address these kinds of issues. The states are focused on impacts within their jurisdiction. We know that from Virginia. And so each state looks at its own impacts and it does not examine the entire effect of this transmission line.

Interestingly enough, and sadly, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, when it granted the 14.3 percent guaranteed rate of return, plus planning and construction costs to the construction of PATH, all to be received from rate payers in the 13 states, it gave that incentive

grant with no impact statement. It gave no compliance to the National Environmental Policy Act.

And at the time, neither the Council of Environmental Quality, nor the environmental groups was in a position to enforce NEPA. So we let that major opportunity go by when PATH was given that opportunity to examine all impacts.

Now the impacts are significant. Is that a signal?

The impacts are significant. They include the impacts of mountaintop mining, the powerplant pollution, the impacts on health, the effects on scenic quality of the parks, the water pollution from the mountaintop mining, from the erosion along the transmission line, the health effects of electromagnetic fields along the transmission line. The lost property values of businesses and farms along the transmission line, the lost revenue to local governments.

There are a host of significant impacts, none of which is obscured but they are all significant and they are across the entire 290 mile line. That includes the impact of the substation amidst 1300 homes in Maryland.

Now what's interesting about this recently is that the obligation of the National Park Service to look at reasonable alternatives is made much simpler because Dominion Virginia Power has presented 4 reasonable alternatives, 4 alternatives to PATH, or 3 to PATH, including PATH of course itself, that constitute alternatives that it believes meet the need for electric energy supply and reliability.

And, these are outlined and I have a handout which describes some of these. But these are basically, the first one is essentially the no action alternative, no PATH line but update and upgrade the 500 kv line to Mt. Storm and Pruntytown. And that would cost 620 million.

The second alternative is to build PATH to Mt. Storm at the cost of 1.32 billion. Third is to build PATH to Welton Spring, West Virginia and fourth is to build PATH by 2017. Now these are alternatives presented by Dominion Virginia Power that is often considered not a friend to many of us in Virginia but it is a reasonable alternative that makes the Park Service's job to find reasonable alternatives much simpler.

And this is not speculative, you can look at this alternative as a reasonable alternative and the no action alternative is particularly attractive. Now there are a host of policy issues raised by PATH which I will not get into but obviously, when you have a 14.3% rate of return guaranteed to a transmission line, you are going to make it competitively very difficult for a gas facility in New Jersey or any other renewable facility to compete because the marketplace has been skewed, and it's been skewed by the federal government. That's the irony of it.

Now it also means that it's something that this impact statement ought to look at. Now lastly, one of the policy issues is offshore wind power from the east coast which Secretary Salazar and 10 governors have endorsed. Now this is an opportunity which, in due course, will provide tremendous electric energy to the east coast.

So PATH is a dinosaur but regardless of our personal feelings about it, what we want is an analysis that is honest and comprehensive. And after that, I believe that the correct policy decisions are very easy. Thank you.

Correspondence ID: 613 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Besa, Glen
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USA
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Transcript

Type:

Correspondence: I'm Glen Basa. I'm the Virginia director of the Sierra Club. I'm based in Richmond, Virginia. And I will be filing more technical comments so I'll keep my comments brief tonight.

I'll just say that many of you probably saw the series by Ken Burns on the National Parks. And from the very inception of the National Parks, the Sierra Club has been engaged in protecting and promoting our National Parks and our National Forests as well.

And for that very reason, we strongly object to this proposal which would encroach upon and intrude upon those parks. Not only in terms of the environmental impacts they'll have on the parks but also in terms of visitors enjoying those areas.

I personally have hiked in all these areas, ridden my bike on the C&O Canal and would hate to see that factor of enjoyment become further degraded by an expansion of these facilities.

Folks have already touched on the environmental issues which are very important as well. I agree that it really is incumbent upon a federal agency, if it's not the Park Service, to take a look at the full impact at this along the entire corridor and to give serious consideration to those other alternatives, as was mentioned by Mr. Baldwin, before we proceed down this path.

And I think it's important, in terms of the National Park Service, in terms of looking at its impacts here, that they consider those alternatives outside of the impacts on the park and I'm a little bit worried with the narrow focus that they might not do that.

So it's incredibly important that they look at all those range of alternatives. The club's #1 priority right now in terms of environmental protection is climate change and this powerline is nothing more than a facilitation of what we call coal by wire.

There will be more dirty power from plants that are currently unable to produce that power and are operating at less than full capacity. And it undermines our ability to advance renewable energy and also to advance efficiency. Which is the intent of the utilities, which make money by selling more power and by building capital infrastructure like this powerline.

For all those reasons, I'd like to go on record as opposing this on behalf of the Sierra Club. We'll be filing written comments. I'll just mention that the issues with regard to air pollution are particularly profound.

Not only climate change but also ozone air pollution which is a serious issue in this region. Acid rain has been mentioned earlier and mercury pollution as well. And with that, I'll conclude my comments and we'll be filing written comments.

Thank you.

Correspondence ID: 614 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

ID:

Name: Miller, John

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Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Organization:

Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: Transcript

Type:

Correspondence: As a life long resident of Virginia and a current resident of this area, this is an issue that particularly concerns and interests me. Now, as someone who is originally from an area with exploding construction, I have seen the harm that can be done by construction done the wrong way.

But I also know that the mid-Atlantic region is at risk of power outages or energy restrictions if we don't do something to upgrade our electrical grid infrastructure. Virginia's economy and its population will not be able to grow infinitely with the infrastructure we have.

We can't always keep building homes and creating jobs when we run out of electricity to supply them. And therefore, an extensive process has been undertaken to identify the best solution to this problem and it involves building a 765 kilowatt transmission line that will run through parts of Maryland and West Virginia and a very small section of Virginia.

Now the proposed project uses the most, it would use the most up to date technology that would involve using one power line to carry a very high amount of electricity. This makes a lot of sense from a practical standpoint, from a cost standpoint.

It makes a lot of sense from an environmental standpoint and it makes a lot of sense on a view standpoint. Just how the powerline would be viewed and what the visual effect would be.

As I said, I am aware that there are always going to be some environmental impacts associated with construction. But I think rather than letting fear of that paralyze us, what we should do is, we should use the latest and greatest technological advances that we have for limiting environmental damage while continuing to grow. And I know that the companies proposing this new line have the resources and talent available to tap into this knowledge base.

For all of these reasons, I encourage you to support this proposal and move this project forward for the benefit of all of us in this room, for my generation and for those to follow. Thank you.

Correspondence ID:	615	Project:	28827	Document:	34684
Name:	Crowley, Jim				
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Email:	-				
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual				
Received:	Jul,20,2010 00:00:00				
Correspondence Type:	Transcript				
Correspondence:	Oddly enough, I've also been a lifelong resident of Virginia for 57 years. I have 3 comments. The first is many people here, and particularly the Park Service people, should examine the testimony that was filed in the previous case before the State Corporation Commission of Virginia and PATH, which resulted in the application being withdrawn.				

If you examine the testimony from the Sierra Club experts and the testimony from the staff experts, you'll find that there's no near-term need for PATH, at all. And it's a very good counterpoint to look at this testimony to understand the different points of view on how to solve these problems, when and if they exist.

PJM, in my view, has really lost a lot of credibility. They may say PATH is necessary, although they withdrew the application a few months ago. Why don't they upgrade the existing lines, for example, through reconductoring. Reconductoring allows you to increase the capacity of existing powerlines, stay within the right of way and increase throughput by as much as 65 percent.

If PJM was serious about it, they would reductor and upgrade the existing lines before they start spending our money on new lines.

Finally, I think the alternative of no action has another benefit. And that is that conditions are changing, there are large, new generation facilities that will be coming on line in the 2017 sort of

time frame.

PATH is trying to sneak this application in now, while they can purport to demonstrate an electrical need, before these new generators change the picture, perhaps forever, by providing local generation close to the source of demand.

So it's very complicated, it's not for the faint of heart to read this testimony. But I encourage you to try to come up to speed with it, because you'll find out that there's a lot of propaganda, a lot of money being spent on providing witnesses at hearings, for example, but there's no need for PATH.

Correspondence ID: 616 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,20,2012 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: Transcript

Correspondence: My name is Glen Besa. I live in Richmond, Virginia and I'm representing the Sierra Club. I'd like to supplement my oral comments earlier this evening by pointing out that the Army Corps of Engineers, in defining its scope for an EIS related to a coal plant in Surry County by Old Dominion Electric Cooperative has determined that it will consider the impacts of the coal plant on mountaintop removal coal mining in the Appalachians.

This would seem to be a good precedent for the Park Service to broaden the scope of its review to encompass the entire PATH corridor. And that concludes my comments, thank you so much.

Correspondence ID: 617 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Johnson, Mike
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Email: -
Outside Organization: Frederick Co. Against PATH Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: Transcript

Correspondence: My primary comments tonight are the amount of land that's being at issue with the Park Service is very, very small and the environmental impact study, or statement, over this very, very small percentage of land, which I, from what I understand is about 1 to 2 percent of the actual line itself, is not enough of an impact.

From what I understand, this is an environmental impact statement, and it's a 290 mile impact with only, let's say, 2 to 3 miles of study. And that's the equivalent of taking a sample of the Gulf of Mexico in the middle of nowhere and saying that that's the quality of the Gulf on a whole, given the current oil spill.

What you need to do is, you need to have studies throughout the entire line, just as you need to have studies throughout the entire Gulf to see which areas are impacted more and which areas are impacted less, so you have a better understanding of the overall impact to the overall area.

Thank you.

Correspondence ID: 618 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Ball, Sarah
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Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript
Correspondence: Just wherever the line is going to cross federal lands, if the biological assessment or survey can see if there are any box turtle populations, and if they would be impacted.

Short and sweet. Thank you.

Correspondence ID: 619 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Popovsky, Mark
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USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: EarthJustice Non-Governmental
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript
Correspondence: Yeah, Mark, M-A-R-K, Popovsky, P-O-P-O-V-S-K-Y. I'm Mark Popovsky on behalf of EarthJustice. We have represented the Sierra Club before the Virginia and Maryland public utility commissions and we share their concerns about the environmental impacts of the PATH line. Our analysis has shown that the PATH line is not needed for grid reliability as stated.

Instead, it is driven by the desire of coal-fired power plants in the Midwest to gain access to lucrative new markets on the East coast. If constructed, this billion dollar high voltage transmission line would increase the region's reliance on coal-fired power.

Currently northeastern states, including Maryland, import very little coal-fired power, and by joining RGGI, the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative, Maryland is working very hard to keep it that way.

However, new transmission lines would give access to power plants that are operating well below full capacity. As a result, experts anticipate that some of the nation's dirtiest coal power, power plants, coal plants, will ramp up production and the pollution that goes along with it. This will directly impair regional air and water quality.

This is of special concern to Maryland, where many areas of the state are already in non-attainment status for the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for ozone and fine particulate matter. This will also significantly increase greenhouse gas emissions and undermine both public and private investment in renewable energy and energy efficient programs.

It will also negatively impact park land directly, marring scenic landscapes, impairing the visibility by increasing regional haze, and significantly diminishing visitors' experiences in the parks.

Federal law requires the Park Service to look beyond the boundaries of National Park land itself to consider the adverse environmental impacts of the PATH line as a whole, and to evaluate the full range of alternatives that might avoid or mitigate those adverse impacts.

We are encouraged by your expressed intent to consider alternative routes that may prevent impairment of the park resources. We are here today and we will be submitting written comments, written, detailed comments to ensure that the environmental impact statement also

considers alternatives that avoid construction of this transmission line altogether.

NEPA does not permit the Park Service to constrain its analysis to only the portions of the PATH line that cross public lands. Federal courts have routinely found that right of ways over federal lands are inextricably intertwined with the developments that they facilitate.

The PATH line cannot go forward without federal approval. This means that the environmental impact statement must assess the environmental implications of and alternatives to the entire PATH line. As NEPA's implementing regulations make clear, federal agencies are required to consider the entire chain of necessarily connected actions, whether undertaken by public or private actors.

The Park Service would fail to meet its legal and environmental duty if it were to consider this one action in isolation, severed both from the justification for its existence and its inevitable environmental consequences. Revealed power lines in and around park lands should not be compartmentalized. You are not making a one time, isolated right of way determination.

In addition to the PATH line there are at least three other high voltage power lines currently slated to cross the Appalachian Trail in other national park and national forest land. With all these proposed transmission lines crisscrossing so many Park Service units, the National Park Service is now a central player in the transmission planning process for the region.

As such, it holds a legal responsibility to study the environmental impact of that process as a whole and not in fractured segments disconnected from each other.

The excessively narrow focus of the proposed scope does not meet the agency's legal obligation under NEPA. In addition to the direct impacts of the line, the service is required to analyze the indirect and cumulative impacts that this new high voltage line will have. It will be especially important to address the following five such impacts:

First, declines in regional air quality and water quality due to increased reliance on coal-fired power plants served by the PATH line.

Second, increased greenhouse gas emissions at coal-fired power plants served by the PATH line. Increases in coal-fired power means increases in emissions of carbon dioxide, the principal driver of global warming and associated climate change.

Third, the impact statement must address the likelihood of decreasing investment in renewable energy, energy efficiency programs, and demand side management that reduce energy consumption. Transmission lines such as the PATH boost profits for coal plants and flood eastern power markets with artificially cheap coal-fired power to create a strong disincentive to develop renewable energy generation and other clean energy solutions.

Fourth, the environmental impact statement must address the enduring impairment of and cumulative impact on park resources from the siting of wall to wall high capacity power lines.

Fifth, the environmental impact statement must address increased risk of blackouts associated with long distance power transport. When east coast cities rely on generators increasingly far away, they necessarily become dependent on high voltage lines that cannot be repaired quickly in the event of accidents or malfunctions.

NEPA finally requires the Park Service to evaluate a full range of alternatives in the environmental impact study.

These alternatives are not only within the immediate jurisdiction-- sorry, the alternatives must include alternatives not within the immediate jurisdiction of the Park Service, and the alternative

of no action at all.

Given the governing legal framework, the alternatives that require consideration in the environmental impact study include not only alternative routes and revised specifications for the PATH line, but also alternatives to ensure reliable electricity without building the PATH line at all.

PATH is designed only to provide electricity at times of peak load demand. Energy efficiency, energy conservation, and demand response programs have effectively controlled peak demand in recent years and experts, and energy experts expect this to continue.

Therefore the Park Service must revisit the threshold question of whether there is still a legitimate need for the PATH line, a proposition that is hotly contested in related litigation. We ask that skepticism when evaluating the self-serving statements from the project's prime beneficiaries.

To the extent that some maintenance of the grid is needed, there may be many smaller fixes that would avoid the need to build a billion dollar transmission line that will entrench reliance on dirty, coal-fired power. Electric demand has declined considerably since the forecast on which this project is based was completed in 2007.

In fact, in response to litigation elsewhere, PJM has conceded that the PATH line is no longer needed as it was originally anticipated. PATH's new applications in Maryland and West Virginia appear to suffer from exactly the same flaws that undermine the credibility of its earlier applications.

The environmental impact study must analyze the role that demand side management and energy efficiency programs might play in eliminating the alleged need for the PATH line altogether. We appreciate your clear dedication to protect our National Park and scenic trails and national forest land.

These interstate transmission lines are permitted by state utilities in a piecemeal way, which cannot adequately assess the impacts of a project as a whole. The federal government is uniquely well positioned to review the project from a broad perspective, and this is exactly what NEPA obligates the Park Service to do.

We urge you to undertake this badly needed analysis of the PATH line's total environmental impacts and to explore possible alternatives to building the PATH line altogether. Thank you.

Correspondence ID:	620	Project:	28827	Document:	34684
Name:	Baker, Karen				
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Outside Organization:	Sugarloaf Conservancy Unaffiliated Individual				
Received:	Jul,21,2010 00:00:00				
Correspondence Type:	Transcript				
Correspondence:	Karen Baker. My comment is that the coal-fired wire is very dirty, has a buildup of generations, and the effects of the burning of the coal are so far reaching. I'm really opposed to that when there are clean alternatives that are being developed, and very reasonable to be developed and 12 brought into our state.				

I understand that this Amos coal power plant is one of the dirtiest in the country, so I'm opposed to that dirty type of energy.

I certainly support Governor O'Malley's initiative, it's emPower Maryland to reduce energy

consumption and to provide more clean energy options, renewable resources. That's it.

Correspondence ID: 621 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Sanders, Ken
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Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript
Correspondence: COURT REPORTER: Thank you. Can I have your name, sir? JIM ENRIGHT: Jim Enright, E-N-R-I-G-H-T. COURT REPORTER: Go ahead. JIM ENRIGHT: I was going to let him start it, and I was going to-- COURT REPORTER: It would be easier if you each spoke separately. JIM ENRIGHT: Separately? COURT REPORTER: Yeah. That's kind of how they want it done. KEN SANDERS: We're, we're a team. So what he says, I believe, and what I say he believes. JIM ENRIGHT: That's right. COURT REPORTER: What is your name? KEN SANDERS: Ken Sanders. So you can attribute it to both of us, whatever we say. JIM ENRIGHT: That's right. KEN SANDERS: But we'll try not to speak at the same time. JIM ENRIGHT: We don't mean to make your life more difficult, believe me. KEN SANDERS: Big concern. Big issue. COURT REPORTER: Go ahead. KEN SANDERS: Big issue. Our big concern is full scope environmental impact analysis including air quality. We notice air quality is listed on the board over there, so that seems to be a relevant part of the analysis, and certainly air quality has an impact on our national forests and national parks.

So I would think, whatever activity might be happening in the park or forest, air quality is nearly a number one, if not number one, concern. And not just building towers and power lines and cutting down trees for those towers and power lines. That physical impact is clear, but my big concern is air quality.

The power lines that are going through the national parks and national forests as part of the PATH project are connected to power generating facilities, which emit pollution. The power generating facilities are located in West Virginia, the majority of which are coal-fired.

Environmental Protection Agency knows well the pollutants that come from these coal-fired plants. The National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Agency knows well where our weather comes from. Our weather comes from the sites of those coal-fired plants, our weather meaning where you're sitting here today, where we live.

Those coal-fired plants put into the atmosphere deadly chemicals, sulfur dioxide, nitrous oxide, some cases cyanide, particulate matter, which contributes to soot and smog, which is the subject of a U.S. Congress debate, and radiation levels beyond those at nuclear sites, surprisingly. Very few people realize that or recognize it, and there is no government agency regulating it.

The coal-fired plants put out more radiation than nuclear plants do. We live in the downwind path of those chemicals, much as the national parks and national forests do. And it seems to me that the national parks and national forests would be interested in including, as part of their environmental impact analysis, those chemical pollutants.

Interestingly enough, we were told that the environmental impact statements do include air pollution and the chemicals contributing to that air pollution regarding climate change.

Those chemicals are carbon dioxide, methane, fluorocarbons. The environmental impacts, on the one hand, take into account global, or climate change based on air pollution, but we were told it does not take into account air pollution from coal-fired plants.

So, the bottom line is, please, please, please, do a full environmental impact analysis in the framework of ready, aim, fire, not fire, ready, aim.

JIM ENRIGHT: Do you want me to-- I'm just going to add that if they-- continuously coal flying, coal producing plant that he's talking about, that we're concerned about with PATH, is the John Amos plant in West Virginia.

It is the-- the coal-firing plant that Ken was talking about is the one, the John Amos plant, and is located in West Virginia. It's ranked as the tenth dirtiest in the nation for releasing carbon-dioxide, methane, mercury, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen cyanide, and sulfur nitrate.

And as he mentioned, they will all be carried by the prevailing winds into Frederick County, Maryland, and will definitely go, will cover the forests of federal lands.

KEN SANDERS: To build on what Jim just said, Allegheny Energy and American Electric Power say PATH project is connected to the John Amos plant. They also say that other coal-fired plants feed their power grid, and they cannot distinguish between the electrons which come from John Amos plant or any other coal plant.

Therefore, the environmental impact analysis should not only include the John Amos plant, but every coal-fired plant in West Virginia or Ohio that feeds into the PJM grid or the Allegheny Energy grid.

JIM ENRIGHT: That's it.

Correspondence ID:	622	Project:	28827	Document:	34684
Name:	-				
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Outside Organization:	Counsel to the PATH Companies Business				
Received:	Aug,20,2010 00:00:00				
Correspondence Type:	Web Form				
Correspondence:	August 20, 2010				

National Park Service PATH EIS Planning Team Denver Service Center-Planning P.O. Box 25287 Denver, CO 80225

Re: Comments on Behalf of the PATH Companies Regarding Scope of the Proposed Environmental Impact Statement on the Issuance of Requested Right-of-Way Authorizations for the PATH Project

Dear Sir/Madam:

On behalf of PATH Allegheny Transmission Company, LLC; PATH Allegheny Virginia Transmission Corporation; PATH West Virginia Transmission Company, LLC; PATH Allegheny Maryland Transmission Company, LLC; and The Potomac Edison Company (PATH Companies), we appreciate the opportunity to submit these scoping comments in response to the Notice of Intent (NOI) to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) issued by the National Park Service (NPS) and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) on June 17, 2010. As discussed in the NOI, the PATH Companies have submitted right-of-way authorization applications for the proposed crossing of the Potomac Appalachian Transmission Highline Project (PATH Project) across the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (Harpers Ferry NHP), Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park (C&O Canal), Appalachian National Scenic Trail (Appalachian Trail), and Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail (Potomac Heritage NST), which are managed by the NPS, as well as the Monongahela National Forest

(MNF), which is managed by the USFS.

Pursuant to the NOI, the public has been invited to comment on the purpose, need, and objectives for federal action, the proposed action and alternatives to the proposed action to be analyzed in the EIS, the appropriate scope of analysis, or any issues associated with the proposal. Accordingly, the PATH Companies provide the following comments for consideration in the scoping process.

Purpose, Need and Objectives for Federal Action

The NOI accurately describes the overall PATH Project, its purpose in maintaining reliability of the PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (PJM) transmission grid and the relationship of this broader project purpose to the specific federal agency actions by the NPS and USFS. As part of the applications filed in May 2009 and subsequent information submissions, the PATH Companies have provided the NPS and USFS with detailed explanations as to the inception of the PATH Project, the projected reliability violations it is intended to address, and the overall need for the requested right-of-way authorizations across federal properties.

The NPS has properly characterized and described the project and federal agency actions which are the subject of the NEPA review process at this time. The PATH Project is intended to maintain the reliability of the PJM transmission grid consistent with Reliability Standards by constructing a new, high voltage transmission facility between southwestern West Virginia and the Washington/Baltimore suburban area in Maryland. The construction of the PATH Project will require the crossing of federal properties. Particularly, the Appalachian Trail, C&O Canal and Potomac Heritage NST are each linear systems which must be crossed in order to construct any transmission facility along the route between West Virginia and Maryland that the PATH Project must traverse. Further, crossing of the Harpers Ferry NHP is necessary to facilitate the use of an existing transmission corridor crossing of the Appalachian Trail.

As part of the NOI, the NPS has noted that the "agencies' purpose in taking action is to respond to the application for permits in consideration of the needs expressed therein and the public interest, and in light of the missions, purposes and resource management of the affected NPS and USFS units, as expressed in statutes, regulations and policies." The PATH Companies wish to emphasize that the proposed crossings of the federal properties meet these goals. As noted in the original application submittals, the primary goal in selecting the proposed route for the PATH Project was to minimize the effect of the PATH Project on humans, animals and plants, and the environment, as well as cultural, historical and recreational resources. As part of the line route evaluations, public meetings were held regarding the project and potential routes with input on the project provided by private citizens as well as representatives of federal and state agencies. Moreover, the PATH Companies also took into consideration existing policies, such as the Appalachian Trail Conference, Policy on Roads and Utility Developments (2000), which encourages that crossings of Appalachian Trail resources occur at already disturbed locations, where possible. All of these factors were taken into account in identifying the proposed route. In fact, during the initial routing study, interactions with government agencies, public input, and the PATH Companies' desire to identify a solution that minimizes the impact on communities and the environment, led to a significant reconfiguration which consolidated the line into a single 765 kV facility from an original configuration that would have required two, separate, 500 kV lines running from a proposed substation in Berkeley County, West Virginia eastward to Kemptown, Maryland. The considerations and objectives that informed that reconfiguration remain the objectives of the PATH Companies today.

Appropriate Scope of Analysis

As part of a scoping newsletter on the PATH Project published in June 2010, the NPS has explained that the EIS will focus on those areas where the PATH Project could cross federal properties and will not evaluate the entire 276-mile transmission line corridor. The PATH Companies understand and interpret this statement to be an acknowledgement that the NPS and USFS have a limited scope of jurisdiction over this project-namely, the grant of right-of-way authorizations relating to the use or crossing of federal properties managed by the NPS and USFS. The federal agency action described in the NOI (i.e., consideration of the right-of-way

applications submitted by the PATH Companies to the NPS and USFS), accurately reflects the limited nature of federal control regarding the PATH Project.

Focusing the scope of the NEPA analysis on the assessment of direct, indirect and cumulative effects of the proposed grant of right-of-way authorizations is consistent with governing NEPA precedent. Particularly, NEPA "focuses on activities of the federal government and does not require federal review of the environmental consequences of private decisions or actions, or those of state or local governments." Further, the courts have long recognized that issuance of a federal permit or authorization relating to a particular portion or aspect of a larger project does not "federalize" or require review of the entire project under NEPA. Rather, the NEPA review remains focused on those activities over which the federal agencies have control or jurisdiction.

Neither the NPS nor USFS has the legal discretion or authority to approve and authorize construction of the entire PATH Project. Further, there is no federal funding planned for the PATH Project or any other federal involvement which would otherwise transform the entire construction of the project into a federal action. To the contrary, the siting and construction of the PATH Project is primarily a matter of state jurisdiction. In West Virginia, Virginia and Maryland, the primary jurisdiction to approve the siting, construction, and operation of transmission facilities is held by the respective state commissions. Here, West Virginia, Virginia and Maryland have jurisdiction over the project and either are, or will be, in varying stages of reviewing whether to authorize construction of the project within their respective state borders.

An analog for the appropriate scope of NEPA analysis for the PATH Project is the Wyoming-Jacksons Ferry 765 kV project, which traversed the Jefferson National Forest and the Appalachian Trail. The EIS issued for that project appropriately addressed the scope of the NEPA review in the instance that the requested federal authorization for crossing of federal lands encompassed a portion, but not all of a proposed transmission line. Separately, the Virginia State Corporation Commission and West Virginia Public Service Commission reviewed the overall need for the line and the siting of the line on private lands, making clear that the federal agencies were not the entities deciding whether or where the transmission line would cross non-federal lands. Thus, the purpose of the EIS was to review the direct, indirect and cumulative effects associated with the request for a permit to cross lands under federal jurisdiction. In doing so, the EIS did not wholly ignore impacts occurring on non-federal lands. In fact, the EIS includes within its direct and indirect effects analyses discussions of impacts on non-federal lands arising from the proposed federal action. The nature and scope of the EIS for the Wyoming-Jacksons Ferry project is an appropriate approach to handling a project in which a minimal portion of the transmission line is under federal jurisdiction. The PATH Companies believe that the EIS for the PATH project should be structured in the same or a similar manner.

Employing Principles of Reasonable Foreseeability and Identification of the Requisite Causal Connection Within The Direct and Indirect Effects Analysis

The PATH Companies wish to note and clarify that focusing the NEPA review on the environmental effects of the proposed NPS and USFS right-of-way authorizations does not mean that NEPA review of environmental effects of the PATH project are limited to those impacts on federal property. Rather, it is appropriate for the NEPA review to consider direct and indirect effects of the federal agency action that may occur beyond the boundaries of the federal properties.

The identification of direct and indirect effects to be reviewed in the EIS is limited to those effects that are reasonably foreseeable and have a demonstrable close causal relationship to the reviewed federal agency action. In undertaking the direct and indirect effects analysis for the PATH Project right-of-way authorizations, the NPS and USFS should carefully examine the reasonable foreseeability of potential impacts and also assess whether the appropriate causal linkage exists.

For example, during the recent public scoping meetings, comments were made that the NPS should examine air emission impacts from electric generation facilities as part of the EIS. Such a review, however, would fall far beyond the appropriate review of direct and indirect effects resulting from the granting of the proposed right-of-way authorizations. The purpose of the

PATH Project is to ensure reliability in the PJM transmission grid. In contrast, the nature of operations and any resulting air emissions from generation facilities is a function of electricity demand, operational and economic decisions by the plant operator, and generation dispatch instructions from PJM. Further, future operations and any resulting air emissions from generation facilities will be controlled by economic conditions (including both consumer activity driving electricity demand and the price of source fuel supplies for operation of the generation facility, e.g., coal, oil, natural gas, methane etc.), environmental permitting restrictions and other factors that are wholly unrelated to the PATH Project. In this case, there is no reasonable foreseeability or close causal linkage that would then require the examination within the PATH EIS of the environmental impacts of air emissions from electric generation facilities in relation to the grant of right-of-way authorizations across federal properties.

Avoidance of Duplication in the Environmental Effects Analysis

In implementing the NEPA review, federal agencies are instructed to avoid duplication of state and local environmental review procedures. Further, the courts have noted that "ordinary notions of efficiency suggest a federal environmental review should not duplicate competently performed state environmental analyses." In assessing environmental effects of the proposed right-of-way authorizations that have a causal linkage to the federal agency action, but occur outside of the federal property boundaries, the NPS and USFS should consider and take into account the environmental review analyses performed by the respective state utility commissions. As noted previously, the respective state commissions in West Virginia, Virginia and Maryland will undertake extensive review of the PATH Project-including environmental impacts associated with the overall siting, construction, and operation of the PATH facilities in their respective states. Accordingly, the findings and analyses undertaken by the state commissions may be appropriately considered and utilized by the NPS and USFS in preparation of the EIS review on the PATH Project.

Proposed Action and Alternatives to be Analyzed in the EIS

In the NOI, the NPS has noted that the NPS and USFS "will analyze no-action and proposed action alternatives and possibly other alternatives or mitigation strategies that respond to the purpose, need, and objectives of this proposal." Based on this statement, the PATH Companies understand that the NPS intends to review the proposed action, the no action alternative, and other action alternatives in the context of the federal agency action-namely, evaluation of the right-of-way authorization requests, alternatives to such right-of-way authorization requests as well as a no-action alternative. The PATH Companies generally agree with the framework articulated by the NPS. However, based on the NOI, there are several clarifications that should be made. 1. Clarification of the No-Action Alternative In a recently issued Scoping Newsletter, the No-Action alternative for the PATH EIS review was articulated as follows:

? For NPS lands, "no action" means that the National Park Service would not grant permits to cross the national park units as proposed by the Applicants. Existing power lines running through the parks would remain. The Applicants would have the opportunity to submit a modified permit application for consideration.

? For Monongahela National Forest, "no action" means that the U.S. Forest Service would not grant access to cross the forest. The Applicants would have the option of constructing the transmission line outside of Monongahela National Forest.

However, neither of the above-noted descriptions of "no action" reflects the results of no federal action in this context, or presents an appropriate "baseline" condition of no action. According to CEQ and DOI guidance, the "no action" alternative to the project is that in which the proposed activity does not take place. The purpose of the "no action" alternative is to set a baseline to allow a comparison of impacts with and without the project, thus allowing an assessment of the absolute and relative intensity and magnitude of impacts. The baseline condition of no action should therefore assess impacts in the context of no project at all, rather than in the context of an alternative that evaluates possible impacts resulting from a hypothetical, future modified project. Accordingly, the "no action" alternative in this context, which would allow appropriate baseline conditions to be evaluated in the EIS, is the scenario under which the PATH Project is

not constructed.

In light of the comments noted above, the PATH Companies propose the following language to describe the No-Action alternative:

Under the "No Action" alternative the National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service do not grant authorization to cross their respective properties and the project is not constructed.

2. Potential Alternatives

The NPS scoping newsletter also describes certain alternatives that may be included in the PATH EIS which could include:

- ? Keeping transmission line construction within the existing ROWs;
- ? Allowing transmission line construction with a reduced ROW width for selected crossings;
- ? Alternative crossings of federal lands;
- ? Engineering or construction modifications that could minimize impacts on federal lands.

In order to be considered a reasonable alternative in the NEPA context, an alternative must be feasible from both an economic and technical standpoint and fulfill the purpose of the overall project. In discussing the appropriate identification of reasonable alternatives, NPS Director's Order 12 also notes that:

Alternatives that could not be implemented if they were chosen, or that do not resolve the need for action and fulfill the stated purpose in taking action to a large degree, should be eliminated as unreasonable before impact analysis begins. Unreasonable alternatives may be those that are unreasonably expensive; that cannot be implemented for technical or logistic reasons; that do not meet park mandates; that are inconsistent with carefully considered, up-to-date park statements of purpose and significance or management objectives; or that have severe environmental impacts-although none of these factors automatically renders an alternative unreasonable.

While the potential alternatives for inclusion in the PATH EIS analysis are yet to be developed, the PATH Companies note that certain physical and engineering requirements will need to be taken into consideration in developing appropriate alternatives for the EIS review. For example, a 765 kV transmission line cannot be combined on the same structure as a 500 kV line. Further, the width of a proposed right-of-way and height of associated structures and conductors must allow the line to meet basic National Electric Safety Code (NESC) as well as engineering and reliability requirements such as the maintenance of an appropriate clearance between the new line and any existing structures. Accordingly, the PATH Companies urge the consideration of all NESC, engineering, and reliability criteria applicable to the construction and operation of 765 kV transmission facilities. Further, such alternatives must ultimately fulfill the overall purpose of the PATH Project, i.e., strengthening of the PJM transmission grid to resolve identified future violations of Reliability Standards.

Other Issues

1. Climate Change

The PATH Companies note that CEQ has issued draft guidance regarding the appropriate analysis of climate change impacts in the review of environmental effects of proposed federal actions. The draft guidance advises federal agencies to consider the treatment of greenhouse gas emissions that may directly or indirectly result from the proposed federal action, and to consider how climate change will impact a proposed federal action. While consideration of

climate change impacts may be appropriate for certain types of federal actions, NEPA only requires consideration of those effects that are reasonably foreseeable and have a close causal relationship to the PATH Project. In this case, the only greenhouse gas emissions that are reasonably foreseeable and have the necessary causal linkage, and therefore can be analyzed meaningfully, are those related to construction and maintenance activities such as vehicle use and emissions. NEPA does not require an assessment of greenhouse gas emissions from other sources that have an attenuated or speculative relationship to the PATH Project, such as specific generation sources.

2. Clarification Regarding Construction Staging Areas As part of the NPS scoping newsletter, the PATH Project is described as including the possibility that "[a]ccess roads and staging areas for construction materials and equipment also could be constructed in the [Monongahela National Forest]." The PATH Companies wish to clarify that, consistent with draft construction work plans that have been submitted to the NPS and USFS, the PATH Companies are not proposing to have staging areas for construction materials or equipment on federal properties. This clarification should be taken into account in both the development of alternatives and, ultimately, the environmental impacts analyses undertaken within the EIS.

Conclusion

The PATH Companies appreciate the opportunity to submit these comments regarding the scope of the EIS for the PATH Project. Moreover, the PATH Companies will continue to work with the NPS and USFS, in their role as a permit applicant, in providing appropriate information regarding the project activities.

Sincerely,

Joseph Nelson Counsel to the PATH Companies

Correspondence ID:	623	Project:	28827	Document:	34684
Name:	-				
Address:	- WV USA				
Email:	path@riversdell.com				
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual				
Received:	Aug,20,2010 12:09:38				
Correspondence Type:	Web Form				
Correspondence:	I am writing to express my comments regarding the adequacy of the scoping being conducted by the National Park Service (NPS) for the Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH) Federal Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).				

Specifically, I feel strongly that: (1) The EIS needs to consider the impact of the entire length of the PATH route, not just the portion that actually crosses Federal land; and (2) The EIS needs to vigorously consider a full range of alternatives to PATH, including various no-build alternatives.

The NPS, as the designated lead agency for this EIS, has the authority as well as the responsibility to consider the environmental impact of the entire PATH route. In the Public Comment meetings held recently, NOS representative repeated asserted that NLS does not have the authority to scope the EIS to cover the entirety of the PTH route. I disagree. According to The Citizen's Guide to the National Environmental Policy Act (http://ceq.hss.doe.gov/nepa/Citizens_Guide_Dec07.pdf), "When a company applies for a permit (for example, for crossing federal lands or impacting waters of the United States) the agency that is being asked to issue the permit must evaluate the environmental effects of the permit decision under NEPA." PATH, both as a construction project and as an operating concern, clearly has environmental impacts beyond those portions that cross federal land and inland waterways. The only reasonable way for this EIS to "evaluate the environmental effects of the [Federal] permit

decision[s]"regarding PATH is for its scope to include the entirety of the PATH route.

The following sections lay out some, but by no means all, of my reasoning regarding the scoping for this EIS.

Stream Crossings

PATH's Line Route Evaluation Reports (LRE) lists 325 crossing of streams or rivers by the transmission wires. Based on the 200-foot-wide Right of Way (ROW), some quick calculations reveal that this is over 12 miles of waterway being directly affected by PATH. Factoring in a reasonable number of additional stream crossings needed for access roads brings us to well over 400 crossings. Each of these crossings will need a permit from the Army Corps of Engineers (ACE), and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) also has responsibility for the protection of these waters. It seems reasonable to me that the EIS process should include these two agencies, in addition to the already-included Forest Service (FS), and encompass the entirety of the PATH route.

Regional Pollution

Water pollution, due to both construction activities and ongoing ROW herbicide applications, can reasonably be expected to affect land, including Federally-owned land, far beyond PATH itself. PATH's 275-mile-long, 200-foot-wide ROW will be a 6666-acre swath through West Virginia, Virginia, and Maryland, crossing numerous watersheds. Based on the PATH owners' ongoing construction activities on their Trans-Allegheny Interstate Line (TrAIL), we can expect ROW clearing down to the mineral earth all the way to the water's edge (www.psc.state.wv.us/scripts/WebDocket/tblCaseActivitiesList.cfm?CaseID=39012). Additionally, once PATH is built, herbicides will be used to keep the 6666-acre ROW clear. Having the EIS process encompass the entirety of the PATH route seems necessary to assess the regional effects of such widespread herbicide use.

Air pollution is also a regional concern. PATH begins near the John E. Amos coal-fired power plant in Putnam County, WV. One very real consequence of PATH will be to allow coal-fired generators up and down the Ohio River Valley to have an East-Coast market for their electricity. As the EPA is well aware, coal-fired plants in the Ohio River Valley are major sources of air pollution that affects land far beyond PATH. It seems reasonable to me that to adequately assess the regional effect that PATH will have on the environment, the EIS process needs to include EPA input and should consider the entirety of the PATH route.

Fragmented Approval Process

PATH runs 275 miles through West Virginia, Virginia, and Maryland. Each state has a distinct and different approval process, and the PATH owners have done a poor job in coordinating these three processes. In their 15-month-old case before the West Virginia Public Service Commission (WV-PSC) PATH has requested multiple delays in the hearing schedule, the latest pushing the decisions deadline out to July 29, 2011. They withdrew their case before the Virginia State Corporation Commission (VA-SCC) in January and have yet to file another. In Maryland, after rejecting the first application, the Public Service Commission (MD-PSC) last month accepted a second application.

These state processes will each operate on their own timetables, will look at their own portions of the line, and will apply different criteria to assessing the need and necessity for PATH within their own borders. The NPS, in scoping the Federal EIS, is in the unique and vital position of being the only entity that can look at the entire PATH project. This is a HUGE three-state construction project with a direct footprint on 6,666 acres of land and 12 miles of waterways, and a demonstrable environmental impact on tens of thousands of acres of neighboring lands, some of which is owned by the Federal Government. The EIS must, by any standard of reasonableness, look at the entirety of the PATH route.

No-Build Alternatives

There are many low-impact alternatives to building PATH, including, but not limited to, Demand-Side Management (DSM), local power generation, and upgrade of existing transmission lines.

Last month, the governors of ten east coast state sent a second letter to the Senate Majority and Minority Leaders expressing their "continued opposition to establishing and enacting new national transmission policy" of which PATH is an example. Put simply, PATH's bringing of "cheap" (but environmentally expensive) coal-fired electricity to the east coast will throw a monkey wrench into the development of locally-generated "greener" energy.

I urge the NPS to be sure that the EIS thoroughly evaluate all possible alternatives to PATH.

Correspondence ID:	624	Project:	28827	Document:	34684
Name:	Swope, Joseph				
Address:	27 Chestnut Ave. Boonsboro, MD 21713 USA				
Email:	-				
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual				
Received:	Jul,21,2010 00:00:00				
Correspondence Type:	Transcript				
Correspondence:	Well, I'm opposed to the line. I'll give my reasons for it. And if they're going to go through, which I'm sure they will, with the preliminary EIS, let there be sufficient notification to the general public in various means.				

Not everybody is connected to the web site, so it should be done by newspaper, radio, t.v., any kind of media, and it must be given well enough in advance for any future discussion of this plan.

And by future events I meant at least a month before there's any kind of meeting, hearing, public forums, whatever the case may be, and to follow up with that almost every week, to follow through until the last week so people, some people miss things, you know, vacations, whatever the case may be, but there needs to be public information spread all through to the, just to get to the public.

I've seen one little article in the Frederick Post, about six little lines. I know no control over that, but Park Service, the Forest Service, as well as the Trail, all those that have control over it, need to contact every available news source to get this information out because it's such a critical issue people should know about it. Once again, it should be made available for people that are working.

I know that you had it from four to eight today. Well, if you work in D.C., and you get off at four, it takes two to three hours to get home, depending on traffic, so it's my belief that they need to be held actually on weekends as well as during the work week. Not one or the other, but both, to give people an opportunity to get this information.

Everybody doesn't work nine to five. And like I say, people working down the road, this is going to impact primarily a lot of areas and people do work in the Metro area. They're not going to have a whole lot of time to come to these meetings by the time that they get home. So Saturday and Sunday definitely have to be put on as far as consideration to having this type of meeting and I would suggest morning and afternoon.

I don't know how long it would take, you know, as far as from A to B. I know when the Forest Service had like for timber harvest there, then they had those mostly on the weekend and Saturday morning out in western Maryland.

So disclosure is truly number one. I'd like to tell them I'm opposed to it. I think it's really going to impact too much of our public land and we've got too much that's impacted right now, and we have so little of it left to take care of.

I'm concerned about the pipe and the visual aspect that it's going to have on the surrounding land, whether it be public or private land, and the impact it's going to have on everything from the vegetation to the wildlife to the fisheries, birds, reptiles, butterflies, salamanders-- all soil organisms. It's going to disrupt quite a bit of land to put this PATH through.

Wetlands, any bodies of water. Also opening this PATH up is going to cause a lot of fragmentation, which basically means that there's going to be a real big chance of more invasive plants are going to come into the area, it's like putting a road 23 through your house.

It's going to impact migratory routes, whether it be by land or water or air, with all the wildlife. And it will impact vegetation. So if you have a oak or any type of mixed forest, you cut a line through that, you're going to have disruption to that favorite habitat, and it may or may not come back.

I'm also concerned about the company itself and how much oversight the North American Electric facility or whatever it's called, the NERC, how much control it has over this PATH as far as standards and maintenance goes. And whether the company is going to have enough financial resolve and resources to handle any type of problems that come along the way.

Is there going to be some kind of a pocket of money or something to take care of any problems that might come along, whether it be to the public lands or to the private lands? I'm not sure where the liability is going to fall on that or how strong the controlling standards are right now.

Maybe you could see the kind of controlling standards we had for off shore drilling, so if we have those kinds of standards for these electrical lines we have serious problems.

I'm concerned about the expansion, if this line is allowed to go through, it's one PATH. Are they going to have oil chutes? Are they going to want to allow the, where it stops and where it starts, are they going to want to go north, south, east, west?

Are they going to want to branch off and put more lines in? Is there anything that says that they can or can't? I live near the C&O Canal, so I'm concerned about the impact it's going to have on that.

And I live right down from Harpers Ferry on the Maryland side, and not only with the environmental but the cultural, I would be concerned if there's any problems with cemeteries as well as the historical sites and how they are going to address that issue. The other issue will be safety.

Drilling and blasting, even though it's going to have a 200 foot path, there's going to be a much larger area that's actually going to be impacted to the right and to the left, below and above ground.

I'm not sure how much of an area we're talking about, but it's going to be a lot larger than 200 feet. And how the other issue is going to be addressed as far as the, what I call collateral damage along the sides of the PATH as well as below ground and above ground.

I mentioned migratory, but soil and archaeological type of disturbances, the blasting and drilling, really safety issues. Also I did ask the Park Service, it's probably going to require restrictions, and access to these various areas when they're building these.

What kind of restrictions in access and time frame are we talking about as far as citizens who use the public land surrounding this proposed PATH when they're actually doing the building

and construction.

I'm sure they're going to probably want some kind of safety area. I don't know how big that's going to be and for how long. One other thing that they didn't mention here is, what is the length of time they're talking about as far as the total time for construction for this whole PATH?

Are they going to do it, I would imagine they're going to do it in segments, so I'm basically more concerned about what the state, the Park Service and Forest Service areas, but how is this going to be integrated with state and local jurisdictions?

Are the Park Service, Forest Service, all meeting with state and local jurisdictions to coordinate this type of disruption to the area? I have been hearing from the Park and Forest Service, basically there has been no communication as far as I know between them and the state and local jurisdictions the land might impact.

And then, what is the corporation that is going to be putting in this power line, what is their procedure for all the private property? How are they handling that? What is their process for acquiring the lands in the areas that aren't under some kind of jurisdiction, federal, state and local? What is the process there?

I'd like to know what that company is doing as far as contacting all the private holders, private landowners. How much disruption is this going to take away as far as time and resources for the National Park Service and the Forest Service?

What is their time commitment going to be for this process? And who's paying for that? It's my belief that, if somebody is proposing this line, they should be paying some kind of financial contribution to all those involved as far as the time and resources it's taking to look at this proposal.

I'm sorry if I-- I'm concerned about the standards, federal regulation standards for these power lines. I mentioned that before with the NERC. If I think of anything else, I'll mention that later, whatever the case may be. I would suggest that there be one official website for this whole proposal listing all the participants and their individual websites or however you have it broken down.

In other words, that someone-- the Interior Service or somebody-- has main control, some kind of guideline or system that everybody is involved, and there's one major, you know, website that would hear from the Park Service, the Forest Service, the Corps of Engineers, to all the state and local jurisdictions that accompany this, proposing this--anything that is involved in it, anybody and anything should be listed in that website with all the information to the citizens as much as possible.

Instead of having to go to, like, fifteen or twenty different websites for that information, at least we could have it all in one site and then you can go from there as they have their own individual websites.

And I'm not sure about it, do you know if that, that's not happening right now. You don't know? I know you're just taking it. Thank you for your time. I'm sure you've heard a lot of this already.

Correspondence ID: 625 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Babb, Chris
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USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Transcript

Type:

Correspondence: Chris, C-H-R-I-S, Babb, B-A-B-B. My question that I've asked several people here tonight that they're not able to answer because they're not legal counsel, there are actually two. We need to find out who the legal counsel is for the National Park Service, and, when you're ready-- also need to find out if-- who would be liable should something happen or go wrong if PATH goes through the forest?

Because as it stands it's a limited liability company, and as it stands right now, with the power lines you have going through the forest-- well, not the forest but through the Park-- Allegheny is one. It could be held responsible should something happen. Dominion's another. They could be held responsible if something happened.

However, I think one of the proposals is that PATH actually stacks on top of one of the smaller 138 kilovolt line. If they do that, and there's something that happens, who's going to be responsible for the outcome?

The nice thing, bad thing about the BP thing that's going on right now is, we know who is responsible and can go back to them for remuneration. In LLC, that's not possible.

So if it's possible to get information on who actually is counsel so I could actually ask that question, or if they could use this and communicate back to me by e-mail or phone or whatever, it indefinitely would be appreciated. That's it.

Correspondence ID: 626 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Putnam, Cynthia
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USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: CAKES Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript
Correspondence: Cynthia Putnam, P-U-T-N-A-M.

Okay, I basically would like to ask that our government leaders and officials truly look out for the individual landowners in a case like this. I understand we have a need for more and more energy, but putting lines in a gigantic substation in the middle of established homes that have been there for fifteen, twenty, in some cases thirty years, where the people were never informed that a substation was going to go in.

I just believe it's just wrong. It's going to adversely affect a number of, thirteen hundred homes possibly with the inability of ever having to sell their homes if this goes in. So I would just like to see some alternative locations looked at. Even the need for it reevaluated.

You know, what's the big rush? Let's take a couple of years and let wind and solar technologies develop. But I just have a fear that large corporations with deep pockets are going to overrun the needs of the individual homeowner. That's it.

Correspondence ID: 627 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kaplan, Doug
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USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sugarloaf Conservancy Conservation/Preservation
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript

Type:

Correspondence: Again, Doug Kaplan, Sugarloaf Conservancy. I want to thank U.S. Park Service and all the representatives who are representing the various agencies for their patience tonight. I know it's been a rough last three days, and especially what we found your interest in hearing from us and what we have to say.

It is refreshing. In the past, I know that you all have looked at a very narrow EIS. Now I'm hoping through the conversations you've had, you all will look at a little broader EIS, because this issue tonight is a little different probably than what you've faced before.

Just last December, PATH had to withdraw their application in Virginia because they had to admit there was no need for the project. Only after the hearings happened there, it forced them to come out and say specific scenarios.

I hope all who are attending will come on up. There's lots of literature from people. One very interesting thing is graphs we did showing a comparison in the increase in energy projections from PJM and Department of Energy. To state it real simply, they don't match up.

They did in 2007, but then they had to jump up after the need went down in 2008 and '09, but now the lines don't match. They are saying the energy will spike. Who thinks the economy's going to pick up that much? I know you all have heard about the health, a lot of issues on health, the EMF. The pollutants that will occur from the John Amos power plant.

The alternatives to PATH, such as Dominion and the Liberty proposal, and these are all very interesting because they don't have the environmental impacts of the PATH.

Most important, though, and I also want to mention that there's been a lot of talk of what's dear to my heart, it's how we started, which was AC/DC underground. It is doable, it doesn't cost ten and twenty times, and it is much more environmentally friendly.

I wanted to make sure, though, listen to the Department of Interior. They've entered into an agreement with eleven east coast states developing power off the eastern shore.

If PATH goes through with a guaranteed 14.3 percent, guaranteed ROI, how can new power flourish on the east side? So please take that into consideration.

I know that you've had a lot of information thrown at you, and I would like to make a suggestion that after you've digested some of it, to call the representatives of various groups, let's sit down and talk about all of this. Yes, we're going to provide you with testimony here, but there's a lot to be gained, I think, by personally sitting across a desk and talking, just like they did with Allegheny.

Give us an opportunity in that same environment. This is wonderful, but we do have a lot of recommendations to give. And finally, no one wants the lights to go out. That's not what anyone here wants. But what we do want, is if there is a need for correction to the grid, let's do it in the least costly manner, let's do it so that environmental considerations are taken into consideration, and PATH does neither.

So finally, I do want to thank everyone for their time, for coming out, both the people that are speaking with us and all the people in the neighborhood who came out as well. Thank you very much.

Correspondence ID: 628 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: -
Address: - WV
USA
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Outside Organization: Appalachian Trail Conservancy Conservation/Preservation

Received: Aug,20,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: August 20, 2010

National Park Service <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/appa> Attention: PATH EIS Planning Team
Denver Service Center-Planning PO Box 25287 Denver, CO 80225

RE: Public Scoping for Environmental Impact Statement for Potomac-Appalachian
Transmission Highline (PATH) Right-of-Way Applications

I am writing on behalf of the Appalachian Trail Conservancy regarding the above-referenced Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH) Right-of-Way Applications for a 765 kV transmission project and associated potential impacts to the Appalachian National Scenic Trail. This project is being proposed by the PATH utility companies.

The Appalachian Trail Conservancy (ATC) is a private, nonprofit, educational organization founded in 1925 to coordinate the efforts by both public agencies and private individuals and organizations to design, construct, maintain, and conserve the Appalachian National Scenic Trail (ANST), a unit of the National Park System authorized by the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. '1241-1251).

ATC has a membership base of approximately 36,000 individuals and also is a federation of 30 hiking and outing organizations (with a combined membership of more than 180,000), each of which maintains and manages an assigned segment of the Appalachian Trail. In total, about 6,800 volunteers annually contribute more than 220,000 hours of labor along the trail.

The ATC has longstanding policy to oppose construction of any new utility or transmission corridor lines along or across the Appalachian Trail, unless ALL of the following conditions can be met: 1. The proposed development represents the only prudent and feasible alternative to meet an over-riding public need, as demonstrated in a thorough and detailed analysis of alternatives; 2. Any new impacts associated with the proposed development shall coincide with existing major impacts to the Trail experience; 3. New impacts can be isolated to the area of a single crossing; AND 4. Adverse impacts to the scenic, historic, cultural, and natural resources of Appalachian Trail corridor lands will be adequately mitigated.

The ATC seeks to minimize the visual and audible impacts of utility corridors, as well as the physical impacts of such corridors, to achieve NO NET LOSS to the qualities of the footpath and its associated resources and the experiences of its visitors. With the numerous impacts now taking place along the length of the trail-including pipelines, power lines, highway improvements, wind-farm proposals, telecommunications towers and many others-we are concerned that the nationally significant natural, scenic, historic, and cultural values of the Appalachian Trail may be irreparably degraded. Indeed, the Conservancy seeks to gauge the CUMULATIVE EFFECTS of multiple proposals and achieve NO NET LOSS to trail and park resource values within a reasonable geographic perspective and certainly within the scope of such areas as the Eastern National Interest Electric Transmission Corridor (NIETC). Our concern is with the long-term diminution of the A.T. experience, a concern not unlike the historic direction of the National Park Service to prevent the derogation of park values. ATC is dedicated to ensuring protection of the sense of remoteness and solitude of the primitive A.T. experience along all sections of the Trail, as well as the conservation of associated natural, scenic, and cultural resources.

In its 2006 response to the Department of Energy's (DOE's) National Interest Electric Transmission Congestion Study and the 2007 response to the proposed designations of National Interest Electric Transmission Corridors (NIETC), the Conservancy sought assurances from DOE that the social and environmental costs of such national and regional projects would

be assessed in a full, programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) that thoroughly analyzes alternatives for responding to the electric power needs within any NIETC, INCLUDING conservation, demand-side or net-metering and other mitigation, and to evaluate any transmission lines, assuming that they are determined to be "the only prudent and feasible alternative to meet an over-riding public need, as demonstrated in a thorough and detailed analysis of alternatives." DOE declined, contending that environmental effects would be analyzed once corridors were selected. Now, the National Park Service and its federal partners are constrained to analyzing impacts associated with specific route alternatives, promoted by the industry, without a full-spectrum analysis of alternatives, risking the sacrifice of our most sacred places, our national parks and forests. In contrast ATC believes it is imperative that federal land managers broaden the scope of the proposed EIS.

Cheaper or less intrusive solutions may exist to the PJM claimed thermal violations in its annual Regional Transmission Expansion Plan (RTEP). For example, a robust program to promote energy conservation within the affected service area could significantly reduce the need for transmission upgrades. The recently extended timeline for the Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline was due, in part, to errors discovered in the utilities' own forecasts by independent experts.

The PATH's withdrawal of its application before Virginia State Corporation Commission in December 2009 is a clear indication that the PATH project has been prematurely advanced and calls into question the accelerated timetable under which the applicant seeks closure through the permitting process. Dominion Virginia Power (DVP) recently presented a number of mitigation and augmentation strategies to PJM's Transmission Expansion Advisory Committee that could preclude or delay PATH. One alternative would shorten PATH and preclude crossing of three national park units. All these alternatives should be considered by NPS and its federal land managing partners in the context of this EIS.

Given that park resources that are at stake, we encourage the proponents and NPS to recognize that additional time for a broader analysis including Evaluation of Cumulative Effects, Scenic Impacts, Forest Fragmentation, Impacts on Cultural Resources (including the potential eligibility of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail for National Historic Register designation), and evaluation of air quality effects, smog, health effects and climate impacts are necessary and warranted. Given the earlier negligence of the Department of Energy, it is imperative that NPS, the Forest Service and the Army Corps-broadly and critically-evaluate this power-line development proposal in order to meet the federal government's legal obligations under the National Environmental Policy Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, the Endangered Species Act and related federal, state and local laws.

EVALUATION OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS: Within the designated Eastern National Interest Electric Transmission Corridor, there are at least three separate new power lines in development that impact the A.T. Furthermore, there are no assurances that more power lines will not be proposed in the future.

ATC believes the National Park Service must address the CUMULATIVE EFFECTS of multiple crossings in the NIETC in accordance with its responsibilities under NEPA. Presently, there are three power lines proposed along and across the Appalachian Trail: (1) TRAILCo, a 500 kV line now being developed by Allegheny and Dominion crossing the ANST in Linden, Virginia, and recently permitted by the NPS following its environmental assessment; (2) PATH, a proposed 765 kV line now planned to cross near the southern boundary of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park and the ANST (and subject of this response); and (3) the Susquehanna-Roseland line, a 500 kV power line proposed by Pennsylvania Power & Light (PPL) and New Jersey Public Service Electric and Gas (PSE&G) through or around the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area and across the A.T. in either case.

We believe that all of these-taken together-will result in cumulative, adverse impacts on visitors' experiences as well as ecosystem values, historic integrity, sustainability and functionality of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail as a national park unit. We will work with the National Park Service and its consultants on necessary environmental and cultural-resource documentation and analyses regarding the cumulative and on-site effects and mitigation to minimize them to

the extent possible while continuing to urge a NO NET LOSS standard. We appreciate and support NPS' need to identify site- and resource-specific mitigation as a result of the impacts of these proposals, including strategies to mitigate direct impacts to stream and wetland crossings, trail closures or relocations, and vegetation removal and other negative effects. ATC supports the development of an overall strategy to ensure the protection of sustainable land and water ecosystems and values, including the identification of priority resources and specific stewardship initiatives that might offset or mitigate, at least to some degree, the negative effects of this proposal. Failing full mitigation or assurance of NO NET LOSS, other forms of mitigation including removal of existing, less necessary power lines on federal park lands with reversion of fee simple for the rights-of-way to the United States, or possibly financial mitigation compensation, should be required and implemented in the context of the EIS.

HISTORIC AND CULTURAL EFFECTS: It is ATC's position that the Appalachian Trail itself, now more than 83 years old, qualifies as a candidate for the National Register of Historic Places, and warrants protection equivalent with this stature. The Virginia Department of Historic Resources-Office of Review and Compliance, for example, has concurred that the A.T. is eligible under National Register Criteria A and C for the period of 1928 to 1942 in the areas of community planning and development, conservation, entertainment/recreation, landscape architecture, politics-government, and social history. Clearly, the subject EIS should gauge the probable negative effects that the proponent's project could have on the eligibility of the Appalachian Trail in the affected areas for National Register designation. Finally, the potential for damaging historic resources in the vicinity of the proposed crossing warrants evaluation by cultural resource experts with suitable mitigation.

SCENIC IMPACTS: Due to the addition of the 765 kV PATH line to the existing Allegheny 138 kV line and Dominion 500 kV line at the southern boundary of Harpers Ferry National Historical Park and NERC requirements for spatial separation of the three circuits, the existing 275-foot right-of-way will require higher towers and/or a wider ROW. The scenic impacts of tower heights going from about 80 feet to possibly as high as 200 feet could potentially be profound. None of the parties has yet determined the true effects to the scenic environment of these changes, nor has the engineering necessary to present alternatives (three widths-versus-heights scenarios) been completed.

Working with the utility companies, the NPS might consider research and development to better understand ways to mitigate the visual impacts that occur when lines are upgraded and the size of the lines and ROW are increased. While the physics of multi-circuit lines obviously can't be changed, refinements in the disciplines of scenery management and landscape architecture as those are applied to power transmission technologies CAN AND SHOULD BE ADVANCED to reduce negative effects on scenic and cultural resources. For example, the new, lighter-colored towers now being installed by Dominion Virginia Power along the TRAILCo line contrast sharply against the forest background as opposed to the Corten steel (rust colored) towers that are being replaced which are less visible (photo available). At minimum, consideration of suitably colored or hued tower structures should be evaluated based on their respective backgrounds and proposed for evaluation in the EIS. Furthermore, ATC supports visitor-use monitoring surveys to gauge these effects, but these are not a substitute for research and development into how to mask or avoid the effects of twenty-story high, man-made towers in a national park, and on an extended multi-hundred-foot wide ROW. Areas both north and south along the A.T., particularly open areas and vistas, should be evaluated as areas of particular sensitivity.

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT: In addition to scenic impacts, with every man-altered encroachment into the natural environment we are concerned about impacts to native flora, fauna, and soils. Long-term maintenance of any ROW should control non-native invasive plants, promote native, low-growing shrubs and trees, and be maintained with NPS direction in the use of herbicides. Finally, the utilities and land managers will need to take steps to prohibit or mitigate all-terrain vehicle trespass on park resources via the ROW. ATVs have been a pernicious problem along the ANST due to their regular trespassing on power-line rights-of-way that inadvertently provide access including at the site now proposed for PATH's crossing of the ANST. Additional suitable barriers and other mitigation are warranted.

FOREST FRAGMENTATION: Long, wide, power-line cuts introduce all manner of ecological

effects that warrant analysis by the National Park Service and its partners. Regarding the fragmentation problem, ATC is aware of research that shows the degradation of habitat associated with power line cuts. Furthermore, ATC urges the NPS, among the federal partners involved in this EIS, to construe its role broadly. And, we believe there is ample authority to do so. For example the 1978 Redwood Amendments suggest that, where external activities are adversely affecting park resources, the agency can exercise regulatory authority beyond park boundaries. Even under the Organic Act there appears to be a clear preservationist mandate that suggests NPS has the legal responsibility and authority to address matters BEYOND PARK BOUNDARIES TO ACCOMPLISH ECOSYSTEM OBJECTIVES (emphasis added).

AIR QUALITY, VISIBILITY AND CLIMATE: ATC urges the National Park Service and its federal partners to consider air quality, visibility and climate effects as an indirect effect of the proposed PATH power line. While it is not entirely clear that the proposed PATH project will result in increased power generation, presumably by coal-fired power plants, it does not seem unreasonable to assume that it could. Such an outcome could pose significant adverse consequences from air pollution, visibility impairments, and damage to vegetation and forest health due to acid-rain and particulate deposition. The impacts of additional, long-term capital commitments to the PATH and similar power lines and to fossil-fuel-fired power plants, particularly coal, are significant. The National Park Service's own scientists in Shenandoah and the Great Smoky Mountains National Parks have tallied a remarkable assortment of impacts to wildlife, plant life, water quality, visibility and human health from power plants upwind of those parks.

Mindful of past oversights, and to achieve comprehensiveness or completeness, air quality, visibility and climate effects, are indirect effects of the PATH power line that should be acknowledged in the Environmental Impact Statement.

IDENTIFIED ROUTE ALTERNATIVES: It should be noted that two route alternatives are proposed in the vicinity of the A.T.: along the above mentioned ROW near Harpers Ferry, or crossing further south through Keys Gap. Unless NPS selects the "No Action" alternative as the preferred alternative, ATC recommends that NPS select the route along the existing ROW as the one with the least apparent impact to the Appalachian Trail and its neighbors and with the least congestion by comparison to the increasingly busy Keys Gap area.

If an action other than No Action or permit denial is selected, we urge the NPS to require the industry to meet all National Park Service requirements, and to mitigate the environmental, visual, aural and health effects to park visitors, including hikers on the Appalachian Trail, to minimize the effects on cultural resources in this historically rich area to a candidate site for the National Historic Register, and to consider the cumulative impacts to the A.T. from multiple projects in the NIETC. This mitigation should be based on meaningful data related to scenic, natural, ecological, atmospheric, and cultural-resource impacts.

Thank you for this opportunity to comment.

Robert Proudman Director of Conservation Operations Appalachian Trail Conservancy

Correspondence ID:	629	Project:	28827	Document:	34684
Name:	-				
Address:	- WV USA				
Email:	-				
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual				
Received:	Aug,20,2010 00:00:00				
Correspondence Type:	Web Form				
Correspondence:	As an intervenor and affected land owners, my wife (Joyce Harris-Thacker) and I attended the public meeting provided by the National Park Service in Tucker County recently. We can't begin to express our disbelief and outrage that an EIS is to be conducted on only select portions of				

the PATH route. We are writing to insist that an EIS be conducted on the entire length of the PATH route. The PATH line affects the environmental conditions of the entire area it runs through, not just select areas. A full EIS should address the impact that PATH will have on the health and livelihood of all our people and our animals along with the impact on our air, our water, our wooded areas, our scenic beauty, and our natural resources within the proposed PATH. We are terrified of the impact that PATH will have on our family farm and our family living on the farm. A true EIS would assess how we will be affected and not just how people visiting a national park area or those working there will be affected. It is just ludicrous to suggest that a study conducted without assessing residents living within the PATH would be a true assessment of the environmental impact of the property and people within the powerline easement. The assessment shouldn't even be conducted if it can't include everyone and everything affected. Trying to pass it off as a true assessment of environmental impact, WILL NOT FOOL ANYONE AND CERTAINLY NOT THE RESIDENTS LIVING ALONG THE PROPOSED PATH.

Correspondence ID: 630 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Popovsky, Mark
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 USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: EarthJustice Non-Governmental

Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: Transcript

Correspondence: Thank you. Mark Popovsky from EarthJustice. First I want to thank the Park Service, the Forest Service people and all the people from all the other federal agencies for taking the time to be out here to listen to us tonight, past few nights. And really for all the work you do protecting our national parklands.

We represent the Sierra Club before the PSCs in Virginia and Maryland, and we share their concerns about environmental impacts of the PATH line. We're asking you to envision the scope of this analysis broadly as federal law requires. Our energy analysis has shown that the PATH line is not needed for grid reliability as stated.

It's driven by the desire of coal-fired power plants in the Midwest to gain access to lucrative new East Coast markets. If constructed, this billion dollar high voltage transmission line would increase the region's reliance on coal-fired power. As a result, experts anticipate that the nation's dirtiest coal-fired power plants will ramp up production and the pollution that goes along with it.

This will directly impair regional air and water quality, something of special concern here in Maryland where as you know many areas are already in non-attainment status with their national ambient air quality standards for ozone and for fine particulate matter.

In non-technical terms, this means their community is disproportionately suffering from asthma and cardiovascular disease and premature death.

This will also increase greenhouse gas emissions and undermine both public and private investments in renewable energy and in energy efficiency programs. This will also negatively impact our plans directly. Marring scenic landscapes, impairing visibility by increasing regional haze and significantly diminishing visitors' experiences in the parks.

We ask that the environmental impact 23 study focus on at least five very important issues.

One: The decline in regional air and water quality due to increased reliance on coal-fired power plants.

Two: the increased pollution that the coal-fired power plants will bring with the increased emission of carbon dioxide, of course the principal driver of global warming.

Third: We want the impact study to look at the decreasing investment in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and the demand side management programs that this transmission line will bring. This line boosts the profits for coal plants and floods eastern power lines with artificially cheap coal-fired power. This creates strong disincentives to developing renewable energy and other clean energy solutions.

Fourth: We want the Park Service to look at the enduring impact and genuine impairment on all the Park's resources from the site of all the multiple interstate bypass power lines crossing through Park lands.

And fifth, the environmental PATH study must address the increase in blackouts associated with long distance power transport. We appreciate your clear dedication to protecting our national forests, parks, and scenic trails. These interstate transmission lines are permitted by state utilities in a piecemeal way, which cannot accurately assess the impacts of the project as a whole.

The federal government is in a uniquely well position, it is uniquely well positioned to review the project from a broad perspective, and this is exactly what the obligation of the Park Service is to do.

We urge you to undertake this badly needed analysis of the Park, of the PATH and its total environmental impacts and to support possible alternatives to building the PATH line, including not building it at all. Thank you.

Correspondence ID: 631 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript
Correspondence: Thank you. My name is Alfred T. Ghiorzi, I live in Lovettsville, Virginia and I do raise a somewhat different issue from the rest of the group.

The issue involves potential conflict of interest or potential bias on behalf of the contractor. The CH2M Hill Company, which has contracted for this project and which is in the business of power generation. According to its home page, its business focuses on new power generation, siting, permitting its own services, coal, natural gas, and renewables.

To give you a concrete example of what I consider potential bias is the role that a Mr. Robert Pearson is to play, who I am told will be the EMF expert for the project, who is a vice president of the company. According to the Microwave News and, I quote, over the years EPRI has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars on Pearson.

I think we need some balance on the EMF issue, and in that regard I will be submitting for the record the testimony of Professor Martin Blank. And for those of you that are not familiar with him, he works at Columbia University in New York, and to give you some idea of what he's done in this area, he's done work on electromagnetic fields and biological effects of EMF fumes, and gave a lecture at the Conference of Biological Effects of EMF Fumes and the list goes on and on.

Most recently in June of 2009, he submitted testimony to the Minister of the Environment in

Poland with respect to two 400 kv and two 200 kv lines. He stated in that testimony that there were many recent studies showing effects of EMF on DNA, including the reflex project that is the work of twelve research laboratories in seven European countries.

That report finds that both power and radio frequency EMF activate the stress response and cause DNA to break at relatively low exposures. Low exposures are in the vicinity of three to four mg's. He concluded his testimony by saying power lines should be moved from areas near human habitation. I submit this material for the record.

Correspondence ID: 632 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Marmet, Rob
Address: N/A N/A, UN N/A
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Piedmont Environmental Council Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript
Correspondence: Thank you very much. My name is Rob Marmet. I'm with the Piedmont Environmental Council in Warrenton, Virginia. Tonight I'm here not to speak for them. They will be submitting written comments at a later date, before the August 20th deadline.

I'm here to speak strictly for myself. A little background. Some of you know that I used to live here in Frederick County for a number of years. My two favorite places to run were on the Appalachian Trail on this side of the mountain and on the C&O Canal coming back.

I want to just relate briefly my personal experiences for this. My run would usually start around Harpers Ferry and then Route 340. And I was in a lot better shape in those days.

At the end of the run, I would pass underneath a 500 kilovolt line, and I can only tell you that any time I passed under it, just the discomfort that that line brought to me and to have it along the Appalachian trail truly, truly impacted me seriously.

On the C&O Canal, I would run for as long as I could, it was a great way to relieve stress, it was a great way to get away from everything.

That's why we need to reconsider having this line run across the C&O Canal. That's what you're going to be proposing with this 765 kv line. However this group experience is very, very painful.

I would urge you in the Park Service, you in the Forest Service, you in the Corps of Engineers seriously consider expanding the scope of this. Think about it for a minute. We have a 3.1 billion dollar project. It seems to me this is a project that starts in West Virginia. It's to be built through three states.

The impact of this is enormous. This line crosses the Appalachian Trail and the C&O Canal, and a little bit of the Monongahela National Forest. In the grand scheme, we have to review this as a whole. We need to take that opportunity. We all need to engage in that opportunity. People are asking you, do the work, and I'm asking you as well.

Correspondence ID: 633 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: -
Address: - MD
USA
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Aug,20,2010 14:23:52
Correspondence Type: Web Form
Correspondence: The EIS should include:

1. The impact of changes to ecosystems from vegetation to all other impacts up the food chain.
2. The impact of rising temperatures & precipitation on unique areas in Monongehela National Forest, Dolly Sods and Spruce Knob. Impacts of rising temperatures on southern "islands" of plants usually found only in places further north should also be included.
3. Air quality impacts from burning coal ? such as impacts to vegetation in Monongehela NF. Specific pollutant impacts and benchmark data to be used for comparison can be found at the following links:

<http://www.nrdc.org/air/pollution/benchmarking/db/rank.asp?t=r>
<http://www.nrdc.org/air/pollution/benchmarking/default.asp>
4. Invasive species enabled by habitat fragmentation (such as that introduced by constructing the lines) and further impacts of global warming (due to burning coal) should also be part of the EIS.

Correspondence ID: 634 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Ishler, Dick
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Outside Organization: CAKES Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript

Correspondence: I want to thank the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service for this series of meetings. Their representatives are knowledgeable, receptive, and non-evasive.

First, I strongly recommend that the environmental impact statement cover PATH's entire 267, 76 miles of transmission lines. PATH has been proposed under a directive of the U.S. Department of Energy through their designation of two National Interest Electric Transmission Corridors, and in our specific case, the Mid Atlantic Area National Corridor.

The federal government through the U.S. Department of Energy, more specifically the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, best known as FERC, incentivized transmission grid operators, co-ops, and utilities to build transmission lines in these corridors. This incentive is in the form of a guaranteed Return on Investment. The PATH incentive granted is a 14.3 percent ROI, which we all wish could be guaranteed for our investments.

Additionally, the energy policy of 2005 gives the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission back stop opportunity to step into the PATH project and replace the individual states' authorities under certain conditions. As you can see, PATH would not happen without total federal government involvement. This is a federal project that requires a full project EIS.

As a federal project, the National Environmental Policy Act mandates that projects like PATH have an environmental impact statement done on the entire PATH project over the 276 miles of transmission line and the two substations.

Before the National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service expend considerable taxpayer dollars on any EIS, you should wait until the states of West Virginia, Virginia and Maryland have approved their PATH applications or denied them. And at the current time, Virginia and

Maryland have not even accepted applications, so there is nothing to approve nor reject.

Secondly, switching to the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service, to carry forward an environmental impact statement, I want to refer to your back board that is on display over here. In this biological resources, physical resources, cultural resources, social and economic resources, park and forest operations.

If you look at the subheadings under each of those, they apply to we as citizens. Under these headings, citizens should be granted the same protections of their property as those properties of the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service.

We as citizens have concern for our environment equal to or exceeding the Park Service and the Forest Service. The function of government is to protect its citizens. We need your environmental impact statement to protect these citizens from the environmental concerns and dangers, and I'll give you a few specific concerns.

The Kemptown substation sits on top of the Piedmont Sole Source Aquifer, which is the sole source of critical well water supplies to major portions of Maryland counties, in Carroll, Frederick, nMontgomery, and Howard. The danger of pollution of this sole source of water by malfunction, accident, or terrorist attack is very strong and critical.

A discharge of thousands of gallons of oil from a cracked, burning or exploded transformer will forever pollute and destroy this vital source of water for hundreds of thousands of Maryland residents.

The same danger extends to the Chesapeake Bay, for an unnamed tributary stream on the proposed Kemptown Substation site ultimately flows into the Chesapeake via the Potomac River, and it is my understanding that the northern Chesapeake Bay is a federally protected area.

Thus it is imperative that the environmental impact statement cover the entire PATH project as well as major concerns regarding increased air pollution from the John Amos coal-fired generating plant in West Virginia where it will have to burn more dirty coal to generate power for the PATH lines and substations.

Prevailing winds will carry all of the documented pollutants from the Amos plant across West Virginia, Virginia and Maryland.

It has been reported that the PATH lines and substations will be a priority target for domestic and international terrorists to darken the east coast by attacking the PATH system. This is of grave federal concern and again dictates that this is a federal project.

Lastly, governors of the twelve Mid-Atlantic states have sent two letters to the U.S. Congress imploring them to mandate localized power and much more use of renewable sources of energy, not more dirty coal-fired generation from a long distance away. Thank you very much for your attention and your consideration.

Correspondence ID: 635 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: -
Address: - MD
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Maryland Energy Report Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,20,2010 17:07:53
Correspondence Type: Web Form
Correspondence: JULY 23, 2010...7:32 PM Federal Law Requires a Full EIS for PATH

The Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH) will run for over 270 miles from the John E. Amos coal-fired power plant in West Virginia to a massive new transformer substation in Mt. Airy, Maryland. The path of PATH cuts across National Forest and National Park property. The National Park Service (NPS) is the lead federal agency charged with conducting an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

NPS is currently considering the "scope" of the EIS. The coal and power corporations pushing the transmission line would prefer a very narrow scope addressing only the impact of constructing the line within the federal property boundaries (a few miles at most.)

Opponents of PATH have pointed out that the transmission line will have extensive environmental impacts the largest of which are caused by the increased burning of toxic coal that will result if the line is put into operation. We arrive at the question: Does NEPA permit an agency to define EIS scope narrowly or must it consider all of the environmental impacts of the proposed project?

This is not the first time this question has been raised. Ever since its passage in 1970 (in the wake of the Santa Barbara oil spill), both agency bureaucrats and corporate developers have sought to grease the wheels of their pet projects by narrowing the scope of the EIS. Time and again, the federal courts have corrected them.

A recent example is the judge's decision filed March 15, 2010, in *Manitoba v. Salazar* challenging the NEPA process for a major water project in North Dakota. The following are quotes directly from the judge's order which cite the long string of federal court cases on this topic.

On the question whether the lead agency can pick and choose which environmental consequences it wants to consider and which it can exclude:

"NEPA has twin aims." *Balt. Gas & Elec. Co. v. Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 462 U.S. 87, 97 (1983). "First, 'it places upon an agency the obligation to consider every significant aspect of the environmental impact of a proposed action.'" *Id.* (quoting *Vt. Yankee Nuclear Power Corp. v. Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 435 U.S. 519, 553 (1978)). "Second, it ensures that the agency will inform the public that it has indeed considered environmental concerns in its decisionmaking process." *Id.* These goals are "realized through a set of 'action-forcing' procedures that require that agencies 'take a 'hard look' at environmental consequences,' and that provide for broad dissemination of relevant environmental information.'" *Robertson v. Methow Valley Citizens Council*, 490 U.S. 332, 350 (1989) (quoting *Kleppe v. Sierra Club*, 427 U.S. 390, 410 n.21 (1976)). "Other statutes may impose substantive environmental obligations on federal agencies, but NEPA merely prohibits uninformed - rather than unwise - agency action." *Id.* at 351. [See page 10-11.]

Can the lead agency simply go through the motions of conducting an EIS or do they have to do a serious job?

"An agency's primary duty under the NEPA is to 'take a 'hard look' at environmental consequences.'" *Pub. Utils. Comm'n v. FERC*, 900 F.2d 269, 282 (D.C. Cir. 1990) (quoting *Kleppe*, 427 U.S. at 410 n.21). "Since NEPA requires the agency to 'take a 'hard look' at environmental consequences before taking a major action,' the judiciary must see that this legal duty is fulfilled." *6 Found. on Econ. Trends v. Heckler*, 756 F.2d 143, 151 (D.C. Cir. 1985) (quoting *Balt. Gas & Elec.*, 462 U.S. at 97-98); see also *Sierra Club v. Peterson*, 717 F.2d 1409, 1413 (D.C. Cir. 1983) ("the court must insure that the agency took a 'hard look' at the environmental consequences of its decision"). "Although the contours of the 'hard look' doctrine may be imprecise," a court must at a minimum "ensure that the agency has adequately considered and disclosed the environmental impact of its actions and that its decision is not arbitrary and capricious." *Nevada v. Dep't of Energy*, 457 F.3d 78, 93 (D.C. Cir. 2006) (quoting *Balt. Gas & Elec.*, 462 U.S. at 97-98). [See page 11.]

What about the problem of cumulative impacts? Judge Collyer quotes from the federal regulations:

"Cumulative impact is the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions." 40 C.F.R. ' 1508.7. "Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time." Id. [See page 15.]

This certainly does not amount to an exhaustive analysis of the legal issues confronting the NPS as it considers the scope of the EIS. However, those who argue that NPS must take a "hard look" at all of the environmental impacts of the project and their cumulative effect would seem to be standing on solid legal ground.

Judge Collyer's decision was cited by Congressman Henry Waxman in his recent letter to Secretary of State Hillary Clinton regarding her agency's draft EIS in the case of the Keystone XL pipeline project that will bring heavy crude oil from the tar sands of Alberta to Texas refineries. (EPA has also weighed in.) Clinton's draft EIS excluded consideration of greenhouse gas emissions from the production of oil from tar sands. Waxman opined:

As a matter of good government, it makes little sense to prepare an EIS, which has the sole purpose of ensuring that the government understands the environmental impacts of a proposed action, that excludes consideration of the primary environmental impact.

This same could be said of the NPS EIS for the PATH project.

<http://marylandenergyreport.org/2010/07/23/federal-law-requires-a-full-eis-for-path/>

Correspondence ID:	636	Project:	28827	Document:	34684
Name:	-				
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Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual				
Received:	Aug,20,2010 18:03:17				
Correspondence Type:	Web Form				
Correspondence:	I, Sam Ludlow, and my wife, Ann Ludlow, believe that the EIS should be more broadly based. The value of the National Park Service and the US Forest Service is certainly in the context of the local community, the broader environment, and even the entire country. Those values include wildlife, greenspace, education, and a variety of other environmental benefits. Surely the intent is to encourage emulation and expansion of the benefits provided by these wonderful parks and forests, and not that they become isolated islands in a desecrated landscape. That is even if they could be isolated islands, but the surrounding landscape also has a major impact on what these parks and forests will be. Air pollution, erosion and sedimentation, contamination from pesticides and herbicides, noise, visual impacts, impact on wildlife, social and community disturbance, and a variety of other impacts will affect the parks and forests even if they are outside their boundaries.				

If the EIS is to be so narrow, why isn't the question one of benefit vs damage to the individual parks and forests that are affected. Since there is no immediate, direct benefit to the parks and forests from the power lines, and since there is definite damage, the answer is easy; they should be forbidden. The only possible justification for their construction is that they contribute to a broader need for improved energy reliability. If the benefits are based on a broad basis, then certainly the environmental impacts should be based on that same broad basis. Even though the National Park Service and the US Forest Service are not the agencies charged with evaluating the need for PATH in order to support electric power reliability, the fact that ultimately, approval of this project has to be an evaluation of the benefits derived from its

construction in comparison to the harm it will cause to all of the environment and the communities it crosses then the EIS for the National Park Service and the US Forest Service should insist on a broad based evaluation of potential damage.

We would like to ask why such an important issue with so much impact, not only to your agencies, but also to such a extensive portion of our environment, and to many communities and the individuals in those communities, and to the country as a whole relative to the energy policy impacts that are related to this project, can be addressed in such a haphazard manner? Why are the National Park Service and the US Forest Service preparing an EIS separate and independent from an overall evaluation that includes all of the federal and state agencies that are charged with involvement in aspects of the project? Surely the Department of Energy, the EPA, the Department of Commerce, and the individual states that are supposed to be benefiting as well as those who bear the burden of the transmission lines should be participating in an overall evaluation of this project.

We certainly believe that there are many environmental issues to be considered in the study. They include stream quality, visual impact on scenic views, noise, erosion and sedimentation, health hazards from the electromagnetic fields, contamination from herbicides and pesticides, impact on wildlife due to the change in habitat, change in vegetation species due to clearing the ROW, potential for increased insect populations, loss of biodiversity, impact on air quality due to loss of forest, but also due to the encouragement of additional coal fired power generation, and a variety of impacts caused by the construction of the power line. This is still only a partial list and fails to include the biggest questions of is this project the best way to address energy needs for the east coast.

One matter that should play heavily into the EIS is an assesment of the behavior and performance of those involved in these projects. How well are these power companies meeting environmental, social, and community responsibilities with their existing facilities. The TrailCo project is under construction and is that construction performance consistent with the commitments being made for the performance on PATH. Are other segments of the electric power supply industry performing in a manner to support the environment to the greatest extent possible. It's not likely that performance will change.

Thank you for the opportunity to express our views.

Correspondence ID:	637	Project: 28827	Document: 34684
Name:	-		
Address:	- WV USA		
Email:	-		
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual		
Received:	Aug,20,2010 18:11:56		
Correspondence Type:	Web Form		
Correspondence:	To Whom it May Concern:		

The Scope should include and investigate the impact of the project for the entire Path Construction Power Line. This would cover all states.

The impact statement should also include reports from all the other agencies that protect the environment and air quality (EPA, Army Corps of Engineers, Natural Resources, Air Quality, etc.)

Over the past three years and our involvement with the Project - Trailco. (500kv line through Taylor County, West Virginia)we've seen first hand their lack of concern for the environment, the land, or the people. The supervisors and contruction crews seem to enjoy the destruction of the land, forest, wetlands, springs, and creeks. The deforestation on our land left it resembling the surface of the moon. A 200+ wide swath of clear cutting for hundreds of miles has to have an

impact on the wildlife, environment and people. In addition the large equipment destroys the roadways.

When the initial construction is complete, forever, the citizens have to live with electric leakage from the lines and the yearly herbicide spraying.

Correspondence ID: 638 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: -
Address: - MD
USA

Email:
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Aug,20,2010 21:45:32

Correspondence Type: Web Form

Correspondence: 1) First of all, it is ludicrous that the area this EIS study is restricted to is the mileage area only to be covered by PATH in the national parks. All effects from PATH will not exist in a bubble and thus the entire 275 mile line should be under the purview of the Park Service, et al study. Environmental effects are not going to stop at the park property lines. If it goes through- would be a 3-state process--no other study process for approval(or not) is being done on a federal basis- great opportunity for it to be done here.

2) Since there are 3 states that have not even approved the PATH yet, why are we even talking about anything else yet? There is still question as to even if there is need for the PATH.

3) If anything "bad" happens in the parks due to the lines/towers/construction, etc will the owners of PATH (an LLC) make any remuneration to the parks? Will the owners be legally liable or will they say 'too bad, things happen'? Would there be "Spill Prevention" plans and the like in place for accidents/emergencies?

4) What about streams/creeks/other bodies of water and possible contamination there? (contamination from construction, herbicides applied along rights of way, etc after construction for maintenance of brush,etc near lines). All waters in Chesapeake Bay ecosystem which needs protecting!

5) Have heard it mentioned that a contracting company ((HT2ML? -something similar, I know that is not the correct name, sorry) assisting the Forest Service/NPS with this EIS is also assisting with the PATH project- if true, this is a BIG conflict of interest.

6) Health effects- there are no studies regarding people being near these higher voltage lines so don't risk it.

7) The plant PATH would originate(its energy)from is one of the worst polluters in the country (John Amos Plant, WV), that is not environmentally friendly in the least. This should not be overlooked. Again, it is a environmentally wide-open project- problems would not be limited to the parks only.

8) Wildlife will be disturbed- an increasingly common event these days all across the country- it's not right.

9) Viewshed of hikers/visitors in the park would be degraded.

10) Public policy needs to be taken into account. Does this play a role or is it disregarded? 11) If our parks are supposed to be pristine and protected, then why are we even discussing putting lines/towers through them?? Also, do not forget- once something goes in, there is a snowball effect. The electric companies will say 'there already is a line there, we want to add another/more, etc.' They have said that before and will say it again. It's a slippery slope... once

the lines (etc) are in there is NO turning back, the damage is done.

Thank you.

Correspondence ID: 639 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Fortin, Brigitte
Address: 11008 Pleasant Walk Rd Myersville, MD 21773
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript
Correspondence: All right. So one of the things that Sierra Club wants to see us moving away from dirty coal and move towards renewables, because there's a lot we can do with conservation. Look at the windows back there.

There's still plenty of daylight, but every light in this room is on, and I'm cold. So we can reduce our energy by only fifty percent if we work on smart conservation. This doesn't help with your environmental impact statement, but we've got to say that, got to get that on the record, we got to put it out there.

And we all have to do our part. As far as the environmental impact statement, we want to be sure that it also includes looking at acid rain and the effects that are happening in the northeast with sterility of the lakes and streams.

We don't want to have that happen around here, everybody wants these streams and biodiversity and fish for the fishermen and supporting the whole spectrum of life.

Also, one of the things that the environmental impact statement should be looking at which I haven't seen on the list today was the entire invasive species.

Those power lines go up, all kinds of herbicides are laid down which kills all the native flora and allows the invasives to move in, and I see this where I live on South Mountain, all the native vines are gone, and it's very, it is a very different habitat. And finally, don't forget the impact on the PATH workers putting down these power lines.

Correspondence ID: 640 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Ghiorzi, Theresa
Address: 39558 Wenner Rd. Lovettsville, VA 20180
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: No to PATH Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript
Correspondence: Hi, I'm Theresa Ghiorzi. I also live in Lovettsville. I wanted to expand a bit on my father's presentation. PATH's 2009 application filed in Virginia stated that the maximum contingency load, that would be the emergency load, magnetic fields range from approximately 180 kv to 256 kv at the edge of the road.

At the levels identified in the PATH '08 application, the electromagnetic field at the edge of the road is approximately 25 to 50 times the level that the latest study that we have demonstrated an association, link or a causal effect with the HVAC childhood leukemia.

Within the last several years, subsequent research has shown linkages in birth defects, miscarriages as well as Alzheimer's to exposure to EMFs. Those three studies were on a transmission line between 230 kv and 350 kv. There have been no studies on the effects of a 765 kv transmission line, let alone one followed with a 500 kv line and a 108 kv line.

The linkages are described as supported by the expert testimony of Professor Martin Blank, Department of Physiology and Cellular Biophysics at the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University, submitted in the 2009 testimony that my father mentioned.

He is a renowned expert in EMFs, which stands for electromagnetic fields, and he specializes in the effects of EMFs on cell biochemistry and cell membrane function. An extensive twenty page curriculum vitae lists forty publications, 181 papers, and numerous organizations and awards.

I also wanted to make mention of the EPRI. That is the Electric Power Research Institute, and Mr. Robert Pearson is currently selected to provide input on the EIS.

The Electric Power Research Institute identifies itself as an independent, non-profit company or a research development and demonstration center. It's funded by its members who represent over 90 percent of the electricity generated and delivered to the U.S. I did want to quote.

EPRI is a resource devoted to U.S. electric utilities. It has nurtured and exploited the air pollution threat, the only threat it has to offer. The EPRI in their presentation in London, Peggy Reynolds, a noted geologist out in California said that later studies, sophisticated in design, global air pollution did not correlate.

One single study, however, does point to a relatively small air pollution risk. It stands out like a sore thumb when placed next to all other evidence. This one study is by two amateur epidemiologists who had the support from EPRI. One of those is the aforementioned Robert Pearson, and the second one is Howard Washburn.

Pearson is an engineer working for the Public Service in Colorado, an electric utility for close to twenty years, and Washburn is a professor and engineer at the University of Colorado in Boulder.

Over the years EPRI has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars on Pearson and Washburn's evidence. Based on these articles, it's clear to me that Dr. Robert Pearson is not an EMF expert. I would request that the company drop the proceedings and be replaced by an actual expert who's not associated with either EPRI or any other energy or electrical entity.

A renowned expert in the area who is sure to be deeply involved in EMF research, such as Professor Martin Blank, must be retained to provide an unbiased assessment about the PATH application.

The PATH application also uses herbicides that are sprayed from helicopters and from trucks.

Not only will it damage the surrounding environment, they will also be airborne and we will be forced to breathe them. They will be washed into our streams as well as the Potomac River and eventually make their way to the Chesapeake Bay.

On another note, looking at the poles, the poles are 180 to 200 feet. On top of the obvious viewshed issues, depending on where the poles are sited, blasting for the foundation may cause hyper-traction and impact wells in the area.

The aforementioned John Amos Power Plant has long been on the list of highly dirty power plants. An increase from this source will result in increased pollution and death rates, both of which impact the National Park Service land.

The environmental impacts on the Park is not limited to the National Parks. The environment does not stop at the boundaries of any particular landmark. It is clear, and I make the request that the environmental scope covers the entire length of the line as well as its source, the PATH substations. Thank you.

Correspondence ID: 641 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Andrews, Daniel
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USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: Transcript

Correspondence: To the representatives of the Forest Service I will personally tell you that in 1974 I read my first article on global warming. We're thirty-six years down the pike, and we still have not, in my opinion, taken that subject seriously.

For the last five or six years a local group, the Ogden Group, has worked very, very hard to educate people about these renewables as well as how to modify support for small scale wind and solar systems including people's homes.

We have a long way to go, but we believe that that is money better spent than digging up traditional coal-fired power plants and destroying natural crops in West Virginia. For the record, there are over 470 mountains that have been modified or partially leveled to remove coal. It's just going to continue if this project is allowed to happen.

We believe there are better ways to distribute energy globally rather than transporting it hundreds and hundreds of miles and bringing that much damage to the process.

I would like you to pay special, very special attention to the impacts of climate change on your parks, on your parks, the impact to the species, the flora and the fauna, and what it is currently doing and potentially what it is going to continue to do if we keep ignoring the problem and allowing projects like this to occur.

It's time we experienced action and in closing I would say that you should engage the local Sierra Club. Thank you.

Correspondence ID: 642 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Wase, Alana
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: Transcript

Correspondence: Okay. To begin, my name is Alana Weiss. I'm representing the, our own Sierra Club. Not to sound like a broken record, but I'm going to again request that you look at the larger scope in your EIS rather than just the direct impacts to the 2.5 miles of federal land.

In seeing the number of people here tonight, I realize how hard a task that is, how burdensome such a report would be to try and assess the full environmental impacts of this very large project, but we're only asking because we think that the impacts are so enormous.

The line is not proposed to be built until 2015, and the point of origin is the John Amos coal-fired power plant, which, according to a report by our Maryland TV Project is the tenth dirtiest in the nation in terms of the kilowatts it provides.

The impacts of this line are going to be far-reaching. It's a two billion dollar project, so it's not-- if we build it, I believe we're going to use it for a long time.

And it's going to enable a lot of coal-fired power plants right off. So between now and 2015, whether or not the line is needed, let's say that it is needed. There is a lot that we can do to get us there that would be a better source, better future for us. So thank you.

Correspondence ID: 643 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: DeGuzman, Meg
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USA
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Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript
Correspondence: Meg, M-E-G, Deguzman, D-E-capital G-U-Z-M-A-N. I guess the most important thing I hope the Park Service will consider is that this project isn't just limited in scope to the parks.

It hooks up to one of the dirtiest coal producing plants in the nation, and if it has to fire up to produce more electricity, it's going to pollute more. And the parks, I mean, nobody's exempt from that. Nobody's exempt from the pollution. I also don't think we need this.

With declining electric usage that's projected to continue to decline, we don't need the PATH project. Are my two minutes up yet?

Oh, okay. Oh, the cost is also untenable for those of us...I'm going to actually write you a thing. The other thing I really want to make a point of is who's the head of the process. I don't know.

Correspondence ID: 644 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Brinkman, Esther
Address: 4705 Caleb Wood Dr. Mt. Airy, MD 21771
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript
Correspondence: Sure. It's Esther, E-S-T-H-E-R, Brinkmann, B-R-I-N-K-M-A-N-N. Okay. First of all, I want to ask the Park Service for additional time. Even though it's only the first opening stage, I live in Maryland and as far as the people of Maryland are concerned, there is nothing pending. And even if the preliminary phases of this need to get taken care of, I don't understand why.

I strongly believe that Maryland residents have not been given any options to PATH, and I think the way that state policy is shaping up right now and federal policy is changing form and morphing, it will change, and I believe that there will be other options on the table.

And I believe getting this thought process started at any point is depriving us of that possibility. I went to a briefing at the U.S. Senate given by the Electric Policy Research Institute, and Steven Hurling, Vice President of Planning at PJM and every other panel member-- I believe there were about ten-- agreed that one of the problems with transmission planning is that public policy is

not an element of any decision making.

If it's not an element of the decision making and the decision makers are planning for it to be an element of the decision making and planning, then it's time to stop this, before it runs away from what the people really deserve. And particularly with the Chesapeake Bay being such a sensitive environmental area, public policy is even more important.

We live in a dangerous area, we live in a terrorism target area. I think on that same panel one gentleman said that-- I think his quote said something like the entire east coast system could be taken out by two guys on bicycles and bombs, and so having a large system like PATH is planning is policy is extremely vulnerable and it's not at all suited to this region.

There will be no public parks if the Capitol/Metro area is targeted. There has been no disclosure of exactly how many acres of land PATH is planning to clear-cut for this project I know it has to be thousands, probably more clear-cutting than has ever happened since the national, the federal highway system has been cut through Maryland.

And I think at the end of this PATH could conceivably be one of the largest right of way or landowners next to the federal government. I'd have to check that, but the number of acres that are supposed to be a part of this project is a critical disclosure that should have already happened.

The Maryland Department of the Environment suggests that they give that information, and PATH has not given it.

Unless there's more information on the table, there is simply not enough information to even begin the scoping process.

So I do ask that the Park Service again, please open this up for a longer period of time, short of stopping it altogether.

The other issue I wanted to express concern about is the Chesapeake Bay, and the fact that there is now a settlement with the EPA concerning protecting the Chesapeake Bay.

As the Park Service let us know, there is a very strong inter-connection between the very delicate ecosystems here and the EPA is taking a stronger stance, and there will be litigation on it. There will be more issues surrounding it, and I would really not like this to sit under the radar and happen before any of that has an opportunity to play out.

There is no limiting scope of this, because the Chesapeake Bay has a definite perimeter. The watershed has a definite perimeter, and PATH lies almost entirely within that perimeter.

So to take out as many thousands of acres as this project would take out, there is no way that a line can be drawn in the sand between the environmental effects of the PATH line and everything else in the Chesapeake Bay watershed.

So please stop it, or please give us more time. I believe that there is a basic unfairness with the time frame going on with this scoping portion, and the entire permitting process that hasn't even been permitted to proceed in Maryland, and the Maryland citizens are being deprived of that opportunity.

Correspondence ID:	645	Project: 28827	Document: 34684
Name:	Stahl, Paula		
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Email:	-		
Outside	Unaffiliated Individual		

Organization:

Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Transcript

Type:

Correspondence: I had something typed up, so I'm going to refer to it.

My name's Paula Stahl, S-T-A-H-L. I live in Shaffertown in Tucker County. I live right where both the PATH and TRAIL powerlines will meet and go up over the hill above my house.

They're crossing my spring water, go right over the top of them. I've been an intervener in the case on both powerlines and I have begged and pleaded with the public service commission to protect my drinking water supply and as to this date, I really have no answer at all what they're going to do.

So far, they've left it to the power company to follow their own rules, meaning that they can spray herbicides within 25 feet of my spring. To me, that's a little too close.

My concerns, those are my concerns. My personal involvement in the case, but I also live here in an area where 2 miles up the road, it's federal land. Two miles down the road, it's federal land. A mile to the north is federal land. A couple miles away to the south it's, it's very spotty, there are spots of federal land all around me. I know of, within a mile of my house, at least 8 different places where the powerlines are going to cross springs and small streams and waterways.

Now there might only be a percentage of those herbicides in those waters in each stream but every single one of them all runs into the same larger creek, which is Horseshoe Run, which then runs downstream by the horseshoe park which is national forest land, national park.

So my concern is the cumulative effect and the way the land is intermingled with private land, so that what they do to yours, what they do to the government land, they do to my land, and what they do to my land, they do to your land too.

I think that an environmental study needs to be done for the whole length of the PATH because the lands here are so intermingled and the effect is so, it will be cumulative the way they cross these streams and stuff. The public service commission, there's no environmental laws in our area, there's nothing protecting the environment besides what the National Park Service can do.

I'm on the Tucker County Planning Committee and that's one thing I've been working towards there, is trying to begin the process of getting some environmental regulations and laws passed. There's just nothing protecting us, I guess we're turning to you all and asking for that to begin happening. My other concern is I'm Native American. This land's been in my family 8 generations. My family came in at a time when you could get land and say this is mine, with the land grants in the 1700's.

They built the house where they did for Indians and then they started trading with them because there's an ancient trading trail that goes right up to this route and then they intermarried. It's been passed down through my family. For me, it's sacred land, this is my church. I don't expect people from another culture to understand it or know what it is, but there's grave sites along the length of this path that I've been shown.

They've been kept secret because basically to prove there's a grave, you have to let somebody dig it up. So we've always just kept them quiet. But they're there and it's sacred land. I grew up being taught that the creek that goes down by my house was healing water.

They're already constructing the TRAIL tower line up above me, they've already pretty much ruined that stream, they're driving across it. They've clear cut so much timber, when it rains the water rises up really quick and just runs off and then 2 days later, the land's dry. There's no trout in the stream, 5 years ago it was a beautiful native brook trout stream and it was on the list

as a tier three protected stream.

Now there's nothing in it. I see what, how these power line people are already treating the environment around here. And what they do above me, affects me, just like it will affect the national forest lands and stuff above. My way of life is gone because of their activity and presence in the area.

Not only with what they've done with the environment. Just the presence of these people, the noise, the traffic. I used to walk the same trail every day, in a sacred way, I wrote a book about it. It's selling and there's people waiting for a second book.

But now there's this construction and timbering and the ruining of the creek. They've already ruined what's there to write a book about. I'd get up every morning and I went to the creek and prayed in a Cherokee ceremony and now there's dump trucks full of gravel and machinery going by through the creek.

I'm very concerned that the public service commission is going to make a decision on whether to improve this or not before this environmental study and comment period is even over.

And that's traditionally, I think, how these companies work. They move in and they try to push their thing through before the environmental studies can be done. And then they're there and they're doing construction and the environmental study hasn't been done yet. We already have a wind farm on top of the hill. It was there 8 years before the environmental impact study was done and once it was done, it was not good.

And all the same things that are affected by this wind farms, the gold eagles and the migratory paths of a lot of birds of prey and brown bats and all the same things that are affected by those wind farms are going to be affected by these power lines and the fragmented forest and the herbicides and everything that this is going to do to the environment. Like I said, my concern is it will get approved before this survey is even done.

I just really ask you to help us protect the environment because nobody else is going to do it and it's also interconnected, it's in their best interest to do it on the whole length of PATH, not just through the national forests. I understand there are laws, I have some printouts and stuff from their laws and federal regulations and everything and their laws allow them to do that. That's basically what I really wanted to say. I'm scared they're tearing our place up, they're ruining it.

Thank you for having these and giving us a chance to talk.

Correspondence ID: 646 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Day, Floyd
Address: Rt. 2, Box 177 Parsons, WV N/A
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript
Correspondence: I don't think it's right to be able to take away something that easily that's been in a family for that many generations. It's not right to wreck something that is so precious. To anybody. It's just the land, why would you want to wreck that. It's beautiful, it's West Virginia, it's not open for business. I wanted to inherit this land but if the power line takes it, then I guess I can't. So this is all I have to say, I just do not want it to happen.

Correspondence ID: 647 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Piper, Dennis
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USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript

Correspondence: My name is Dennis Piper, I live in St. George, in Tucker County. My comments are exclusively about the National Forest in Tucker County. I know nothing about the National Park in Harpers Ferry so I'm not going comment about something I don't know anything about. From my calculations, just rough calculations, they will take approximately 65 acres of national forest land in Tucker County which is probably less than 1% of the total national forest. That's excluding parks.

If they do not, this proposed route does not go where they want it to go, it will have to circle around and take more private land which, on average, I gather, but I don't know personally, they take an average of 8% to 10% of private ground. So that would mean, just guessing at it, the way they have to circle around, it will add 5 to 6 miles north to the route and that will all be private ground.

And my contention is this national forest is a public ground, then it should be used if this line is for public good, for everybody's good, it should go across national forest land. And then- there's not, everybody thinks everything is a downside but the national forest spends, on average, a couple thousand dollars an acre of more to build wildlife openings.

So this 65 acres, and it is segmented into three different parts, they will basically getting 65 acres or wildlife openings for nothing. And if PATH pays like TRAIL did, on average they will get \$10,000 to \$11,000 an acre, which is \$650,000 or \$700,000 and when you figure in that they're getting a wildlife opening, you're talking \$800,000 of benefit.

And the only downside I see to using national forest is there will be a power line on it, you will not be able to grow timber on it. Otherwise, you can still walk on it, hunt on it, you can still walk on it. There will still be birds on it, there will still be game there because game likes opening.

So I just don't think it's fair because here in Tucker County, our tax base is very low, we have national forests and a couple big, private corporations that own 67% of it and every time they take some private land for this, they erode the tax base. We're talking about private land that is, that can and may be developed, houses and so forth on it, versus national forests will never be developed. The only economic impact the national forest has that would amount to anything it harvesting the timber.

People, some of these people will argue that tourists spend some money and they do, but still there's parts of the national forest, in my opinion, will never be logged. Will never have no trees cut on it and a lot of this ground, I know it personally, there will never be anybody on it except the locals that hunt for ginseng. That's just about it because a lot of it is very inaccessible. Even the roads on the national forest that go there, you can't do anything but walk over them, you know that.

So in my opinion, I think that this land, this right of way should, if it can, go across national forest. Because it's just a very small amount. When you look at all the national forest that there is versus the amount of ground that they're taking of private individuals. And so many private individuals own 100 acres or less and say they take 10 acres, they're taking 10 percent of their ground. So that's just my opinion. That's it.

Correspondence ID: 648 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Evans, Ilene
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Email: USA
Outside -
Organization: Voices from the Earth, Inc. Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Transcript
Type:
Correspondence:

I live in Kempton, West Virginia which is outside of Thomas, West Virginia on the border of Tucker, Preston, Garret and Grant County. I am currently underneath TRAIL. The negative impact that we've experienced from TRAIL in terms of disruption not only of our community but the wildlife, the waterway and our roads has been so significant that we had to speak out when the possibility for another power line to come through came along.

The logging that created the places for the towers to sit, the access roads have brought such huge trucks on tiny little sideways roads that are not prepared for that kind of weight of truck or traffic have made our road a dangerous road to drive.

I have an 85 year-old mother who now, not only because of potholes, rutting mud, mushy spots, not keeping up with the roads has been dangerous for her to drive on. The unpredictability of the trucks and their movements. They're not really paying attention to the normal traffic on the road.

It's been significant. That's one of the concerns in building the power line. We're watching as they spray herbicides and chemicals along the pathways of these towers, wash into the Potomac. Some of those spots, it's clear where herbicides have killed everything after they've logged and cut it down.

Other spots, they've sprayed stuff that will make grass grow. But it all washes right down into the Potomac River. Our dogs, our cats, the wildlife that we watch, the bears, the raccoons, all of those animals drink out of that water. And nobody's talked to us about long term impact of any of that or even what they're spraying. I would hate to see the same kind of disregard for the community in expanding the existing places where TRAIL's gone to include another high power line like PATH.

The thousands of miles of access road cleared out the forest in a way we just never could have imagined. Even from our normal logging, people coming in and out. So that's what I think. I think it's a bad idea and I think they need to find a better way to do whatever kind of power they want to do. We've also had the building of all of the windmills so we live under the windmills.

Now we live under TRAIL and if PATH goes through a third, taking the forest around us. And for people who have grown up here, who have lived here, the forest is part of their life and it means an enormous lifestyle change for some of the elderly that we live with. Animals, I mean I'm watching animals, we have animals like I can't believe.

They're lost, they're lost. When you look at a swath that's as big as this high school wide that's gone, I see a little bear going up the hill, lost. I see a hawk sitting at the edge of the road, looking up. Sitting! Hawks don't sit on the ground. I mean it's been so disruptive, unbelievable breaking up of forest and foraging areas.

So of course we have more deer in the yard all the time, of course the bears are closer to the house because they have less places to go. I mean, don't mind the bears but the neighbors do.

Correspondence 649 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
ID:
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Outside Unaffiliated Individual

Organization:

Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Transcript

Type:

Correspondence: I want to thank you for iving me this opportunity to speak to you. I think I want to start by saying how antiquated and outdated this whole idea is. We're looking at a coal fired plant in Nitro, the Amos Powerplant, it's been outdated for 30 years. It already cannot even begin to produce enough energy to fill these lines.

So that's the first really, you know, pretty dumb thought. Also, because of the situation that we're in with so many carbon extracts, minerals coming out of the ground, we're destroying the mountains in southern West Virginia to bring coal fired power to New Jersey, which looks like they have a coalition with Virginia and Delaware and Maryland to go out to sea and to find other alternatives.

It's outdated and antiquated though because it's an extremely expensive project that will be outdated almost at completion. West Virginians, once again, are the scapegoats and the people that are going to be taken advantage of again. God bless Robert Byrd for at least bringing the money back that all the big corporations took out. Some people call it pork but West Virginians call it payback.

And so now, once again, we have a lot of big--you know it's hard for me to believe these people don't have brains in their head. That they can see how there are so many other alternatives at this time. I'm a chef in a restaurant and I can read and understand that there's a lot of alternatives.

For power company executives not to be able to see alternatives just befuddles me. Maybe they didn't get their high school degree when everybody else did. But all you need to do is read and you can find out, once again, how antiquated this whole idea is.

Now I know we're talking about the national parks and because my family is a part of the tourism industry in West Virginia, this type of thinking severely threatens all of tourism in West Virginia. Right from the top, if we keep taking down the mountains in southern West Virginia, the only tourism that will be left will be helicopter rides that will say let's look at the ruins of the Appalachian heritage. It's all leveled and it's in the streams.

So far, just in West Virginia, we've built up 1500 miles of streams and water that goes into our watershed. And water, right now, is going to be a lot more important if we look into the future than metal power lines and electricity over our head and all the coal that we can possibly dig out of a salvage operation. Which is, really, I'm sure that whoever's going to listen to this will understand that mountaintop removal is simply a salvage operation that soon will come to an end anyway and there's other ways to do this. There's so many alternatives.

Once again, because I'm part of the tourism industry and I had a business in the mountain lakes region which has Army Corps of Engineer projects that have been there for 50 or 60 years.

One of them is the Burnsville Lake, the Sutton Lake, which I believe, there's so many different maps that I've seen and I can't always put my finger on exactly where the PATH line is going.

But I believe it's going pretty much between Burnsville Lake and Sutton Lake and it also, I believe, crosses over one of the most beautiful state parks in West Virginia called Falls Mills, a little waterfall on the side of the road. I've had many nice walks with my children, my family, my beautiful golden retriever dog.

The water's still very fresh there and we're lucky to have those kind of fresh streams still in, at least this part, of West Virginia. I'm mentioning this because I'm questioning the fact that we're in Tucker County and the PATH line goes all the way to Nitro, which is Kanawha County. Maybe Putnam County but it's, we drove 2 hours to get here and that's another hour and a half,

so that's a 4 hour drive away from here. And we're only looking at the projects up here.

I understand it's the National Park Service but it's the government and there are people here from the Environmental Protection Agency from the federal government. One more thing about tourism. Tourism in the last few years has proven itself as a future way, way ahead of coal right now. And an aside a minute. I'm from a coal family. I grew up in a company house in Pennsylvania.

My grandfather was in the mine, he drove mules in 1899. That's a hundred years ago. How more of an antique thought can we have than that. Family members have been hurt in the mines, have died in the mines, my dad suffered from black lung. So I have a big stake in this. So now my family is in the tourism industry, the fastest growing industry in West Virginia. Providing jobs way more than this whole extraction industry has. In fact, coal mining used to have 150,000 jobs 40 years ago and now it has 18,000.

But 10,000 of those are earth moving people and not really coal miners. So there's about 8,000 coal mining jobs left. I don't know what the big deal is, why things have to go this direction. I really think that we're all so much smarter than this.

Maybe we need to stop hanging out with dumb people because it's like a fart, it will stick to you. One other thought about tourism, just recently in the report that was published for everybody to read, tourism actually brought in more tax money in 2009 than coal did.

Tourism tax money stays in the state of West Virginia. Almost 98% of it stays in the state of West Virginia. Extraction resource money goes out of West Virginia. And I don't have a percentage but it's sort of like 98% of the money goes out of West Virginia versus 98% of the money staying in West Virginia with the tourism.

And I know this to be a fact, that tourism brought in twice the amount of tax money for the general public to benefit from last year in 2009 than the coal industry did. That being said, we'll move on to the environmental impact.

I don't know how much more we can tear the state up than we've already done. We now really need geniuses to try to recover from it. We have already drilled a lot of holes in the ground and cut for about, cut timber over and over again for how many, 7 or 8 or 9 generations.

To go back to tourism, the only reason why people would want to come here is for the beauty of this state and that's what the national parks are all about. I don't think that the national parks need to buy into any benefits of corporate America because all that corporate America wants is to drill more holes, cut more trees. Not that there's anything wrong with gas and oil. I particularly think gas is a really good idea.

And I think the conscious harvesting of timber is a good idea. But I think we need to do it in an intellectual way and not just because somebody thinks they need to do it. In fact, if we could take the money component out of this whole idea, we probably wouldn't even be doing it because it's that ridiculous.

And actually, if you have to ask, if I'm not doing very well in my business, I don't go out- I'm a private corporation, just as the electric companies are private corporations- I don't go out in the streets and have to hold meetings and say "I really need money so I can build another hotel so that I can make more money for my family." The electric company says "Hey West Virginia, we need 14% more money so we can make more money for ourselves, oh I'm sorry, your electric bill's going to go up another 14%.

I just got an electric bill for almost \$2,000 for my business and last year, at the same time, it was \$1,400. The electric bill's going up right before our eyes. Unfortunately, the West Virginia Public Service Commission, for some reason, I hate to say they're all in bed with one another,

but who knows what's going on out there.

But it doesn't seem like, it seems like the people who are truly going to benefit from the electricity should be the ones paying the bills and that's the power companies. The environmental impact. We already have an environmental impact in West Virginia called mountaintop removal that has been pushed by the wayside. But it's a bigger impact than the BP oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico.

The difference is well to do people don't live on our forest's edge. Well to do people live on the edge of the BP oil spill and they're very, very up in arms, still trying to blame one another for what it's done. But the impact of losing the mountains and 1500 miles of streams just in West Virginia is every bit- that's fresh water, we can drink that water. The impact of mountaintop removal is every bit as big and devastating as the BP oil spill.

If these permits are issued through the National Park Association, you're going to destroy many of the future employment opportunities of so many of our young people. The hardest thing for people to believe is the truth. Global warming is really the truth, it's hard to believe. More pollution from coal powered plants to bring this monstrosity, I just can't get away from the fact that it's just, who thought this up.

I mean, was this, who thought this up? Was it a 3rd grader that thought it would be really cool? You know how they open up those little toys that become something greater than what they are? Is that who thought this up? Because it doesn't seem like mature people think of these things.

But evidently, they did. Global warming's a real thing. The pollution from coal powered plants is a real thing. In Columbus, Ohio, they dropped the project of a coal fired power plant to go to gas. They saw the light.

We're also destroying the natural habitat of so many animals. One of the things that makes West Virginia so attractive for people from outside and also the reason why so many of us live here and the reason why so many West Virginians can't understand why this is happening is because of this EMF, the electric magnetic field that sparks and crackles and you probably don't want to hear this but this is going to be the easiest target for terrorists yet.

Some good old boy with a 30 ought six rifle out there deer hunting didn't get a deer all day, looks up there and says there's no deer here because they're afraid of the power line. Puts a round in that 30 ought 6 and shoots up there, it explodes about a foot away from the power plant. Guess who doesn't have electricity? New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Eastern Pennsylvania. We'll probably still have it here because we're still getting our power from the old wobbly posts that fell over during the storm last year.

So we'll probably still have it in West Virginia. But it's going to be an easy target for some crazy- well he's going to be called a terrorist but he's just going to be some disappointed deer hunter who is probably going to take the lines down.

Anyway, I don't think any of us want to live under the power lines that have the EMF problems and why in the world would the national park people, why do they need to even have this meeting? You know?

And the other thing is, if this technology is so modern, if they can put a telegraph line under the ocean in 1850 to England and put dots and dashes through electric, they can't put these into the ground?

I mean, who thought this up again? It certainly wasn't people that were really thinking about anything. Certainly these lines, if they really and truly have to do it, if we really and truly need it to give people on the east coast some more electricity, why can't we bury it? I noticed right outside this building here, within walking distance, there's windmills. I don't see any electric

lines hanging from them.

They're under the ground and those things are generating an enormous amount. And once again, I'm a cook in a restaurant, I shouldn't know this stuff. I probably know more about electricity, being a cook, than the guys who are building these things know about cooking. And that shouldn't be that way.

The biggest thing is it just destroys our West Virginia and Appalachian heritage. We've always been mountain people, mountain men are always free. We've had the barriers of the mountains around us to protect us and to think good things about what the good Lord gave us. We want people, we want to share with people, we want to show them how great it is here. We want to show them the mountain lakes, the rivers, the streams. We want to show them how to weave a basket.

We want to show them how to build a house out of logs. We want to show them how to make apple butter in a big cast iron pot. I hope there's somebody out there that will take the time to listen to this and I hope that it makes a difference. It sure has made a difference in all our lives and maybe the few things that we can all say tonight at this meeting will make a difference in the people that are making decisions here. God bless you all and I hope that you make the right decision.

Correspondence ID: 650 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

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Outside Organization: Central Contracting Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript

Correspondence: I'd just like to express my opinion that I'm in favor of the project. The project that's going on right now has provided me with quite a bit of work. My company has, alone, put more than 150 people to work in this part of the state which includes those folks staying at motels and eating out and buying their groceries and their cars from local areas. So it has a good impact as well.

I do understand land owners concerns and from what I've seen, those have been dealt with and meet the landowners' demands and make them happy. I just think there's a compromise for everybody somewhere there in the middle on all these types of projects. Thanks.

Correspondence ID: 651 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Witzemann, Toni
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USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript

Correspondence: Dear Morgan Elmer, I have been a resident of West Virginia for over 40 years and appreciate the opportunity to comment on the scoping process concerning the right of way and the construction of the PATH transmission line through the northern portion of the Monongahela National Forest in Tucker County, the Harpers Ferry National Historic Park, the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historic Park and the Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail.

Over the years, I have had the pleasure to visit and enjoy many of these areas and presently I

own land that is bordered on two sides by the Monongahela National Forest in St. George, Tucker County, near location road.

First, I would think that the National Park Service should develop an Environmental Impact Statement on the entire 276 miles in West Virginia, Virginia and Maryland because the above-mentioned forest and parks are not isolated areas but will be affected by the surrounding ecological destruction to the land, water and air.

A 765 kilovolt power line of this size and length will permanently alter the health of the forest, recreation areas and the people and the wildlife that are exposed to the electro-magnetic fields, the sediment runoff, the destruction of many plants and animals, perhaps including some endangered species due to the loss of habitat and pesticides used for the right of way maintenance.

The EIS should consider all the biological, physical, cultural, social and economic resources and how they would potentially be affected by this enormous, environmentally ruinous project. It is my understanding that the National Environmental Policy Act allows your agency and perhaps other federal, such as Army Corp of Engineers, Environmental Protection Agency and state agencies working together to consider the full extent of this federally proposed PATH line.

Secondly, I would encourage you to educate the visitors and residents of the proposed area so that citizens can know what is proposed in their pristine parks and forests. There should be numerous public hearings in a variety of counties in West Virginia, Maryland and Virginia. More specifically, the use of the coal fired John Amos electric power plant near St. Albans should be thoroughly studied.

The mercury, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emissions would cause more polluted acid rain that affects the health of the forest, wildlife, humans and water life. The increase of the fine particulate pollutants will be detrimental to all life in the proposed areas.

Please study the air emissions from this west to east prevailing winds and the potential negative impacts it would have on the air quality, global warming and climate change.

The unique bio-diversity that this part of the Mon forest has should be protected because of its relative high altitude, 2500 to 3100 feet, it may be the habitat for migratory birds, the endangered Indiana bat, and the endangered big-eared Virginia bat. Its remoteness may make it possible to contain the endangered Cheat Mountain Salamander, the Cheat 3 toothed land snail and the recently de-classified Virginia Northern Flying Squirrel. Analysis of the plant life, including orchids, mushrooms and possible endangered species of running clover should be performed.

For this reason, the entire line should be studied. Please take into account that there has recently been logging in the Mon forest, in the same watershed of this proposed route. The terrain is very steep and rocky and would require special measures to ensure proper water quality.

Also thoroughly study the devastation of the recent TRAIL power line that is also in the area of the Mon forest and see and analyze the improper class 2 clear-cutting and sediment runoff that these same power companies have performed.

They had previously promised there would be no class 1 clearing. See attached photos taken of the TRAIL line.

In conclusion, please protect the missions and goals of the NPS and the USFS and deny this right of way through the proposed route with the no-action alternative. By adhering to the NEPA process, you should explore other alternatives, including the denial of this PATH proposal since it will mainly use coal fired plants and prevent Maryland and Virginia from using less polluting

alternatives.

To me, our national parks and forests are our most precious treasures and need to be left as pristine as they are now for our future generations.

Sincerely, Toni Witzemann, RR 3 Box 115, Belington, West Virginia 26250.

Correspondence ID: 652 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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USA
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Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript
Correspondence: I would just like to say I strongly oppose the PATH project. It's going to devastate the beauty and wildness of Appalachia. I feel that the grid that already exists needs to be updated for alternative energy sources. We need to stop relying on fossil fuels. This power line will make us more dependent and it will make mountaintop removal speed up.

I'm concerned about the wildlife as well as the plants it's going to affect and the people as well. There's a lot of people that they're going to go, this power line will go through their land and affect them. You know, the true impact of this power line cannot be summed up in words. It's too environmentally devastating to allow to happen.

You know, the environmental impact statement should also be done for the entire 276 miles that it's supposed to be going through. I strongly oppose it, I hope that it's denied and that we move to a cleaner future for energy use. It's not going to benefit West Virginia or Maryland or Virginia in any way. Yeah, that's it. Yeah, alright.

Correspondence ID: 653 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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USA
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Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript
Correspondence: I live directly in the path of the PATH and the TRAIL. I live in a little town right over the West Virginia border called Kempton, Maryland and the devastation the TRAIL has already caused- it's destroyed the road to our home, my car is destroyed thanks to the road being destroyed, but that's not my main concern.

They've covered up, I know of one spring, a natural waterway running into the Potomac River that is completely covered up. I'm not aware of any place they've piped it out or anything like that. It's going through, I mean TRAIL has already been through some beautiful wetlands, I mean native brook trout streams, things like that. It's just, I mean it's right in my back yard. I mean the noise pollution from it, it destroys place, I will never see that beauty again in my lifetime.

I mean it's clear cut, I'm concerned about what are they spraying the mountains with, what are they doing to kill the regrowth while they're working. All of that's going into the Potomac River, which is in my back yard.

And I just, in my opinion, Allegheny Power is a bunch of Nazis. It's just horrible, it's just horrible what they're doing. It's like we have no rights, I thought we lived in the United States.

It's just people don't want this where it's going and basically, I just think Allegheny Power feels they can do whatever they want to do, we have no say about it. That's all I have to say. Thanks.

Correspondence ID: 654 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Warner, Norva
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USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript
Correspondence: In the paper, I talked about the Horseshoe Run Watershed Association, which my husband's president, Mark, and how they have repaired the stream beds in Horseshoe. Congressman Lawhorn put \$1,250,000 into it to stabilize the streams, the banks, to keep the area from flooding, to avoid erosion and so forth.

And now, what they're doing down there is destroying at least part of the, I know they're not going to destroy it all, but they're not going to help it for sure. And undoubtedly, in my mind, we're going to have flooding. Now what I didn't want to put in the paper that I wanted to say was the Army Corps, they had permits for everything they did, so I don't know why they were interested into cutting into Horseshoe too.

I'm disappointed they're not here today, they should have something set up. The other thing is that right now, our house has been appraised at \$225,000 to \$250,000. Right now, we've lost at least \$50,000. If we tried to sell it today, we'd have to take \$50,000 less. And I know that for a fact because my son has his for sale.

His is right at the bottom, basically at the entrance to Thunderstruck. Where the two power lines come together, he has two little children, 4 and 6, I'm going to cry. I'm alright. But he has his house for sale and the realtor who appraised it said initially, it was \$329,000 but he will be lucky to get \$135,000 to \$200,000.

Now that is real, that's how people are affected, just like they're standing there, right. They are affected by it. Everything else is in the paper.

Correspondence ID: 655 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Witzemann, Bill
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Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript
Correspondence: Dear Morgan Elmer, first I think it's absurd that the national forest would even consider allowing PATH to go through the Monongahela National Forest. The national forest is for people to come and enjoy. PATH will negatively affect many aspects of the forest, such as waterfalls and scenery, endangered species, vegetation, soil erosion and overall and very importantly, the fragmentation of the forest itself.

In the event that you would allow PATH to proceed, I would hope that the forest service would have PATH follow good timbering procedures and not allow them to run vehicles, bulldozers

and logsplitters directly through the streams that they cross.

As a landowner and neighbor to the Monongahela National Forest, I know the terrain in this area is very steep and rugged and therefore, will require excessive measures to control runoff and erosion. Adjacent crossings, which are not in the national forest, are still part of the ecosystem as a whole and should be included in the environmental impact statement.

An environmental impact statement for the entire 276 miles of the proposed PATH would be prudent. Wildlife, fish, endangered species, wetlands, watersheds and humans also exist outside the actual national forest but are still just as important as those inside the boundaries of the national forest. This is all interconnected.

With this said, a scoping meeting should be held in every county which PATH goes through. It is also my understanding that CH2M Hill will be getting paid by PATH to produce the federal environmental impact statement.

This seems to me as certainly less than an independent study. Information provided by a collaboration of federal and state agencies would give a more accurate assessment of the true impact that this extensive project would entail.

I ask you to please deny this PATH right of way through the Monongahela National Forest. Thank you.

Correspondence ID: 656 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Stiles, Deborah
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Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: Transcript

Correspondence: I have a prepared statement and I wanted to provide some elaboration from that prepared statement. And this statement relates to the social and economic effects of PATH in West Virginia. The current economic and social realities of West Virginia are inextricably tied to geography, industry and environment.

From its' resource/construction industry to a tourism base including an extensive state and national parks, forests and wildlife management area, West Virginia is wild and West Virginia, I think, is wonderful. But there's no denying that historically, outsider control along with insider collaboration in the management of West Virginia's resources and landscapes has caused problems.

These problems with PATH have followed West Virginians in the future. The state's extensive resources are not reflected in West Virginia's slim tax base and level of economic prosperity. Industrial resource wealth continues to be concentrated into a few hands. Extensively preserved lands in West Virginia, while truly treasures, are not to be compared with Monongahela National Forest, and the lands that are directly concerned with project.

These lands are a reflection of responsive government trying to ameliorate the effects of clear-cutting and industrialization in the 19th century and the early 20's. Yes, these efforts have not benefitted West Virginia so much as they've benefitted those living outside of the state. Drawing on the work of several scholars a recent comparative look at two regions, health and the environment, characterized the effects on the residents of West Virginia in the U.S. and Nova Scotia in Canada in this way.

And here's a quote, "In the late 19th and 20th century, the environmental destruction and human psychic damage wrought by coal mining, timber clear-cutting and industrial polluting of diverse sorts were challenges attending not economic prosperity, but rather economic hardship. Perhaps it also made the scars in life even more difficult to bear.

To add insult to injury, at the same time as both (West Virginia in Appalachia, and Nova Scotia in Atlantic Canada) began to feel the brunt of their underdevelopment, the remaining unspoiled lands are both places marketed to tourists for their natural beauty and quaint cultural features.

Most recently, while tourism is an economic mainstay in both regions, they have also each been identified as containing some of their respective nations' most unhealthy populations, ravaged landscapes, and vulnerable economies." The PATH project is only the most recent example of an endeavor with the potential to be of some benefit but not to the majority of West Virginians.

If the trend and tradition of outsider control and insider collaboration continues, the economic effects of the PATH project will be some of the following and each relates directly to the concerns expressed or the reasons for the rationale.

First, the stifling of local economic development and entrepreneurship.

The delay or deferring of small scale developments over which West Virginians could have economic control and that would benefit them in spinoffs, such as small-scale manufacturing and agriculture, eco-tourism and the like. And the damage to the currently existing mix of preserved lands like the Monongahela National Forest is a concern because West Virginians have utilized in ways that have largely benefitted the forest and their local economy. Although the loss of tax revenue, by virtue of the extensive amount of land that's under the management of the forest is still an issue that needs to be accounted for.

West Virginians have navigated that terrain, it just remains to work on that issue. The potential negative effects of PATH being built, rather than our employing other small scale efforts at upgrading the grid if needed, are in fact as potentially damaging as the early, exploitative relationships West Virginians have experienced in the region.

In the more recent past, hard work, private enterprise and certain government-base initiatives have eased some of the tensions. But if all parties are not considered carefully and more consultation is not done in every county, with an EIS done for the entire proposed line, not simply the national park and forest land being touched by the line, by PATH, then the wounding to civil society could take generations, again, to heal.

This is my photo of my farm when my grandfather bought it in 1947. My grandfather and my grandmother bought the farm in 1947. I bought half of it and my sister bought half of it in 2003. These are photos of what's going on in the farm now. And while my land is not adjacent to the Monongahela National Forest, it's only a few steps away from the Mon forest boundary by virtue of my next door neighbor, the adjoining part is mine.

The name of my farm is Limestone Mountain Farm. These are what I call the picture of some of the limestone girls, the angus beef that I raise, I manage organically. And although I'm not certified organic, I do raise them in a way that's humane and sustainable.

And I have concerns about if this power line goes through and if it's allowed to go through the Monongahela National Forest, so close to our farms and vegetation and livestock, that the way of small scale farming that we actually try to orient to our local economy will not be possible. There won't be farms or there will be less farms available. If they ask me for an access road, for example, or they ask the adjacent farms for an access road.

The scale of the mountains is such that putting these power lines, it is going to ruin the aesthetics of the nearby property. So it's not only the reality that it could affect the aesthetics of

the Mon forest, enjoying the Mon forest as well as tourists, but it also may affect those of us who run farms in the area and want to feed people in the area.

This is a photo of Limestone Mountain, which is the name of my farm, but my farm is actually on another mountain and it has a great view of Limestone Mountain Farm. The proposed, preferred route is going to be right here.

So it's going to be near where I plan to build a house. The other wonderful resource in that area that the Mon forest actually contributes to is the fact that the national forest provides all that wonderful forest to nurture water.

And that water is wonderful for raising those wonderful beef cattle and plants and animals as well, but other animals. This is the spring box which I had to have rebuilt in 2004 and 2005 but it was originally built by, I believe the ASCS, my granddad and Harold Matlick. Now the NRCS, they improved this and it is the water supply for my mom and my brother and it also provides water for the cattle.

And here's a photograph of a recent improvement to the farm and you can see how clear and clean the water is in the trough because the water flows continuously, probably about 10 gallons a minute. An extremely valuable resource, one that I intend to develop in ways that are sustainable and very minimal to having Monongahela Forest as a next door neighbor.

So finally, my farm, Limestone Mountain Farm, is about three miles from St. George. St. George is a wonderful little community that has the potential to come back after some hard times-flooding, for example, in 1985. If we're allowed to not have to expend energy to fight a power line and instead allowed to develop out natural resources, this is the Cheat River. While they say the PATH line will not be visible from it's vantage point, I have concern. And that's the entry point to my farm.

If I want to develop something or my neighboring farmer, my neighbors want to develop something in terms of agri-tourism, that will not be possible if the entry point is marred. And it likewise is the entry point to part of Mon national forest. So in closing, the issues here in terms of social and economic effects, right now, there is such confusion about this power line. Individuals don't know really what to do.

And so it is, just like in the coal mine wars of the 1920's, it's pitting neighbor against neighbor and it's creating a really difficult situation in terms of civil society. There's a great resentment in my county for, in Tucker County, they have scooped up so much land base, West Virginians have acclimated to the wars and have become, I think, partners in moving forward to an economy that's based on tourism, small-scale agriculture and small-scale manufacturing and artisanal type endeavors.

The PATH line represents a really intense wildcard. It's going to create difficulty from the standpoint of having to mitigate the environmental effects, so much destruction and damage done to the ecosystem and that is going to be one more economic blow to the region, which really hasn't quite recovered from other economic blows.

I should say, in the interest of full disclosure, I own this farm but I am a professor at the West Virginia Agriculture College and I teach full time there and work the summers here on the farm. I'd like to stay, have it here when I retire in a few years. So hopefully the Mon forest process will allow for very rigorous EIS so that we can be able to work toward a more positive economic, social and environmental future.

Thanks very much.

Correspondence ID: 657 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hebb, Allen
Address: 2750 Location Road Parsons, WV 26287

USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript
Correspondence: I just have a few concerns I'd like to go over. It's about this PATH that's going through my farm and it's taken practically all of my timber land. And I'm concerned it's going over the spring that my cattle water from during the summer and it's going over the head of a trout stream that starts on my farm. And from there, it goes through the national forest, this trout stream does.

And I'm concerned about herbicide usage, what it will do to my spring and cattle and just exactly what effect it will have on my cattle and for my house, it goes about 1000 feet right behind my house and I don't think that would be healthy. And I don't like the fact that none of the electricity goes to West Virginia.

It's all going out and most of Tucker is a lot of tourism and I'm afraid it will hinder the tourism and I mentioned the health issues, I'm concerned with that. And the security, we was attacked, I'm afraid that would be an easy target, it's close to my house.

And one other thing, I think it's a conflict of interest for CH2M Hill. They're getting paid by PATH to write the federal EIS on that, the impact study. And they are coordinating the scoping meetings and all of the aspects of the EIS. And I just thank you for your time and that was my little speech. Thank you. Please consider these facts.

Correspondence ID: 658 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Hebb, Toby
Address: 2750 Location Rd. St. George, WV 26287
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript

Correspondence: I've got some concerns stuff I'd like to say about it. PATH goes right over our farm and I'm just concerned about what it would do to our farm and how we build a farm after it goes through. I'm a forestry student at WVU and it PATH does go through, I would leave the state and go elsewhere to find a job.

I won't stay if it does goes through because it's going to ruin my road up to where I've lived my whole life and I won't just sit and look at it, I'll leave. I think it will hurt the tourism in the state because West Virginia is a tourism state, you know. And nobody wants to come and look at that.

They want to come and look at the wild and beauty of it. I have concerns about it crosses many, many native brook trout streams. Then the herbicides that they spray, I don't know what it will do to the streams. Brook trout are a very delicate species and can be wiped out easily.

And I'd like to say that the environmental study that's being done is being done by PATH, paid for by PATH. That could be a conflict of interest.

I think maybe they should look into that and that's all I have to say.

Correspondence ID: 659 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Hebb, Tambda
Address: 2750 Location Rd. St. George, WV 26287

USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript
Correspondence: My name is Tambra Hebb, T-A-M-B-R-A H-E-B-B. My first concern is theb emotional effect that it's having on my family. PATH will go through our property and take away our woodland that has been in our family for over 100 years.

My 14 year old son, when this first started, at night he would be very concerned, are they taking away our farm, will we still be able to live here, is it gonna be ugly, what am I gonna do with my tree stand because the lines would take that part of our farm out. My older son is in college, majoring in forestry and agriculture.

He wanted to stay in West Virginia and perhaps live on the farm. We'd retire but of course, have a weekend home there. At this time, he's wanting to leave the entire state which puts hardship on my husband and I worry about that. My husband is very upset. He has high blood pressure. People are trespassing on our land due to the studies. Opening gates.

We have signs no trespassing, stop the PATH. He feels as if he has no rights, they can do anything they want to do. So the emotional stress is my first concern. Of course, I worry about the water quality, the stream impacts. We border a national forest and we have a very high elevation, very steep tract of land where the PATH would go through.

I worry about erosion going into Mike's Run which isn't our property but next the national forest. Eventually running into Horseshoe. We do have small brook trout in our stream and further down in the national forest and I worry about their survival. I also am concerned about our cattle.

We have cattle and I'm concerned about the effects of the power line over them. Having a hillside farm, there isn't much farm land. PATH will take out part of that. What effects do the line have on our beef? Will we see it right now or in the future with cancer or different kinds of illnesses? I'm worried about the visual impact. We built our house on the opposite hill from where the PATH will go through.

I sit on my front porch and enjoy the scenery. When PATH comes, I will sit on my front porch and look at PATH. The value of my house will, of course, decrease because who wants to buy a house where you look at a tower every day? Plus the health effects that someone may have living in that house. I also see it having an economic effect on the state. People will be leaving, they don't want to live near the towers. My son wants to leave, my husband wants to leave. Just the impact is unbelievable.

The last thing I'm concerned about is conflict of interest. Who is doing the studies for the PATH? The individuals who trespassed on our land during the bat study informed us they were being paid by Allegheny Power and the PATH to do the study. If the study is done by the PATH, will it be a reliable study or will it always be in favor of what they want to do? It should be done by someone not connected to the PATH, not being paid by the PATH.

And I think the study should be done on all land, not just national forest land because what happens on my land will affect national forest land because we connect. All of the land connects and my final say on that would be the saying by John Muir, "When one tugs at a single thing in nature, he finds it attached to the rest of the world." PATH will affect everyone, everywhere.

Correspondence ID: 660 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kotcon, James
Address: P.O. Box 4142 Morgantown, WV 26504

USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Non-Governmental
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript
Correspondence: My major comment is that I would urge the park service to consider the range of no build alternatives. Some of those would include efforts like a demand side management program with an emphasis on reducing peak demand.

A program such as time of use metering or other smart grid technologies would eliminate the need for the line. They would save money for the rate payers and would avoid the adverse environmental impacts close to the federal lands and to non-federal lands. Another alternative that should be evaluated is on-site, local distributed generation approaches. Rather than building long transmission lines, let's build the powerplants where they're needed. A third alternative that would meet the stated need for reliability would be to upgrade existing transmission lines through better technologies.

The demand for conventional transmission capacity goes away. A significant impact that I believe should be evaluated is the energy security or reliability issue. Building long transmission lines does not increase reliability because those lines are very vulnerable to any breakdown, malfunction, weather-related incidents or terrorist attacks.

It's my understanding that a 765 kilovolt line would require specialized equipment, heavy trucks and other implements and equipment that cannot be deployed in the case of damage or loss of a tower.

It would take weeks or months to repair a line if it were damaged or destroyed. And as such, relying on very large transmission lines actually makes our energy system much less secure, increasing the vulnerability to blackouts. That issue needs to be a very significant one in considering alternatives.

Thank you.

Correspondence ID: 661 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Williams, Nancy
Address: 53 Lomax Ln. Elkview, WV 2507
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript

Correspondence: Well my concern is there doesn't seem to be any oversight with these power lines. For instance, with the TRAIL line, the power companies had promised not to do any class A clearing and you can see by the pictures on our display outside that they clearly did not adhere to that promise. And interveners went to the West Virginia Public Service Commission and said these guys are not doing what they promised and the Public Service Commission said they don't have the staff to back up those rules or to reinforce them.

So it seems to me that all of this horse and pony show is just all for naught if we don't have any personnel anywhere, in any organization who can enforce the rules that have been laid down by the power companies and the Public Service Commission.

The other thing that's disturbing to me is the EIS meetings are not all encompassing as far as the 265 miles of line going through West Virginia. I'm from Kanawha County and I've traveled more than three hours to get up here. But yet in Kanawha County, the line's going through our

county, the people who live near John Amos power plant are concerned about the increased emissions down there and I understand the park service has jurisdiction over the parks but my question is who is going to be interested in the environmental impact on the rest of the line.

It seems like no one really cares about the rest of the line other than what's happened with the national parks. And I would just like to say to the forest people and the National Park Service folks, we need help. And there doesn't seem to be any one entity that we can go to who is interested in what's going on here. And we have read all kinds of news articles saying that they don't really think PATH is necessary and it seems like it's all a big money-making scheme.

So who do we have to be able to go to and say this is what's happening here, we need some kind of champion on our side to go along with what we're thinking too and listen to us. And my question to the park service guys is are these meetings just perfunctory or are they really, truly interested in what we have to say. And I will be sending in a written statement as well.

Thank you very much.

Correspondence ID: 662 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Witzemann, Silas
Address: 2125 Location Rd. Parsons, WV 26287
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript
Correspondence: I don't even know where to start with this whole mess. It's such a violation of people's rights and the forest and what it should be used for. It's a complete money making scheme, cooked up by corporate greed and over wealth. It's not in the name of the shareholders or in the interests of the grid, it is about money. They should strongly consider all of the alternatives, not just different routing but different powers.

Why should be 4 and 5 of these high voltage lines side by side by side? Across people's farms. It will feed the supply of energy to the over users of the city at our expense with the quality of life, air, water, community, all sorts of things. You know, not to mention what it does to the forest and fragmentation and invasive species, herbicides, the list is too broad. It's a complete travesty of the system that they would even consider permitting.

They should outright deny the permits across any park and forest service land for such a corporate money making scheme. They need to have more public comment scopes in different locations along the PATH.

This is not just a little isolated patches of woods that it goes through along the forest service. The drainages from lots of rivers cross federal land. The headwaters of the Potomac are going to be affected- our national river. The way the community and neighbors respond to the vicious taking of our land and unable to defend it because we are monetarily inadequate and they just take and do what they want with no oversight from our Department of Environmental Protection.

The state DEP is completely ineffective, they're non-regulated for these power lines, they do what they want and self regulate. It's completely a travesty. Many resources we lost. Recreation, historic properties, archaeological sites, view sheds, water drains. I think the park service and forest service should strongly consider different subcontractors for the EIS studies. It's showing conflicts of interest and ties to the electric industry. They've done lots of permits for them they're the most experienced but they also have the most connection to them. We need a real 3rd party voice.

I think the EIS's done by this company, CH2M Hill, is not concerned about the outright outcome

of it, more about making money. West Virginia is an economically depressed region that cannot defend itself.

Our public service commission is comprised of people that are representatives from the power companies. A 20 year attorney from Jackson Kelly who wrote the Project Mountaineer permitting process has a complete conflict of interest.

Our state supreme court is so corrupt, they're run by the coal baron and his toy benjamin. There is no recourse for any people in West Virginia to fight these things. We hope the park service has the foresight to deny these permits.

Thanks.

Correspondence ID: 663 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Malone, Mary
Address: N/A N/A, UN N/A
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: Transcript

Correspondence: I just want to say I've spent a lot of time living, working and playing in West Virginia. I live in northern section of the Monongahela National Forest. I live, work and play in the Monongahela National Forest. I live in Tucker County, West Virginia. I have been a part of field and research work involving analyzing the effects of logging on amphibians in the forest, so I have a lot of experience going to these remote sections where lots of logging has been done and doing, undergoing, I can't do this very well, I should have wrote this out.

We're doing field research on the effect of logging and, of course, I know there's lots of salamanders in West Virginia because I've seen them and we've preserved them and we've found them and, of course, lots of them are mostly in mature forests and fewer in more recently logged places.

And I guess the connection to logging here is, of course, there's going to be huge 200 foot swaths of logging done if PATH goes through the national forest and, of course, this itself has many impacts on the environment being, you know, erosion, water quality, siltation. Heating of streams, trout streams no longer being able to maintain trout because of the heating of the waters and the siltation and the erosion.

And of course, we know the genetic diversity of forests if affected by forest fragmentation, which would happen in the national forest and the national parks if this was allowed to go through. And West Virginia, out of all the states, is one of the most bio-diverse in its habitats and trees and wildlife and flora and fauna and microorganisms.

And, of course, West Virginia is very impacted already by much of the resource extraction industries, being coal and oil, and we are already a very sensitive state because of this. And so like I've said, the northern section of the Monongahela National Forest where the PATH is proposed to go through is already recovering from many logging projects and all of these things that are affecting the forests are affecting the people and community health and economics because we are one of the poorest states in the United States and have some of the highest incidences of disease and sickness.

Also, this section of the forest, a lot of it is not, I guess, as visited as some of the other sections like more of the more popular sections. And so there are a lot of- it is a hub for wildlife and things we may not know exist as far as endangered species and of course, if the PATH goes

through, this is going to have an affect on that.

And the forest, as time goes on, there's been a lot of negative publicity about PATH in West Virginia and in the national forest and the park service. And people who live in the cities and really enjoy getting away from them to come to the national parks and national forests that were set up so people could get away and come to a place that was not impacted, not have these kinds of impacts such as the impacts the power line would make, which are enormous and seem way beyond what the forest service and what the national forest and parks were set up for.

I think there needs to be way more research done on the effects of electro-magnetic frequency, especially since this power line is a 765 kilovolt power line and we have very few of these in America. So I guess it makes it hard for us to research the effects of that but this should definitely be considered as an effect on local communities that surround the national forests, visitors to the parks and impacts to wildlife.

And also, some of these areas of the national parks that are going to be affected are world famous, such as the national, the Appalachian Trail and Harpers Ferry. People come from all over the world to see these places and I think that that's not a good thing, if PATH were to come through here.

And I know personally from living around here that a lot of the land that's adjoining the national forest that landowners use for their cattle and also for making maple syrup and producing food for their community would be greatly impacted by the PATH. And our drinking water, a lot of us use spring water and the PATH is proposed to go directly above where our spring is, which I think the herbicides that are used to maintain this PATH and to get it going would greatly affect the springs.

In a nation where our water quality and our access to water, clean water, is already very taxed and hard to come by. And I just think that this project just further strains and already taxed and overused and misused and misrepresented region of America that cannot take a project of this scale.

And I think because of all these potential impacts that we should at least put a lot of effort into finding alternatives and other modes of action besides the high voltage transmission power line, such as decreased demand which has worked in states like California, where people are offered incentives to run their appliances during the middle of the day, during the peak hours.

And this is supposedly why PATH is being built, to supply this extra energy to the cities, so that they can do these things and I just think there are other ways to go about this without having to put this PATH through West Virginia, which affects, 82% of PATH is in West Virginia.

So we can afford to come up with an alternative, I believe. Thank you.

Correspondence ID: 664 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Liteau, Sarah
Address: HCVO Box 185 Thomas, WV 26292
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript
Correspondence: I feel that there are so many different impacts that this line would have on our forest and land that the forest service and the park service and the army corps should deny the permit all together.

The PATH permit, that is. The forest service and the park service and the army corps absolutely need to include the proposed PATH line in their EIS. A forest doesn't stop at an imaginary boundary. If this giant line is not good for a forest and wildlife on one hillside, it's not good for a forest on the other side of the boundary.

Everyone lives downstream. If this line is built, it will cross over streams and other waterways. These waters and riparian areas are directly and negatively impacted not only at the crossing point, but also downstream. They'll strip the right of way down to the dirt, removing the essential riparian vegetation which causes the water to heat up from the lack of shade. Fish need cool water to live.

This destruction would also cause sedimentation in streams and rivers. Soil will runoff the non-vegetated ground into the waters, smother the fish and the macro-invertebrates at the line and downstream.

Also, they will spray toxic chemicals on the right of way that definitely run right off into the streams, affecting the water and the fish. Wetlands- wetlands are such an important structure and function in everyone's land. Their major roles- they prevent flooding, they filter out pollutions and are an incredible habitat for wildlife.

Don't let them be ruined. Please don't let it cross the Appalachian Trail. I've hiked the trail in it's entirety and it's the only strip of green forest along the east coast. It's a refuge for beautiful flora and fauna and for people too. People who live in busy, built up, paved cities go to the Appalachian Trail for their souls. If you allow this PATH transmission line or the next line to be built, there will be nothing to distinguish the two.

We are tearing up this world all too quickly. Please do not allow this to happen. Also, the United States Forest Service is there to protect the forest. That's their mission, that is what they do. The National Park Service serves to protect our national parks.

Please take a stand and do what is right. Be a role model and not a pushover. Thank you.

Correspondence ID:	665	Project:	28827	Document:	34684
Name:	Burns, Paul				
Address:	2660 Location Rd. Parsons, WV 26287 USA				
Email:	-				
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual				
Received:	Jul,22,2010 00:00:00				
Correspondence Type:	Transcript				
Correspondence:	I'm here tonight to express my opposition against the PATH power line as a resident of Tucker County. As you're aware, the TRAIL line has already made it's scar north south through Tucker County. Now the PATH is going east west, making a large turn south again to miss the national forest lands.				

This brings me to my first complaint. Please correct me if I'm wrong. It takes a great deal of time and studies to permit any kind of construction in a national forest. However, the proposed route runs parallel to the national forest, crossing lots of protected streams on private property, traveling directly into the national forest.

I feel the same kind of a study is needed to be performed on these private properties to protect our streams that enter the national forest. The criteria for an individual to perform construction along these streams is very limited, due to the silt or pollution that may be created.

Once the pollution of a stream is reached, no more construction can be performed. If these lines

max the streams to the limit, what good is our real estate? I also feel that an impartial study be performed by a company independent of PATH instead of them being employed by PATH to do the study on the environmental and other studies that need to be made. Reason number two, the value of our real estate will really decrease.

The proposed route runs directly behind my home. This road's a beautiful view. Health problems caused by the lines, grandchildren's health will be affected, the value of the home will drop and real estate, as I hand it down to my dependents, will lose great value. After all, who would purchase a home with a 750 kv line right of way for a backyard.

Reason number three, Tucker County is a tourism county. As an assessor, I would like to give you some information about the beautiful county we live in. Tucker has three public schools bordered by county residents. For these schools to be supported financially, Tucker County needs a tax base.

If we keep losing value of our real estate, precious views and historical sites, we'll have no reasons for tourists to visit. I have a breakdown of the county acres, please pay attention to these numbers. Tucker County has a total of 269,868.8 acres. Right now, the national forest has 101,756 acres. The Wildlife Refuge has 16,069 acres. State parks has 8,725 acres. Nature Conservancy has 243. Other non-taxables are 14,290.

Canaan Valley Institute has 3,222 acres. That makes a total of 53.47% of the county that's non-taxable. If the right of way for TRAIL equals 338 acres, that comes out of the tax base also. The right of way for the PATH is 585 acres, roughly, that's still coming out of our tax base. And the area this acreage runs through is going to devalue the property because of the power lines being right there in the front door. In closing, the cost of the infrastructure will be passed on to the residents of Tucker County, with no benefits for them, only destruction.

As we stand here tonight, the TRAIL line is being installed as a cost plus project. Being abused, I might add. Our county roads are being destroyed due to the heavy truck traffic. Again, county residents pick up the cost to rebuild these roads. They pick up the cost of rebuilding these roads as they travel to and from in their personal vehicles to their work destinations. And it's still just a burden on the tax payers of Tucker County.

Thank you very much.

Correspondence ID:	666	Project:	28827	Document:	34684
Name:	Burns, Mark				
Address:	2757 Location Rd. Parsons, WV 26287 USA				
Email:	-				
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual				
Received:	Jul,22,2010 00:00:00				
Correspondence Type:	Transcript				
Correspondence:	My name is Mark Burns, I was born and raised in Tucker County, I've lived here my entire life. I'm here tonight to express my opposition to the PATH power line. This destructive line will run at 200 yards beside my home. It will run directly through my parents' land. Because of this route, there will be many physical, mental, emotional health issues that my family and neighbors will have to deal with.				

First, environmental issues include scenic view destruction and pollution, water pollution to our streams, springs and wells that we get our drinking water from. This is caused from the many herbicides used to control vegetation and other pests, habitat destruction of many endangered plants, wildlife and historical property. The herbicides not only affect the vegetation, they also carryover with runoff and will contaminate our freshwater springs and wells.

There have also been studies done on herbicides affecting wildlife and domesticated livestock, having high levels of these chemicals concentrated in these animals' bodies.

Second, there will be many physical and mental health issues Tucker County residents will have to face. The high levels of radiation emissions from this power line will only increase the number of cancer related illnesses and deaths in this area.

What a price for innocent people to pay for something that will never benefit them in any way. The destruction of their homes, homelands and their histories will cause great mental anguish. In doing a quick overview of the whole PATH project, I see a direct change in route to bring it through my area. There is a more direct and cost-effective route that PATH can take. Maybe PATH should be re-thought. If we leave out politics and big money bureaucrats buying their way through this, it could be a doable project.

As a father, I want my children to be able to grow up in this area without the fear of destruction to their home or their physical well being. In closing, I would like to state that with the knowledge of today's engineers, there are eco-friendly ways to construct the PATH. Please consider redesigning this very destructive power line.

Also, I believe an impartial party do their own estimated impact study for all lands, public and private. Thank you.

Correspondence ID: 667 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Burns, Stephanie
Address: 2757 Location Rd. Parsons, WV 26287
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: Transcript

Correspondence: My name is Stephanie Burns and I am a life long resident of Tucker County. The proposed PATH line will run a few hundred yards beside my home. It will run directly through my in-laws land. I'm here tonight to express my deep opposition to this 765 kilovolt line.

There are so many detrimental impacts this power line will have on me, my nuclear and extended families, my land, my county, my home. What bothers me most is the health problems it will cause to the residents of this county. Cancer is one of the leading causes of death in this area. This line will only increase those numbers from the constant emission of radiation. Studies have shown that these emissions cause increased instances of childhood leukemia. I have three awesome children, ages 3 to 15.

This radiation will also have major effects on wildlife and vegetation in this area. Other problems include the destruction of habitats of many rare and endangered plants and animals, the destruction of historical properties and cultural landscapes, decreased tourism. The destruction of scenic views, the destruction of real estate value of our county and the increased noise and dust pollution from the line construction.

There will also be a constant humming of a 765 kilovolt line when I walk outside on my front porch. There is also an environmental injustice affecting the people of Tucker County because of the seizure of their land. This will only serve more affluent consumers in the Northeast. None of the PATH electricity will be provided to West Virginia residents although we will most definitely be those paying for it.

It is my understanding that CH2M Hill, a firm that has extensive ties to the electric utilities and the coal mining industry, is getting paid by PATH to write the federal environmental impact study. They are coordinating the scoping meetings and all aspects of the EIS. I would like to

suggest that an impartial party do their own environmental impact study on all lands affected, including government and private lands.

Please accept my statement of opposition and consider re-routing this very destructive, powerful electric line. Thank you.

Correspondence ID: 668 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Burns, Gwendolyn
Address: 2660 Location Rd. Parsons, WV 26287
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript
Correspondence: My name is Gwendolyn Burns, I was born and raised in Tucker County and I still live here. I'm a landowner and the proposed PATH with affect my property. It's going to ruin our farm, the beauty of our farm plus other homes and the beauty of Tucker County. This powerful line will be transmitting 785 kilovolts of power and I think of the radiation such a powerful power line will be emitting.

My children and grandchildren are growing up on our farm and will be exposed to this every day. And I lay awake at night and think of this and think that it may shorten their lifetime, their life span.

Cancer deaths in Tucker County are at a high rate and I think that bringing the PATH line into Tucker County will just expose people to the radiation that's being emitted off these lines. The wildlife will be exposed besides the drainage from the herbicides that are used and come into our streams, our trout streams, we live near a trout stream and that will be affected. Our cattle will be affected, plus the wildlife. I am just totally against the proposed PATH and I see no affect of it.

We, the little man, we're expected to pay for this line and we don't benefit from it at all. The east coast, we'll be glad to ship them coal and let them have their own power line but please don't run it through Tucker County.

And I'm asking them to please consider another route for this line and that's all I'm going to say.

Correspondence ID: 669 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hebb, Narel
Address: 2766 Location Rd. Parsons, WV 26287
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript
Correspondence: I was raised on Pifer Mountain and on Stump Farm and I've lived here in Tucker County all my life. In other words, I think it's going to affect our whole lives and families and this is going to, all of our life, the rest of our life, if it goes through. The PATH. And affect our health. And my question is why can't this go through the government as opposed through private property.

Look how much easier it is on the people that it's going to affect and maybe also destroy their lives. We have so much beauty in Tucker County and this is going to destroy. And it's going to destroy the water, the beauty of it, the beauty of the county, it's going to damage the animals,

the farm animals and lots more.

The hunting areas and the scenery is going to be a bad site, which I don't like. And the radiation, from what I hear from these power lines, it can serve all kinds of things. How are we going to survive even being close to these kinds of things? I just don't like it at all and I'd like to see it stop.

I appreciate all the people that come out and support it and I love my county, I've lived here and my mother and father worked hard to have their farm where it was at. I'd just hate to see it taken and even part of our property or coming close to the scenery of it destroyed, ugly. And I think that would be sad.

I'd just like to see it stopped. Thank you.

Correspondence ID: 670 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Hebb, Ralph
Address: 2766 Location Rd. Parsons, WV 26287
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Transcript

Correspondence: My name is Ralph Hebb, I was born and raised in Tucker County. I've lived here my entire life. I am here tonight to express my opposition to the PATH power line. The destruction of the line will run a few hundred yards or closer to my home, it will be run directly through my brother's farmland.

Because of this route, there will be many physical, mental and environmental issues that my family and neighbors will have to deal with. And also, I'd like to see the EIS study on the whole power line done instead of just parts of it.

So that's all I have for tonight.

Thank you.

Correspondence ID: 671 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Jarratt, Heidi
Address: 3117 N Calvert St Baltimore, MD 21218-3807
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail

Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality,

global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 672 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Sklar, Stephanie
Address: 3301 Sea Port Way Silver Spring, MD 20902-2200
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 673 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Roberts, Sandra
Address: 132 Northway Greenbelt, MD 20770-1751
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 674 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Johnston, William
Address: 3458 Holland Cliffs Rd Huntingtown, MD 20639-9722
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 675 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Mensing, Patricia
Address: 9200 Kentsdale Dr Potomac, MD 20854-4529
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 676 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Saucedo, Deborah
Address: 4 Ridge Rd Annapolis, MD 21401-1201
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for

its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 677 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Humes, Lucia
Address: 407 Trippe Ave Easton, MD 21601-2518
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 678 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Murtagh, Sarah
Address: 28061 Ridge Rd Damascus, MD 20872-2432
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil

fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 679 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Williams, Dennis
Address: 8102 Finch Ct Hyattsville, MD 20785-4666
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul, 14, 2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 680 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hazelwood, Jerry
Address: 114 Castletown Rd Unit 301 Lutherville Timonium, MD 21093-6778
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul, 14, 2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 681 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Weeks, Kay
Address: 3802 Church Rd Ellicott City, MD 21043-4504
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

I worked for the NPS for 30 years, but in cultural resource preservation in the WASO office. But one doesn't need background to see this "PATH" as antithetical to the planet, like an alien move toward destruction.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 682 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: fuller, jeff
Address: 243 E Main St Apt 2 Elkton, MD 21921-5729
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 683 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hart, Catherine
Address: 503 Acorn Ct Mt. Airy, MD 21771-2834
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project. WE ARE NOT INTERESTED IN FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF FOSSIL FUEL ENERGY SOURCES. Our future demands that we aggressively pursue renewable energy sources, and the lives of our children and grandchildren may well depend on our commitment today to avoid further use of fossil fuels. We are counting on you to recognize the dire need for a different direction in our energy future.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 684 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Miller, Jennifer
Address: 142 Benton Rd Stevensville, MD 21666-2422
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 685 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Converse, Paul
Address: 601 Stamford Rd Baltimore, MD 21229-2340
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 686 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Warlick, Sarah
Address: 1658 Mussula Rd Towson, MD 21286-2345
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 687 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Agarwal, Ravindra
Address: 11204 Green Watch Way North Potomac, MD 20878-2569
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 688 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gagnier, Joseph
Address: 4504 45th St NW Washington, DC 20016-4425
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

As a property owner and a patron of State and Federal parks, I will be personally disenfranchised if the PATH Project is approved. The PATH Project has already declared its intention to cross my property and take away my land using eminent domain.

My land (along with many other property owners) and State and Federal land are intimately linked. We can continue to promote mountain top removal, coal fired power plants, and greenhouse gases. Or we can reject the PATH Project and protect our environment and our future by saying no to fossil fuels.

In summary, if the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The PATH project will hold us hostage to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for

its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 689 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kerns, Jack
Address: 2104 Reuter Rd Lutherville Timonium, MD 21093-3441
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 690 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Eitelman, Roger
Address: 111 Foxhall Rd Charlestown, WV 25414-2502
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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Path is proposed to exist within a few feet of a significant number of homes and a school. The long term exposure to humans by EMF is unacceptable. Childhood leukemia, breast cancer, brain tumors and alzheimers disease are linked to long term EMF exposure greater than 2.5mg. Today Alleghany Power has measured EMF at 20 to 200 mg at the edges of a 500Kv powerline in Jefferson County immediately beside the proposed PATH lines. There have been an unusually high number of breast cancer and childhood leukemia cases at South Jefferson Elementary School at this same spot!!! Please conduct the environmental impact study over the full length of the PATH project! The environmental impact of PATH on humans must be made transparent!!

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 691 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Scott, Edward
Address: 101 W 5th St Frederick, MD 21701-5203
USA
Email: -

Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 692 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Brady, Elizabeth
Address: 109 Croydon Ct Apt 2 Silver Spring, MD 20901-4112
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 693 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Brandau, Pamela
Address: 2104 Hyden Ct Fallston, MD 21047-1825
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 694 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Higdon, Jennifer
Address: 3845 Dakota Rd Hampstead, MD 21074-1680
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 695 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Seward, Sarah
Address: 3110 Loring Dr Huntingtown, MD 20639-4204
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 696 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Jessee, John
Address: 3616 Saint Margaret St Baltimore, MD 21225-2238
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 697 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hernandez, Mario
Address: 405 Brian Garth Havre De Grace, MD 21078-4119
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 698 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gendvil, Derek
Address: 9030 W Sahara Ave # 360 Las Vegas, NV 89117-5744
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 699 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kuk, Rebekah
Address: 2517 Brookfield Ave Baltimore, MD 21217-4637
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 700 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Becker, Gregor
Address: 273 Blackhaw Trl Westminster, MD 21158-2303
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 701 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Cox, Mary
Address: 756 S Mesa Rd Millersville, MD 21108-2035
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 702 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Conner, Elizabeth
Address: 4303 Rowalt Dr Apt 101 College Park, MD 20740-3159
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 703 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kanter, David
Address: 14489 Bittersweet Dr Hughesville,, MD 20637-2632
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 704 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Herron, Robert
Address: 14106 Buck Hill Ct Burtonsville, MD 20866-2073
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 705 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Schneider, Daniel
Address: 719 Maple Ave Rockville, MD 20850-1530
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 706 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Otten, Aline
Address: 3427 Gateshead Manor Way Apt 104 Silver Spring, MD 20904-6130
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 707 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Purkey, Barb
Address: 3038 4th Ave Parkville, MD 21234-3208
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please ... save our planet

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 708 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Bayerl, John
Address: 16400 Kipling Rd Derwood, MD 20855-1927
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 709 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Schorreck, Lolly
Address: 1604 Earlham Ave Crofton, MD 21114-1502
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 710 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Streusand, Rachel
Address: 558 Riverside Dr Lake Shore, MD 21122-5062
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Furthermore, coal mining and other fossil fuel energy exploration is woefully under-regulated in terms of environmental impact and the impacts on the American people. I support the requirement of full environmental investigation in all cases, with no exception when it comes to exploration and exploitation by all US companies all over the world.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 711 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Mallonee, Karen
Address: 6311 Winner Ave Baltimore, MD 21215-3118
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 712 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: More, James
Address: PO Box 362 Morris, IL 60450-0362
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

I have been fortunate to grow up in a town with a river and a park and the I&M canal. Sports, I have enjoyed, although not that good to make the professional ranks, but sports has kept me busy playing baseball, football, basketball, and ice hockey. And, I am forever thankful that from my youth I have seen God in nature in my dad's eyes while going hunting and fishing with him, and I have been fortunate.

Battling the home fought wars of discrimination and political corruption attacking me at the grass roots level since first voting in 1985 in a primary, I have persevered false testimonies, false reports for a DUI that has been devastating financially impeding my transportation for employment and now a false arrest for a felony charge for which thank God I have been found not guilty by an undisputable decision by a jury. And, the onslaught of political and religious attacks on my being continue from the right, yea right, and this is hurting me and hurting the USA.

I can only imagine what persecution the Jews in Germany and elsewhere have endured in the name of God, but my eyes have seen the discrimination for religious and political bias here in the USA threatening to destory this country like a terrorist from the inside with hidden agendas,

false reports, and false testimonies.

Think about it, Joseph and Mary have been Jewish and so has Jesus been Jewish and he has preached the Jewish religion to Jews and to Gentiles and all the Christian religions we see today are nothing but adaptations from the Jewish religion of Moses or perversions if you persecute Jews in the name of Christianity--right, yea right.

God bless American and keep the USA free.

Homeless Spartacus

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 713 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Rivera, Minerva
Address: 2321 Westport Ln Crofton, MD 21114-1210
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 714 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Carey, Barbara
Address: 9100 Chanute Dr Bethesda, MD 20814-3941
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 715 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Michaelis, Bjoern
Address: 7517 Maple Ave Apt 2 Takoma Park, MD 20912-4901
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,27,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 716 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hamlen, Ronald
Address: 9 Locharron Dr Elkton, MD 21921-2984
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 717 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Wash, Peter
Address: 5870 Thunder Hill Rd Columbia, MD 21045-3572
USA
Email: -

Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 718 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Towle, Laird
Address: 3602 Maureen Ln Bowie, MD 20715-2936
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 719 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Williams, Eric
Address: my street Hyattsville, MD 20706
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 720 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Thompson, Dana
Address: 6421 Camrose Ter Bethesda, MD 20817-1609
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 721 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Butler, Alan
Address: 17900 Overwood Dr Olney, MD 20832-2019
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH

project.

We need to move NOW to alternative fuels, and a "smart" grid that will redistribute solar, wind and tidal power generated locally to the user.

The PATH project is ancient thinking - it is like designing a car with running boards and a crank starter instead of a sleek, efficient, up-to-date concept.

If you approve this project it will be a sentence of death for people with impaired breathing, reduced immune systems, diabetes, and other risk groups - but do the research yourselves. I can only attest to the cancer deaths in my high school, Rahway, New Jersey, 1956.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 722 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Loubert, Charles
Address: 222 S Fulton Ave Baltimore, MD 21223-3005
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 723 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gill, Tracy
Address: 1397 Stonecreek Rd Annapolis, MD 21403-1523
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 724 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Jacobson, Bob
Address: 2418 Sylvale Rd Baltimore, MD 21209-1539
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 725 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Ellis, Cynthia
Address: RR 1 Box 163 Red House, WV 25168-9729
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

I write from within sight of the John Amos Power Plant and I support clean alternative energy--- in WV, MD, and throughout the US.

Change will be difficult but change we must.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 726 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Smith, Steven
Address: 67 Sesame St Charles Town, WV 25414-4277
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 727 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Forte, James
Address: 5252 Sharps Point Rd Salisbury, MD 21801-9789
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 728 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Dorst, Heather
Address: 5409 Coon Hunt Ct Columbia, MD 21045-2230
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 729 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Enstrom, Norma
Address: 4838 Bonnie View Ct Ellicott City, MD 21043-6702
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 730 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Britton, Lorraine
Address: 4 Beeson Ct
Apt E Nottingham, MD 21236-4962
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 731 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Velez, Zena
Address: 809 Tilghman Dr Bel Air, MD 21015-3438
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 732 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Redlien, Neil
Address: 534 Valley View Rd Towson, MD 21286-1335
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our nergy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many ears to come. At a time when it has never been more important to ransition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a rave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Coal, oil and nuclear energy will cost us more than we ever thought it ould before. We will be cleaning up dirty fuels for centuries to come, that is if we survive the onslaught of these killer energies.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but he many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines,

or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 733 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Cawley, Sandra
Address: 1115 Lake Heron Dr Apt 2B Annapolis, MD 21403-4394
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 734 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Bonsack, Jim
Address: 205 Hemlock Ln Aberdeen, MD 21001-2404
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 735 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Davis, Nancy Davis
Address: 7172 Sanner Rd Clarksville, MD 21029-1803
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 736 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Johnson, Rheta
Address: 8803 Cobble Creek Cir Potomac, MD 20854
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 737 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Tupling, Edward
Address: 509 Stonemason Dr Gaithersburg, MD 20878-2196
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 738 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Mcdonald, Ian
Address: 8112 Chester St Takoma Park, MD 20912-7339
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 739 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Vana, Joshua
Address: 549 S Mason St Harrisonburg, VA 22801-3215
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 740 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Carlson, Joyce
Address: 2722 Harrington Rd Chester, MD 21619-2148
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

There are cleaner alternatives to PATH and we should be addressing these alternatives now not continuing down the same dirty "path."

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 741 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Eggert, Kelsey
Address: 853 Kimmerlings Rd Lebanon, PA 17046-2108
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 742 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Youssef, Dolly
Address: 1100 Copley Ln Silver Spring, MD 20904-1319

USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 743 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Shaw, Dennis
Address: 12364 Harvey Rd Clear Spring, MD 21722-1337
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 744 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Boyer-Nagy, Gail
Address: 19452 Garretts Mill Rd Knoxville, MD 21758-1110
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

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If all the labor and energy used to build the path would be put into a reuseable energy source, such as wind makes so much more sense ecologically and environmentally and lastly economically. After traveling through the midwest and witnessing all the air turbine windmills. "What's to think about????"

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit.

Correspondence ID: 745 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Vimmer, Mor
Address: 776 Quince Orchard Blvd Gaithersburg, MD 20878-1518
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 746 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Wilson, Karen
Address: 406 Shady Creek Way Salisbury, MD 21804-1970
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 747 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Roots, Colleen
Address: 5910 Great Star Dr Clarksville , MD 21029-1358
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 748 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Jeffery, Pat
Address: 8 Beechwood Ln Elkton, MD 21921-2018
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 749 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kiselewich, Kathleen
Address: 6107 Ridgeview Ave Baltimore, MD 21206-2448
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 750 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gatov, Philip
Address: 7400 Highland Estates Ct La Plata, MD 20646-4944
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 751 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Cutler, Laura
Address: 5307 Elliott Rd Bethesda, MD 20816-2912
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail

Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 752 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Whitaker, Robert
Address: 12651 Heming Ln Bowie, MD 20716-1118
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 753 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Mahanti, Raj
Address: 1343 Glyndon Ave Baltimore, MD 21223-3614
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 754 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Adams, Eloise
Address: 3 Pooks Hill Rd Apt 902 Bethesda, MD 20814-5419
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 755 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Felver, Rachel
Address: 707 Hammond Branch Rd Odenton, MD 21113-8201
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 756 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Derderian, Chris
Address: 9327 Ocala St Silver Spring, MD 20901-3420
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 757 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Somer, Lawrence
Address: 9116 Sudbury Rd Silver Spring, MD 20901-3524
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 758 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Marotto, Joan Sara
Address: 17337 Goddards Ln Piney Point, MD 20674-3024
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 759 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Choupin, Deborah
Address: 311 High Gables Dr Apt 204 Gaithersburg, MD 20878-7420
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 760 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Garonzik, Jewel
Address: 224 Blenheim Rd Baltimore, MD 21212-1703
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 761 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Rimbach, Barbara
Address: 131 N Park Dr Salisbury, MD 21804-5039
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 762 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Tomecek, Jeffrey
Address: 730 Reedy Cir Bel Air, MD 21014-6814
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 763 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Young, Sandra
Address: 16310 Eylers Valley Rd Thurmont, MD 21788-1029
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 764 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Rosseland, Sharon

Address: 50 Main St Stony Brook, NY 11790-1913
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 765 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Johnson, Betsy
Address: 4413 Ridge St Chevy Chase, MD 20815-5225
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If we truly want to transition to less polluting forms of energy then we have to stop enabling the coal industry.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 766 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Brunk, Cathy
Address: 6826 Pineway University Park, MD 20782-1157
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 767 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Holt, Kendra
Address: 1111 University Blvd W Wheaton, MD 20902-3351
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 768 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Romero, L.

Address: 9707 Dallas Ave Silver Spring, MD 20901-3215
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 769 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Johnstone, J M And J B
Address: 2809 Boston St Apt 411 Baltimore, MD 21224-4852
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

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If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

I would think that the idea that the project would not come on line until 2015 would be enough to decide to end the project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 770 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Jenkins, Mike
Address: unknown unknown, UN unknown
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Hello,

Recently I have been making a fuss over the vegetative treatment under the Dominion 500 kv powerline at Westridge Hills, Harpers Ferry WV (segment 409/410). I am not and have not been happy with the method of treatment Dominion has applied to keeping the vegetation under

control. In 2008 they used a large rotobarrel machine that ripped the tree roots up out of the ground in the wettest time of the season leaving rutted areas.

Now in 2010 they have reappeared with a tractor bush hog that has thrashed and knocked over the brush leaving exposed soil. Also they have side trimmed mature trees in the driest/hottest time of the year which will likely stress these trees heavily.

I don't believe this is an environmentally conscience manner to care for our public lands. While they do have an easement to maintain this area, we should have a voice in how they perform their work and to what satisfaction level they leave our lands. I am very interested in seeing some better method of involvement with the continued maintenance of these areas.

As the land owner, a National Park and interested environmental agency we should be able to have a voice in the method of treatment whether it be controlled spraying, hand trimming or mechanical equipment.

This leads into my future area of concern. PATH. I understand PATH is looking at the North side of the existing powerline ROW. This would be what I consider the Allegheny portion which is currently wooden poles carrying about 150 kv. There are some culture resources at the powerline that need to be identified and protected. This is part of the Harpers Ferry Armory Woodland originally consisting of 1395 acres in 1813. While this area is divided in management by HAFE and ANST, all resources in this area need to be interpreted from the perspective of pre civil war. While the loss of a single resource may not seem important, it is the entire picture and the relationship of one resource to another that make each resource important in the whole picture.

Within the AT corridor there are 3 such resources that could be impacted by PATH.

1) Existing footprint of charcoal road. Currently none of this road is recognizable under the existing powerline. This is likely due to previous methods of treatment and clearing in 1966. Currently footprints of the charcoal road are noticeable on the South and North side of the current ROW. Further loss of more of this footprint diminishes this resource. Evidence of it being a charcoal road is the connection with existing charcoal hearths.

2) An existing charcoal hearth ****. This resource was brought to the attention of Allegheny Power in 1994? during a line reconstruction when their bulldozer clipped the side of the hearth. Allegheny was instantly concerned about an ARPA violation. Doubtful their records still contain information about this resource but of more concern is their local contractors being insensitive to this resource. Currently this resource could be impacted by treatment methods imposed by Allegheny.

3) The possibility of an existing "US Stone" corner to the Woodland tract ****. This stone is documented in a 1959 sketch before the ROW was obtained. While the stone has not been recently recovered it is possible without vegetation it is still in the immediate vicinity. Further disturbance of this area could destroy any possible trace. Werner claimed to see the stone in 1980. Two adjoining "US Stones" are still present ****. These are native stones that have been planted, so they do not occur in natural positions. They are inscribed very neatly with a US. While these seem interesting in their our [own] right, one needs to examine several to understand that the US was always seen while entering the tract. From my personal investigation I believe these stones are oriented to point the direction of the next course in a counterclockwise direction where the survey went from A-Z, a-c. **** the loss of another one deteriorates the concepts I have expressed earlier about orientation. ****

In summary, how do we obtain a voice in the treatment under the powerline and how do we protect resources from future construction.

Sincerely, Mike Jenkins

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National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

We should be asked to cut down on energy use before we build this expensive transmission lien that will take down even more acres of natural habitat. We already built the ICC in Maryland.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

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Correspondence ID: 779 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
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Correspondence ID: 780 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Peddle, Allan
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
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Correspondence 781 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

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Correspondence Type: E-mail
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National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

With our broad shorelines alone, Maryland has diverse options for energy sources. Water, wind, solar, to name the obvious, into which fixed budget amounts will yield continuous returns at a far lower cost for use, both monetarily and on our precious environment. Stepping up public awareness, informational assistance, programs for involvement in home and business-based renewable energy will decrease demand for and dependence on fossil fuels and increase reserves of power.

Please plan ahead; consider the innate limits of investing in coal. If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 782 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Correspondence ID: 784 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Correspondence ID: 785 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Correspondence ID: 787 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Seiders, R
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Correspondence ID: 788 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Burton, Barbara
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
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Correspondence ID: 789 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
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National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

We are still recoiling from the shock of the guld oil catrastrophe and it has not been resolved, the lasting impact is too horrific to contemplate. Now we know we must find alternatives that are fair, safe and offer us the opportunity to do right by the earth and future generations---Tom Brokaw swrote of the generation of WWII--we need to be that kind "people", sacrifice easy choices for difficut ones, choices that will have long reaching effects that correct the balance of life.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 793 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Correspondence ID: 794 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Ross, Vicki
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Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered. If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project. This is old technology that should be abandoned. Are we leaders that look to a clean energy future or are we to remain pawns of dirty energy company profits like coal and oil? Never mind how many of us working people get blown up mining or drilling for old energy! I want my grandchildren to have clean air, drinking water, and mountain views. Seize the day. End the PATH project and lets build some wind mills, electric cars and solar houses, all the new technology that big oil and coal have kept from us for decades. ENOUGH!!! Do the right thing PLEASE!!! Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

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National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our ir quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

The tragic BP oil spill in the Gulf makes it crystal-clear how easy it can be for fossil fuel projects to go awry. For far too long officials have been talking about transitioning to clean energy and not backing up the talk with political and financial support. NOW is the time to support clean, renewable energy that will decrease pollution and mitigate global warming. Both of these results would significantly benefit the national parks that NPS is committed to protecting.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 797 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Correspondence ID: 799 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Correspondence ID: 801 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Correspondence ID: 802 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Rubin, Michael
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Correspondence ID: 803 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Correspondence ID: 808 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Correspondence ID: 813 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please take a longer view and protect future generations.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 814 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
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Correspondence ID: 817 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
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Correspondence ID: 818 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Correspondence ID: 819 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

Stop the dependence on dirty coal.

Force the energy designers to do better for the economy and the environment.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion

dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 820 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
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Correspondence ID: 821 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Powell, John
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USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

It is time to force these plants to convert to LNG as there fuel, it's cleaner and it's here in the US in huge quantities.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 822 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Correspondence ID: 823 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Prosten, David
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USA
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Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

Why put a \$2 billion infrastructure in place that will lock in fossile fuel use for decades? Do NOT permit the PATH project!

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 824 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 825 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Viola, Mark
Address: 218 Summit Hall Rd Gaithersburg, MD 20877-1826
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 826 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hurd, Anna
Address: 361 Gateway Ct Unit 202 Glen Burnie, MD 21060-7491

Email: USA
Outside -
Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul, 14, 2010 00:00:00
Correspondence E-mail
Type:
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Why is Maryland looking backwards to coal instead of looking forward to renewable energy sources? The comfort of staying with the known is not worth the health risk; the risk of trying something new is worth the good health of all Marylanders.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 827 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Levy, Jessica
Address: 1214 Temfield Rd Towson, MD 21286-1650
USA
Email: -
Outside Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Organization:
Received: Jul, 14, 2010 00:00:00
Correspondence E-mail
Type:
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

I am a 23 year old female and I have chronic bronchitis and seasonal headaches, because of the air pollution caused in large part by the burning of coal and other fossil fuels. The evidence is there that dirty energy sources like coal are harmful to our health, not to mention unsustainable. It is time that this government show some leadership by deciding against coal,

even if that means that we can not meet our excessive energy demands.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Sincerely, A very concerned citizen

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Sincerely, Ms. Jessica Levy 1214 Temfield Rd Towson, MD 21286-1650 (410) 825-0825

Correspondence ID: 828 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Strange, Janice
Address: 5900 Millrace Ct Unit A304 Columbia, MD 21045-7224
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 829 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hoffman, Kesra
Address: 2100 Dahlgren Rd Middletown, MD 21769-9621
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 830 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hay, Andrea
Address: 6224 Stoneham Ct Bethesda, MD 20817-1757
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 831 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: King, Dawn
Address: 1203 Roxboro Rd Baltimore, MD 21237-1800
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 832 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Sonnenschein, Mary Anne
Address: 3272 Gleneagles Dr Apt 2D Silver Spring, MD 20906-1654
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 833 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Moe, Karen
Address: 3010 Belleview Ave Cheverly, MD 20785-1253
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 834 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: O'Rourke, Marguerite
Address: 9600 Dilston Rd Silver Spring, MD 20903-1913
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 835 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Coughlin, Joan
Address: PO Box 1212 Sykesville, MD 21784-1212
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 836 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Grasso, Dori
Address: 12207 Happy Hollow Rd Cockeysville, MD 21030-1738
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 837 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Marshall, Linda
Address: 818 Windsor Rd Arnold, MD 21012-1353
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 838 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: McIntyre, Laura
Address: 106 Taft Ter Sykesville, MD 21784-9754
USA
Email: -

Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

It is a crucial time to deny the PATH line impacts on our living conditions. Dirty energy is fouling our water, air and land. I urge you to take action now to stop further damage at its source.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 839 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Nikolaidis, Kathleen
Address: 7935 Rolling View Ave Baltimore, MD 21236-3638
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 840 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hatcher, Kamaria
Address: 11309 Cocobolo PI Waldorf, MD 20603-5952
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not

simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

I understand that it's difficult to move from one source to the other, but the longer we stay dependent, the harder it will be. As a member of the public, and someone who has to live with the choices being made, I DO NOT CONDONE OR SUPPORT THIS PROJECT and I hope a decision will be made in the interests of the public's health and welfare.

Thank you.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 841 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Garlena, Sharon
Address: 1054 Patchell St Fort Detrick, MD 21702-9245
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 842 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Nix, Carol
Address: 624 Stony Run Independence, WV 26374
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,11,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: Morgan McCosh Elmer NPS Denver P.O. Box 25287 Denver CO, 80225

Re: PATH EIS Scoping Comments

8/9/2010

Dear Project Manager Elmer,

The need for the Potomac Appalachian Transmission Highline has never been proven. PATH is just a coal industry pet project to keep our country tied to a coal economy for generations to come. The fact that a few miles of this line will go across National Forest and NPS lands is only a tiny part of its eventual impact. It's easy to see that this line's biggest impacts will be the increased mining and burning of dirty coal. All of Appalachia is impacted by acid mine drainage and other serious environmental assaults to health, so that energy companies can get rich selling cheap energy to the Eastern Seaboard cities. ENOUGH! Mandated Conservation should be the order of the day. Our energy crisis cannot be addressed by projects such as PATH.

Thanks for all you can do.

Carol Nix 624 Stony Run Independence, WV 26374

Correspondence ID: 843 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Sturm, Anne T
Address: P.O. Box 218 Dickerson, MD 20842
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sugarloaf Citizens Association Civic Groups
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Park Form
Correspondence: PATH

S.C.A's longstanding policy is against any loss or destruction of National Parks. These transmission lines should not go through four National Parks. Please oppose this construction and fragmentation of our National Treasures.

Thank you!

Anne Sturm, Pres. S.C.A.

Correspondence ID: 844 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Eskite, Betty
Address: 4130 Walnutwood Ct. Mt. Airy, MD 21771
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: CAKES Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,24,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Park Form
Correspondence:

I am not in favor of the location that is proposed for a huge electric substation in any neighborhood. It is not needed. If it is ever the target for a terrorist attack there would be a huge loss of lives. It would cause great emotional damage to all who live here to be near such a dangerous installation. We already have high power wires too close to us. The present wires should go underground and any proposed wires must go underground ABSOLUTELY. Such wires are completely inappropriate in parks, camp grounds, trails, and scenic areas. There is much history as a war was fought all through these areas and they must be preserved. This mammoth substation is planned to be immediately atop the Piedmont Aquifer, the water supply for thousands of people. Any leakage, fire or explosion would poison our wells for many years. There are NO nearby rivers to access. All drainage from this area goes to the Chesapeake Bay ? the very thought of that is heart-breaking. With the destruction of the food supply in the Gulf of Mexico, we must be super careful of the Bay.

Yours truly, Betty Eskite July 22, 2010

Correspondence ID: 845 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Helm, Jacquelyn
Address: 5517 Westbard Ave Bethesda, MD 20816-3345
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 846 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Greene, Marilyn
Address: 7658 Midtown Rd Fulton, MD 20759-2513
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 847 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Loss, Jennifer
Address: 8201 Flower Ave Apt 3 Takoma Park, MD 20912-6932
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

It's time for renewable energy. Clean Energy. I think the mountain top removal method is an insane practice, destroying our environment. Surely we can be more creative about healthier energy options?? It's time to loosen the grip of big energy corporations, coal and oil, so we can move FORWARD to a better future.

Sincerely, Jennifer

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 848 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Geyer, Vivian
Address: 5400 Vantage Point Rd Apt P6 Columbia, MD 21044-2670
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 849 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Glaser, Katherine
Address: 2809 Garnet Rd Parkville, MD 21234-5618
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 850 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hughs, Paul
Address: 36 Simperts Way North East, MD 21901-1409
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 851 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Ferguson, Vicki
Address: 7117 Garland Ave Takoma Park, MD 20912-6421
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Deny this permit and free up the resources to be allocated for truly clean, green, renewable energy project development. The PATH project will never meet those conditions. Don't grant a permit that will simply pollute and waste precious resources.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 852 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Myers, Kevin

Address: 201 2nd Ave Brooklyn, MD 21225-2714
USA

Email: -

Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: E-mail

Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 853 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Wood, Tina

Address: 9066 Baltimore Ave College Park, MD 20740-1399
USA

Email: -

Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: E-mail

Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 854 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Schofield, Alba

Address: 18708 Pier Point PI Montgomery Village, MD 20886-4257
USA

Email: -

Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: E-mail

Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 855 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Paral, Carmen

Address: 1004 5th St Glen Burnie, MD 21060-6712
USA

Email: -

Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: E-mail

Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

DON'T MAKE OUR CHILDREN SUFFER AND DEAL WITH THE CONSEQUENCES!

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines,

or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 856 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Albizo, Noel
Address: 11869 Bright Psge Columbia, MD 21044-4369
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are approved it will greatly retard our ability to utilize clean energy and will continue our dependence on dirty, carbon-based energy sources.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 857 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Woodward, Susanna
Address: 4836 Shookstown Rd Frederick, MD 21702-1546
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH

project.

Since these lines are projected to run close to my home, I am worried about the effect on property values, preservation of state and national park lands in the vicinity and, of course, health issues from being in close proximity to the power lines.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 858 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Leger, Michael
Address: 33 Ridge Rd Unit M Greenbelt, MD 20770-7749
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 859 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Yates, William
Address: 4603 Hinchingham Ln Lothian, MD 20711-2400
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 860 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Amalphy, Madeline
Address: 651 Saybrooke Oaks Blvd Gaithersburg, MD 20877-3488
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 861 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Raezer, Patricia
Address: 425 McKinstrys Mill Rd Union Bridge, MD 21791-8827
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 862 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Klinger, Barry
Address: 12035 Devilwood Dr Potomac, MD 20854-3416
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 863 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Plyushchay, Olga
Address: 9408 Cherry Hill Rd # 604 College Park, MD 20740-1284
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 864 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Lessard, Andre
Address: 32 Murray Ave Annapolis, MD 21401-2843
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 865 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Golden, Gail
Address: 1715 Morning Brook Dr Forest Hill, MD 21050-2694
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 866 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Deluca-Widmer, Evelyn
Address: PO Box 362 Solomons, MD 20688-0362
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 867 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Dobson, Patrick
Address: 1315 McCurley Ave Baltimore, MD 21228-5828
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 868 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Provost, Linda
Address: 4514 Greenwood Rd Beltsville, MD 20705-2627
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 869 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hickey, P

Address: 456 Worthington Rd Millersville, MD 21108-1614
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 870 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gutman, William
Address: 1001 Joh Ave Apt 302 Baltimore, MD 21229-5022
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 871 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Nau, Carol
Address: 2300 Northcliff Dr Jarrettsville, MD 21084-1815
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines a 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

We need to look as what we want our future to be, dirty coal or clean solar/wind an support those projects. Work toward reducing demand!

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 872 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Baldwin, Elizabeth
Address: RR 1
Box 277 Grafton, WV 26354-9746
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please encourage federal funding of renewable energy sources. Like independent solar / small wind turbine combinations of panels on every individual household, subsidized in affordable payments to replace family monthly electric bill. If the federal government help a company get started the jobs this would create toward TRUELY clean energy sources could be amazing.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 873 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Grogan, Tammy
Address: 4326 Annapolis Rd Baltimore, MD 21227-3620
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 874 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Wood, Richard
Address: 31639 Old Ocean City Rd Salisbury, MD 21804-1801
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 875 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Mccollister, Debbie
Address: PO Box 6369 Annapolis, MD 21401-0369
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 876 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: McGowan, Harlene
Address: 9909 Middle Mill Dr Owings Mills, MD 21117-6333
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 877 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Bosley, John
Address: 805 Union Ave Baltimore, MD 21211-2210
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 878 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Wilkinson, Lynette
Address: 13244 Greensboro Rd Greensboro, MD 21639-1122
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 879 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Huntley, Carl
Address: 26701 Haney Ave Damascus, MD 20872-1756
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project. More emphasis should be placed on wind farms (I'm 100% wind, now) as well as solar applications(panels and water heating roof systems). Use the money to subsidize solar as well as re-instate rebates for energy efficient home windows.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 880 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Fay, John
Address: 12505 Kuhl Rd Wheaton, MD 20902-1443
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 881 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Brown, Drew
Address: 2822 Cheswolde Rd Baltimore, MD 21209-3931
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 882 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Small, William
Address: 3 Church Cir # 279 Annapolis, MD 21401-1933
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

Any project that provides framework for long outmoded coal power generation is a travesty against taxpayers, bordering on treason. We have hard won clear laws to mandate clean up the environment from years of abuse and efforts such as PATH to prolong that abuse seem to mock the efforts of patriotic Americans such as myself who stood in that fight. It is my goal to undo the disgrace that our country has done me and my fellow citizens for my children - that they might enjoy some semblance of the Chesapeake Bay that my father speaks of. The only power production that is compatible with that vision is renewables - not coal OR nuclear.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH

project.

Please establish clear guidelines that help overcome obstacles for renewables and establish insurmountable obstacles that prevent dirty coal and nuclear. Please deny the PATH project on the grounds that it is counter to cleaning up the environment with modern power generation technology now used around the world but woefully underused here.

Thank you, William Small

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 883 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Conn, David
Address: 12822 Evanston St Rockville, MD 20853-3417
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 884 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Bartelt, Jeannette
Address: 530 Ellrose Ct Frederick, MD 21703-6166
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

This money should be used for renewable energy projects instead. Renewable is where we will end up in the end any way so we should fund it now.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 885 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Schraffenberger, Kirstie
Address: 3116 Grindon Ave Baltimore, MD 21214-3227
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 886 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Sangillo, Judith
Address: 7014 Exfair Rd Bethesda, MD 20814-5501
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 887 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Slifer, Kristine
Address: 817 Chester Ave Annapolis, MD 21403-3230
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 888 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Cahalan, Bob
Address: 4 Maplewood Ct Greenbelt, MD 20770-1907
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 889 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Diaz-Reyes, Taina
Address: 8500 New Hampshire Ave Apt 411 Silver Spring, MD 20903-3341
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 890 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Potash, Louis
Address: 5337 Pooks Hill Rd Bethesda, MD 20814-2004
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 891 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Diskin, Martha
Address: 3480 Downing Ct Adamstown, MD 21710-9420
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 892 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Heiber, Benjamin
Address: 14308 Platinum Dr North Potomac, MD 20878-4357
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

I as a Maryland citizen demand clean energy for a sustainable future. We are way past the threshold. Actual climate data is turning out to be much worse than scientific projections. Immediate action is strongly recommended by the scientific community. Continuing to burn fossil fuels will accelerate the catastrophe that is already unfolding. Investments in cleaner, sustainable energy technology should be made. I recommend these initiatives as a student of environmental studies and political science.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 893 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Moczydlowski, Ann
Address: 10120 Brock Dr Silver Spring, MD 20903-1618
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 894 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Pentecost, Victoria
Address: 15125 Montevideo Rd Poolesville, MD 20837-8870
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Organization:
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project. Stop the greed and corruption, let's move America forward not backwards. The time is now to invest in renewables not fossils. 2 billion come on let's use that to fund energy for the future not the past. Do the right thing!

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 895 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Bohler, Mary
Address: 407 Winder St Salisbury, MD 21801-5346
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 896 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Ehrenspeck, Susan
Address: 15509 Williston Rd Silver Spring, MD 20905-4244
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 897 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Heck, Louise
Address: 126 Homeland Ave Baltimore, MD 21212-3434
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 898 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Dall, Frank

Address: 20210 Yankee Harbor PI Montgomery Village, MD 20886-5835
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 899 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Morgan, Cheryl
Address: 500 Dogwood Ct La Plata, MD 20646-9558
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project. There is no clean coal. Please use all incentives possible to develop clean, renewable energy instead.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 900 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Bell, Christina
Address: 11819 Stoney Batter Rd Kingsville, MD 21087-1251
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 901 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Amlie, Marcella
Address: PO Box 5276 Takoma Park, MD 20913-5276
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail

Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 902 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Ratovitski, Edward
Address: 9583 Ashlyn Cir Owings Mills, MD 21117-3286
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 903 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Tana, David
Address: 5610 35th Ave Hyattsville, MD 20782-3801
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 904 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Bass, Tom
Address: 2982 Poplar Trl Annapolis, MD 21401-7235
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 905 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Jobling, Catherine
Address: 7402 Weather Worn Way Columbia, MD 21046-1480
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 906 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Watson, Frank
Address: 301 W Philadelphia Ave Salisbury, MD 21801-4135
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 907 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hill, Michael
Address: 5719 Harpers Farm Rd Unit C Columbia, MD 21044-2330
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 908 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Bourgin, Richard
Address: 8863 Baltimore St
PO Box 1007 Savage, MD 20763-1007
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 909 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Lane, Michelle
Address: 10706 Westcastle Pl Apt T2 Cockeysville, MD 21030-3046
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 910 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kern, Susan
Address: 5 Windmill Chase Apt K Sparks, MD 21152-9058
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 911 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gordillo, Yvette
Address: 12444 Valleyside Way Germantown, MD 20874-1555
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please show some common sense and do the right thing and that is NOT to approve projects of

this sort based on dirty energy sources which continue to endanger not only our environment which you are suppose to be protecting, but our citizen's health as well. I have asthma and have had to triple my meds since I moved to Maryland. The air quality is really bad here and more coal burning plants are an insult to my health and well being. Not least as well are the dangers from EMR from huge power lines that mar the landscape.

After the disaster in the Gulf, you really need to recommit yourself to a clean RENEWABLE energy future and helping make that a reality.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 912 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Schwartz, Joan
Address: 7851 Muirfield Ct Potomac, MD 20854-4078
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 913 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gardner, Ryan
Address: 8848 Youngsea PI Columbia, MD 21045-2516
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 914 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Scott, Ursula
Address: PO Box 1038 Burtonsville, MD 20866-7038
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 915 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Phipps, Heather
Address: 9613 Dallas Ave Silver Spring, MD 20901-3214
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 916 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Perry, Margaret
Address: 7 Shawnee Ct Apt 302 Parkville, MD 21234-8638
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 917 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Sickle, Jean
Address: 4204 Norbeck Rd Rockville, MD 20853-1871
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 918 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: George, Sandra
Address: 13 Laurel Hill Rd Greenbelt, MD 20770-7772
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 919 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Long, Mark
Address: PO Box 495 Thurmont, MD 21788-0495
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 920 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Redding, Carmen
Address: 4303 Forest View Ave Baltimore, MD 21206-1906
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 921 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Lutz, Athey
Address: POB 378 Thomas, WV 26292
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: North Fork Watershed Project Conservation/Preservation
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Other
Correspondence: Athey Lutz spoke with NPS contractor staff at the 7/22/2010 scoping meeting in Tucker County, WV. The North Fork Watershed Project is conducting monitoring for brook trout habitat (TDS, salinity, pH, dissolved oxygen, flow, macroinvertebrates, pebble count). He requested a list of streams in Monongahela National Forest that would be affected if the PATH ROW permit is approved.

Correspondence ID: 922 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Schuler, Arthur

Address: 1027 Caravan Way Salisbury, MD 21804-9327
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 923 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gray, Aidan
Address: 502 Hanna Rd Bel Air, MD 21014-5375
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 924 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Morucci, Michael
Address: 4676 Morgan Ct Ellicott City, MD 21043-6447
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 925 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Muhly, Ernest J.P.
Address: PO Box 400 Walkersville, MD 21793-0400
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 926 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Orem, Jennifer
Address: 309 E Federal St Apt F205 Baltimore, MD 21202-2943
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 927 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Stockdale-Homick, Renee
Address: 6517 Christmas Tree Ln Huntingtown, MD 20639-3212
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 928 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: CHAMBERLIN, RaCHEL
Address: 1020 Woodside Pkwy Silver Spring, MD 20910-4140

USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

We need a new direction! Clean, renewable, non-toxic energy.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 929 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Bell, James
Address: 23035 Forest Way California, MD 20619-6006
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 930 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Sellers, Cindy
Address: 452 Glen Mar Rd Apt A1 Glen Burnie, MD 21061-6684
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 931 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Schmidt, James
Address: 271 S Prospect St Hagerstown, MD 21740-5442
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 932 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Irvin, Yvonne
Address: 31 Mattingly Ave Indian Head, MD 20640-1731
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 933 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Merritt, Susan
Address: 19924 Buhrstone Dr Gaithersburg, MD 20886-1017
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 934 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Stevens, Raymond & Barbara
Address: 46 Ridge Rd Unit A Greenbelt, MD 20770-7727
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 935 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Miller, Jeanne
Address: 8443 Bay Rd Pasadena, MD 21122-2925
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 936 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Manning, Emily
Address: 4809 Ravenswood Rd Riverdale, MD 20737-1115
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality,

global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please do not consider this. We need to cut back on fossil fuels. We set the example for 3rd world countries who feel they are entitled to pollute just like us & for as many years as we have polluted. Look at the big picture - the planet is entrusted to us to take care of - not keep giving in to our addictions. Thank you

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 937 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Guinan, Anne
Address: 1001 W Joppa Rd Baltimore, MD 21204-3732
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 938 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Habart, Timothy
Address: 51 Northship Rd Dundalk, MD 21222-3958
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 939 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Sober, Nina
Address: 6917 Fairfax Rd Bethesda, MD 20814-1230
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 940 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Klump, Kim
Address: 2522 Bayview Rd Girdletree, MD 21829-2844
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Rather than permit this, why not look to alternatives such as wind & solar power on mountain tops such as other near-by States are doing.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 941 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Costello, Julie
Address: 5679 Mountville Rd Adamstown, MD 21710-9610
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 942 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Krebs, Jim
Address: 2002 Stockton Rd Phoenix, MD 21131-1130
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 943 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Ricketts, Carolyn
Address: 207 Riverside Rd Edgewater, MD 21037-1507
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 944 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Marx, Rose
Address: 2925 W Almondbrury Dr Pasadena, MD 21122-6346
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 945 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Bielaus, Edward
Address: 6912 Breezewood Ter Rockville, MD 20852-4324
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 946 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hauck, David
Address: 24 Holt Pl Takoma Park, MD 20912-4333
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 947 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hocking, Connor
Address: 502A Epping Forest Rd Annapolis, MD 21401-6518
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 948 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Halpin, Rebecca
Address: 211 Curry Ford Ln Gaithersburg, MD 20878-2785
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 949 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Price, Norman
Address: 8303 Mary Lee Ln Laurel, MD 20723-1175
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 950 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kirjan, N
Address: Charles Street Annapolis, MD 21401
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail

Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 951 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Boltz, Nancy
Address: 12021 Tralee Rd Unit 201 Lutherville Timonium, MD 21093-3850
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

The PATH project is a backward step we can not afford if we are concerned for the planet and our future generations.

Now is the time to make smart choices for the world-not more of the same.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 952 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Cagle, Rebecca
Address: 3408 Rutgers St Hyattsville, MD 20783-1915
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 953 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Smallman-Chilcoat, Denise
Address: 1222 Bush Rd Abingdon, MD 21009-1209
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 954 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Buff, Evelyn
Address: 6112 Fence Post Ct Columbia, MD 21044-4706
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 955 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Meier, Janice
Address: 24921 Dunnivant Dr Gaithersburg, MD 20882-3604
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 956 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Beach, Craig
Address: 417 Cockeys Mill Rd Reisterstown, MD 21136-5111
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 957 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Thweatt, Nancy
Address: 3160 Wheatfield Rd Finksburg, MD 21048-2089
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

We need leadership to take us away from the easy things we have relied on in the past that have helped us pollute our homes and kill wildlife and people. Coal mining is dangerous and

causes great environmental damage. This 2 billion would be better spent on other technologies such as wind or solar. Please do the right thing, not the easy thing.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 958 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Blackburn, Melanie
Address: 623 S Bradford St Baltimore, MD 21224-3607
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 959 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Smith, Chloe
Address: 7901 Coriander Dr Apt 101 Gaithersburg, MD 20879-5305
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 960 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Bookoff, Darlene
Address: 610 Somerset Rd Apt 202 Baltimore, MD 21210-2784
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

I also believe that more efforts should be made to educate people about energy conservation.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines,

or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 961 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Webster, Sandy
Address: 3819 W Chapel Rd Aberdeen, MD 21001-1116
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 962 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kalmanson, Phillip & Jennifer
Address: 6604 McCahill Ter Laurel, MD 20707-2733
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 963 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Owens, Gary
Address: 811 W Padonia Rd Cockeysville, MD 21030-1724
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 964 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Wagner, Nancy
Address: 1910 Bryan Point Rd Accokeek, MD 20607-2358
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 965 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Henderson, Nancy
Address: 62 Dungan Rd Catonsville, MD 21228-3401
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I

respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

As a long time resident of Maryland I am in favor of off shore wind farms. We have an excellent resource in the Atlantic Ocean that should be utilized before we increase our dependency on coal.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 966 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: French, George
Address: 510 Albany Ave Silver Spring, MD 20912-4140
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 967 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Brandes, Michael
Address: 746 Camberley Cir Apt A2 Baltimore, MD 21204-0831
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 968 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Pennington, Terry
Address: 1571 Wilson Rd Huntingtown, MD 20639-9267
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 969 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Brown, Gillian
Address: 12107 Mackell Ln Bowie, MD 20715-1502
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 970 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Egan, Glenda

Address: 17504 Ashton Forest Ter Sandy Spring, MD 20860-3009
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 971 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Clarke, Suzanne
Address: PO Box 216 St. Michaels, MD 21663-0216
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

I truly cannot believe you would seriously consider putting any money into the fossil fuel industry when we need to move away from them altogether.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 972 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Cohen, James
Address: 1 Northway Unit D Greenbelt, MD 20770-7784
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 973 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Smith, Telnur
Address: 1022 Ellegood St Salisbury, MD 21801-8429
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 974 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Williamson, Nancy
Address: 524 N Charles St Apt 907 Baltimore, MD 21201-5013
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

The government should be using all available resources to fund alternatives to oil and coal. President Obama is doing nothing in that direction, and I am seriously disturbed by his laissez-faire approach.

He is a big disappointment.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 975 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Coren, Ann
Address: 6449 Browsing Deer Columbia, MD 21045-4502
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 976 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Brandt, Gitta
Address: 5515 Charles St Bethesda, MD 20814-1614
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 977 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Mccoy, Mary & Howard
Address: 400 Indiantown Farm Ln Centreville, MD 21617-2358
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 978 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Vida, Peter
Address: 1342 Brook Rd Catonsville, MD 21228-5703
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 979 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Rozsics, Michael
Address: 216 Hillsboro Dr Silver Spring, MD 20902-3126
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 980 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Murtagh, Joan
Address: 7115 Garland Ave Takoma Park, MD 20912-6421
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 981 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Sands, Leigh
Address: 24659 Mill Creek Ln Denton, MD 21629-2360
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 982 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Brennan, Douglas
Address: 16515 Yeoho Rd Sparks, MD 21152-9555
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 983 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hanley, Linda
Address: 252 Princess Anne Dr Chestertown, MD 21620-2254
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 984 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Cobb, John
Address: 260 Hickory Farm Rd
P. O. Box 13 Ireland, WV 26376
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

IN WEST VIRGINIA The PATH line will cross 14 counties and impact 224 miles of property, not including access roads and construction staging areas. PATH rights-of-ways will be at least 200 ft widths with 180 ft towers.

This line will not benefit folks that it will cross.

It will only move coal created energy to the East.

It will destroy property values and people's lives for ever.

Stop this distruction now and please look into the impact beyond just the state and national parks...look at what will happen to the health of the people along the PATH! Not just the flora and animals in the parks.

We all know that Energy is the lifeblood of modern society. It is both the slave and the master of modern man. We are totally dependent upon useful energy's ubiquitous presence and its seemingly limitless supply.

It is universally acknowledged that abundant, low-cost energy is essential to advancing and sustaining mankind's standard of living and quality of life.

However, it is also generally acknowledged that fossil fuels--representing more than 85% of the world's energy consumption--are finite energy resources. This fact is evidenced by predictable fossil fuel production peaks as demand inevitably rises to exceed known supplies, with equally

predictable catastrophic global consequences.

Although renewables such as solar, wind and biomass have the potential to fill some of the ever-widening energy demand-supply gap, they all lack the advantage of fossil fuels; i.e., the ability to deliver energy output that is many times the energy input required to obtain them. And, although nuclear fission is capable of meeting some of the world's large, "base-load" power needs in the short term, it comes with major issues including the risk of mishaps spreading lethal radiation, mounting radioactive waste storage challenges, and the threat of international nuclear weapon proliferation from the misuse of nuclear fission fuel and reactor wastes.

The conclusion is obvious: Society desperately needs an economical, high-multiplier source of base-load energy that is safe, clean and sustainable. Today there is only one known energy source that is capable of meeting this need. That source is nuclear fusion. We must work today to get the Federal Government to push for the Development of Fusion Energy Power as this will require no Transmission lines like PATH and all energy creation in the future can be green and safe and we will no longer need to damage our earth!

John Cobb 260 Hickory Farm Rd P. O. Box 13 Ireland, West Virginia 26376 304-452-9634

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Sincerely, Mr. John Cobb 260 Hickory Farm Rd PO Box 13 Ireland, WV 26376-0013 (304) 452-9634

Correspondence ID: 985 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Downs, Charles
Address: 13460 Broadfording Rd Clear Spring, MD 21722-1365
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 986 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Holloway, Bernard
Address: 2709 Woodlake Rd Mitchellville, MD 20721-2567
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 987 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Cole, Daniel
Address: 7398 Old Line Ct Middletown, MD 21769-7144
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 988 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gude, Adrienne
Address: 4000 Massachusetts Ave NW

Apt 1611 Washington, DC 20016-5117
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 989 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Diamante, John M
Address: 1614 Sherwood Rd Silver Spring, MD 20902-3961
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: E-mail

Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Maryland must continue to be a progressive state and not choose a misguided and short-sighted direction to meet our future energy needs.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 990 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Mccoy, Marion
Address: 866 Flagler Dr Gaithersburg, MD 20878-1967
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: E-mail

Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 991 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Mccleary, Jane
Address: 518 Park Ave Towson, MD 21204-3838
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 992 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Beam, David
Address: 601 Light St Baltimore, MD 21230-3803
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 993 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Fitzgerald, Rebecca
Address: 119 W 4th St Frederick, MD 21701-5264
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 994 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Zeese, Sandra
Address: 1020 Woodside Pkwy Silver Spring, MD 20910-4140
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 995 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Grinavic, Tierney
Address: 4735 Paul Hance Rd Huntingtown, MD 20639-9383
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 996 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Keller, Joy
Address: 12225 Jerusalem Rd Kingsville, MD 21087-1108
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 997 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Vondrak, Mary
Address: 10501 Forestgate Pl Glenn Dale, MD 20769-2038
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail

Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 998 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hogue, Aaron
Address: 507 Graydon Ln Fruitland, MD 21826-2215
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 999 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Reifinger, Martin
Address: Weinstein 74 Weinstein, MD 21114
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1000 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Guibert, Mary
Address: 4840 Crescent St Bethesda, MD 20816-1704
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1001 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Meyer, Glenn
Address: 211 Gwynnbrook Ave Owings Mills, MD 21117-2110
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1002 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Soares, Stephanie
Address: 18771 Summer Oak Ct Germantown, MD 20874-1946
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1003 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Whetstone, Robert
Address: 4017 Wilsby Ave Baltimore, MD 21218-1241
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1004 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Mccready, William
Address: 125 Cressston Rd Arnold, MD 21012-1054
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1005 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Bastian, Anne
Address: 1523 Enyart Way Unit 303 Annapolis, MD 21409-5963
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1006 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Holsonbake, Vaughn
Address: 4905 Rocky Spring Ln Bowie, MD 20715-1028
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1007 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Nichols, James
Address: 6264 N Steamboat Way New Market, MD 21774-6300
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1008 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Schollenberger, F Douglas
Address: 4 Bridle Valley Rd Glen Arm, MD 21057-9100
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1009 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hartsfield, Susan
Address: 226 Old Mill Bottom Rd S Annapolis, MD 21409-5530
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1010 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Brock, Erin

Address: 7 Warren Cmn Cockeysville, MD 21030-2937
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1011 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Wyrostok, Chuck
Address: 230 Griffith Run Spencer, WV 25276-6809
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

This proposed project is a step into the past. I'm tired of breathing foul air from the John Amos plant near where I live. Children are especially affected by emissions of mercury and other toxins. Please, please DO NOT permit this to happen.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 1012 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Egeli, Carolyn
Address: 44930 Glebe Lane Valley Lee, MD 20692
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project. We don't need any encouragement for the coal industry. There is no such thing as clean coal. We need fourth generation nuclear which burns all waste.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 1013 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Langton, Michael
Address: PO Box 684 North Beach, MD 20714-0684
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1014 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Eckard, Roberta
Address: 15416 Manor Village Ln Rockville, MD 20853-1821
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1015 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Carney, Alison
Address: 3933 Foxhill Dr Ellicott City, MD 21042-5311
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1016 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Lavine, David
Address: 3757 Beech Ave Baltimore, MD 21211-2249
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail

Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1017 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Paulus, Candice
Address: 8222 Athena Ln Severn, MD 21144-2531
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1018 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Waterworth, Sarah
Address: 60 1/2 Sacramento St Apt 1 Cambridge, MA 02138-1926
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1019 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Friedel, Lawrence
Address: 5953 Greenpoint Rd East New Market, MD 21631-1652
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1020 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: MACLUSKIE, ROBERT
Address: 12703 Kramer Ln Bowie, MD 20715-2869
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1021 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: White, Ruth
Address: 8945 Footed Rdg Columbia, MD 21045-4235
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not

simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

We urgently need to get off dirty energy, and invest in Clean Energy for our children's and grandchildren's future!

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 1022 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Maddalena, Cinzia
Address: 12421 Goldfinch Ct Potomac, MD 20854-3036
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1023 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Lueders, Kira
Address: 10112 Wildwood Rd Kensington, MD 20895-4113
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1024 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Walker, Anne
Address: 3820 Salem Church Rd Jarrettsville, MD 21084-1415
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1025 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Waterworth, Pamela
Address: 10001 Old Franklin Ave Seabrook, MD 20706-2319
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

What about the impacts on our air quality, global warming, mountain top removal, and our energy future? Also, further investigation of the data given by the PATH project has been determined to be skewed to showing a need of the project which may be very inaccurate.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 1026 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Anderson, Jessica
Address: 9263 N Saybrook Dr Apt 243 Fresno, CA 93720-0824
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1027 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Argani, Sholey
Address: 217 Spring Ave Takoma Park, MD 20912-4805
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1028 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hitchcock, Ralph
Address: 1135 Ocean Pkwy Unit 113 Berlin, MD 21811-1722
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1029 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Mason, Pamela
Address: 9 Bush Chapel Rd Aberdeen, MD 21001-2911
USA
Email: -

Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1030 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Coleman, Pearl
Address: 2303 Chapman Rd Hyattsville, MD 20783-2613
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1031 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Burke, Edmund
Address: 14509 Perrywood Dr Burtonsville, MD 20866-1751
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1032 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Dennis, Emily
Address: 3001 Ferndale St Kensington, MD 20895-2752
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1033 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Harkins, Michael
Address: 2005 Barley Dr Marriottsville, MD 21104-1141
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH

project.

Coal is a dangerous energy source. It endangers the lives of miners, the welfare of their families, and pollutes the communities around the mine with contaminated water and petulant air. Whole forests and mountaintops are removed in order to to get the coal out of the ground. Miles of roads must be built, often through untouched forests. We have the technology right now to choose something different, such as wind, solar or geothermal power. Unlike many other countries, we have great access to these types of power.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 1034 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Porter, Marian
Address: 14346 Cape May Rd Silver Spring, MD 20904-6011
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1035 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hagen, Sandra
Address: 613 Taney Ave Frederick, MD 21702-4161
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1036 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hartley, Albert
Address: 3124 Homewood Pkwy Kensington, MD 20895-2757
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1037 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kurman, Michael
Address: 4417 Marriottsville Rd Owings Mills, MD 21117-6126
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1038 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Zaccagnino, Ellen
Address: 13120 Wonderland Way Apt 103 Germantown, MD 20874-6808
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1039 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Holden-Baker, Debbi
Address: 7540 Whaler Ct Glen Burnie, MD 21061-9507
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1040 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Raymond, Catherine
Address: 8615 Fluttering Leaf Trl Unit 208 Odenton, MD 21113-4066
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1041 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Fouts, David
Address: HC 80
Box 993 Maysville, WV 26833-9726
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1042 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Eve, Tracy
Address: 7323 Narrow Wind Way Columbia, MD 21046-1244
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1043 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Barnes, Erin
Address: 12030 Little Patuxent Pkwy Apt E Columbia, MD 21044-4816
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1044 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Stotko, Shirley
Address: 90 Blue Bird Ln Port Deposit, MD 21904-1606
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Organization:

Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Government land is our land held in trust by the government is that not correct. We should have a say in what happens to our land and I am saying a firm NO.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 1045 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Crane, Stephany
Address: 202 Millchurch Rd Arnold, MD 21012-1066
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1046 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Sisk, David
Address: 2734 Church St Quantico, MD 21856-2501
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1047 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: VORUS, RAYMOND
Address: 1011 Monitor Ct Salisbury, MD 21801-3666
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1048 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Harting, Nancy

Address: 1215 Cowpens Ave Towson, MD 21286-1721
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1049 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: -
Address: - MD
USA
Email: delliscay@gmail.com
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

This project is totally irresponsible. We have a moral responsibility to our children and future generations to be better stewards of the environment that they will inherit from us.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 1050 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Menasian, James
Address: 3310 Rosemary Ln Hyattsville, MD 20782-1032
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1051 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Palmer, Michael
Address: 12721 Holdridge Rd Silver Spring, MD 20906-3881
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1052 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Tomiya, Chisato
Address: 6500 Copper Ridge Dr Baltimore, MD 21209-2311
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1053 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Eriksson, Peter
Address: 5508 Dowgate Ct Apt T2 Rockville, MD 20851-2020
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1054 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Lee, Jenny
Address: 12102 Island View Cir Germantown, MD 20874-1978
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
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National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

It is unfair to so narrowly define areas of impact when we know that compromise of any area affects all environments. The PATH project will undo much of the effect of hard won improvements of "our" air and water. Mountaintop removal is a brutal method of coal extraction, and once done, the area cannot be restored, despite claims to the contrary. Planting a few trees cannot return a complex ecosystem to health. The federal government should not support such destructive practices. Federal lands are not islands, and what affects them, affects all of us.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

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National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

When I professionally conduct benefit cost analysis of infrastructure projects or environmental impact statements it is required to examine to the total impacts of the project and NOT to segment elements of the project by arbitrary or funding sources. The attempt to examine the PATH project in terms of solely federal land impacts is clearly short sighted and not in conformance with generally accepted practice in the field or literature.

Whatever the merits of the project they should stand on its own within the total context of the project not just some limited agency jurisdiction.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

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National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Efficiency, wind, solar, waves is our future! Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

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Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH

project.

What is more important, POWER or LIFE?

I vote for LIFE.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

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Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: August 13, 2010

Morgan Elmer, Project Manager PATH EIS Planning Team National Park Service Denver Service Center Planning P.O. Box 25287 Denver, CO 80225

Re: Scoping Comments on Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH) Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Ms. Elmer:

On behalf of the County of Loudoun, Virginia, I am submitting comments on the scope of the Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH). As proposed, the line would traverse a portion of Loudoun County that includes the Appalachian National Scenic Trail and the Potomac Heritage Trail. In addition, a portion of the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park lies within Loudoun County near the proposed line.

1. The EIS should consider the associated actions of the County and others to enhance the historic, scenic and recreational federal lands directly affected by the PATH proposal.

Loudoun County has taken a number of actions to protect these resources, as part of an overall effort to enhance the rural and scenic qualities of this historic area. In 2006, the County revised its zoning ordinance to reduce allowable residential densities in this portion of the County and to add uses that promote the rural economy and tourism. Among other things, the County has encouraged the growth of farm wineries in this area, which is part of our promotion of Loudoun as "D.C.'s Wine Country." Conservation easements adjacent to or near the Appalachian Trail have been donated to, or purchased by, the County, the Appalachian Trail Conservancy and

other land conservation agencies. For example, an easement on 893 acres of the Blue Ridge Center for Environmental Stewardship, adjacent to the Appalachian Trail land, was purchased by the County in 2003 for \$750,000, which included approximately \$253,000 in federal farmland protection funds.

2. The EIS should address connected actions and associated impacts of the line beyond the narrow limits of the identified federal lands. The PATH line is a single project, and the right-of-way through federal lands is needed only because of this larger project. In order to adequately address the environmental impacts and alternatives, the National Park Service (NPS) and its partner agencies need to examine the connected actions of PATH in determining the need, scope and route for this line.

3. The EIS should thoroughly identify and evaluate alternatives to the proposed line, including a no build alternative.

As recently as January 2010, PATH withdrew its application before the Virginia State Corporation Commission for this line because it was not needed. The County understands that PJM Interconnection LLC (PJM), the regional transmission organization for this area, is in the process of conducting additional planning studies and has received comments from the industry that would support alternatives to building the PATH line. Northeast Transmission Development LLC has put forward a proposal within the last two months that would eliminate the need for PATH. Dominion Virginia Power has also presented alternatives for improving the transmission system that may further undermine the need for the PATH line. I have included copies of Northeast Transmission's June 10, 2010, letter to PJM and a June 9, 2010 presentation by Dominion Virginia Power to NM's Transmission Expansion Advisory Committee. These suggestions involve upgrading existing facilities as opposed to creating a new 105' to 200' right-of-way through the affected federal lands and surrounding area. We ask that the NPS and its partner agencies review this and other pertinent information to determine whether a "no build" option is viable or whether more limited system improvements can mitigate the impacts of the proposed line on the federal lands and surrounding areas.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments in developing the scope of the EIS. Please let me know if you have any questions or need any additional information.

Very truly yours, John R. Roberts

Enclosures Cc: Chairman & Members, Board of Supervisors of Loudoun County, Virginia Tim Hemstreet, County Administrator

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Correspondence Type:	Letter				
Correspondence:	National Park Service Attention: PATH EIS Planning Team Denver Service Center-Planning P.O. Box 25287 Denver, CO 80225				

Re: PATH transmission line EIS

Dear PATH EIS Planning Team,

Citizen groups in Loudoun and Frederick County, backed by resolutions of our respective Boards of Supervisors, are united in working to ensure that environmental impact statement

(EIS) on the proposed PATI I transmission line to be prepared by the National Park Service (in cooperation with the Forest Service and Corps of Engineers) analyzes all significant impacts of; and all reasonable alternatives to PATH. This is the scope that NEPA and CEQ's environmental regulations require, and these impacts and alternatives have critical relevance to the energy and environmental policy initiatives and reforms being pursued by President Obama's Administration.

PATH has been proposed from the John Amos Power Plant in West Virginia, to a new substation in Kernstown, Maryland, from which additional lines would go on to serve New Jersey and environs. The NPS, however, has announced that its three EIS scoping meetings, in Virginia to be held on June 20, in Purcellville, will focus only on the impacts of the applicants' public land and water crossings: "The EIS will focus on those areas where the PATH project could cross federal lands. The EIS will not evaluate the entire 276-mile transmission line corridor or alternative means to address the Applicants' stated need for the PATH project. That evaluation and review is the responsibility of other agencies: primarily the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC), the state public service commissions, and the state environmental agencies."

NPS has announced a similarly constrained view of alternatives to analyze. Its notice stated that "The EIS will compare different ways that the proposed project could cross federal lands to determine which alternatives would minimize impacts to the natural, scenic, cultural, recreational, and human resources within and adjacent to the national park system units and the national forest."

1. On its face the NPS's extraordinarily narrow scope for its EIS analysis of PATH's "Purpose and Need" defies law and reason. Contrary to the NPS assertion, the applications for crossing federal land and waters hardly constitute PATH's purpose and need. As EPA observed when commenting on a State Department EIS for a tar sands pipeline from Canada, a narrow construction of "purpose and need" leads to unacceptably narrow analyses of impacts and alternatives. Recognizing that agencies might wish, for their convenience, to make such narrow determinations, Section 1502.13 of CEQ's regulations states that "the statement shall briefly specify the underlying purpose and need to which the agency is responding in proposing the alternatives including the proposed action." The underlying purpose and need is, in fact, PATH's proposal to bring electricity from coal generating plants in the Ohio River Valley to Kempton, Maryland and the New Jersey market. Obviously this proposal requires public land and water crossing permits, but these are consequences of not the underlying purpose, of PATH. Without granting these rights of way the PATH project cannot proceed, and conversely, these rights of way have no value as independent actions because they are essential to, and connected to, the multiple public and private actions required for PATH's purpose and need. See, *Alpine Lakes Protection Soc'y v. U.S. Forest Service*, 838 F.Supp. 478, 482-483 (W.D.Wash. 1993)

That the applicants have so far eluded the requirements of NEPA and the EIS in obtaining the incentive awards granted by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission without any analysis under NEPA is no excuse for the NPS and cooperating agencies' to ignore the "underlying purpose and need" of PATH at this stage in the decision process.

2. This is an appropriate stage for a full-scale NEPA and EIS analysis. When the FERC granted its incentive award to the PATH applicants in 2007 (under the 2005 Energy Policy Act) it conducted no EIS on the 290 mile proposed transmission line. Yet that "major" action awarded to PATH a 14.3% rate of return and the then expected \$1.8 Billion of planning and construction costs to come from rate payers in the 13 state PJM region. This incentive was for PATII's proposed route and scheme that had a defined, narrow corridor and a.11 the practical project specificity required for an EIS. For whatever reasons ' and they may well have been more political than legal -- the federal government let that early opportunity slip by for a comprehensive EIS even though it was clearly a "major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment." To the extent that FERC (and CEO) believed that PATH's impacts were not sufficiently defined to conduct an EIS at that time, such factors hardly exist today. We now have carefully defined routes that leave PATH's air, water, health, land and energy impacts, and the alternatives, as clear as day.

3. No other entity has the capacity, or legal obligation to conduct an analysis of PATH's significant impacts and reasonable alternatives. For the NPS to conclude that the NERC has this responsibility or duty ignores federal responsibilities and, most astoundingly, NERC's obviously limited purpose and capabilities. NERC is not a federal agency. NERC accurately describes itself on its web site as "a self-regulatory, non-government organization which has statutory responsibility to regulate bulk power system users, owners, and operators through the adoption and enforcement of standards for fair, ethical and efficient practices." NERC simply has no responsibilities to evaluate and review PATH's impacts and alternatives, as the NPS states. Nor, of course, do state public service commissions or environmental agencies have these broad responsibilities, or capabilities. Each state institution reviews impacts and alternatives that relate to its jurisdiction. These state entities do not, and practically cannot, analyze multi-state impacts of and alternatives to PATH. We in Virginia have experienced the limited scope of our State Corporation Commission in its recent PATH proceedings.

4. It is the NPS and cooperating agencies' responsibility, under NEPA and CEQ's regulations to analyze all significant impacts of PATH on the human environment. It is beyond dispute that granting the requested rights of way will, inevitably, result in a host of significant impacts on the human environment that courts have often called "cumulative" or "indirect" impacts. But whether cumulative or indirect, the point is that these impacts stand as significant within the meaning of NEPA, and they go well beyond the significant effects of PATH on National Parks, National Forests, or national waterways. PATH will cause a host of significant impacts that citizens from West Virginia, Virginia, and Maryland have highlighted for nearly two years:

-- air pollution from the producing coal plants affecting human health and natural resources -- acid rain throughout the Northeast US resulting from the plume of these pollutants -- global warming from greater output by antiquated, inefficient coal plants -- water pollution from the mountain top and strip mining serving these plants -- erosion and runoff from the cleared transmission rights of way -- water pollution from herbicides used along the transmission line -- health and ecological impacts from aerial spraying of herbicides; -- lost property values to homes and businesses along the transmission line -- reduced property taxes to local governments - Electro Magnetic Field impacts on health from the 765 Kv lines -- economic impacts of the new substation at the Kempton, Md. terminus amidst 1,300 homes -- adverse effects on historic properties, scenic values, vineyards and farmland.

The defined routes that PATH applicants propose make these impacts definable, often quantifiable, and clearly subject to meaningful analysis. The resolutions opposed to PATH that County governments have passed highlight their significance, as do the formal interventions of property owners and others before state regulatory bodies. The data are there to synthesize and present as NEPA and its EIS requirement intended. Nevertheless, many of these impacts do have a direct affect on NPS and NFS lands, even when caused from outside the actual crossing points.

5. The PATH EIS must analyze all reasonable alternatives to PATH to aid decision makers. The EIS section on alternatives "is the heart of the environmental impact statement" as CEQ's regulations (section I 502.14) make clear. Agencies must "rigorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives" and sharply define the issues in order to provide decision makers and the public with a clear basis for choice.

The reasonable alternatives to the PATH proposal that the EIS must also analyze are neither difficult nor speculative to formulate. In an important new development relevant to the EIS, Dominion Virginia Power (DVP) presented a series of reasonable alternatives in its critique of PATH'S proposal presented to the technical committee of PJM this past June. DVP presented the P.IM with four alternatives to PATH's proposal. Each alternative proposed "reactive reinforcements" of existing lines by 2015. Specifically, the DVP alternatives to PATH are:

(1) not building PATH and, with the upgrades by 2015, and rebuilding the Mt Storm,Pruntytown 500kV line by 2017. \$620 million, (2) upgrades and rebuilding by 2015 and allow building PATH by 2017 but stopping at Mt. Storm. \$1.32 billion, (3) alternative 2 but build PATH to Welton Spring, W.Va by 20017. \$1.32 billion, (4) alternative 2 but build all of PATH by 2017. \$2.22

billion.

The first three alternatives to PATH are clearly among the reasonable alternatives appropriate to guide the NPS EIS. Dominion emphasized that its alternatives provided "flexibility for staged multi-year construction" to meet PJM's 15 year planning. Tellingly, its review for alternatives (2) and (3) was limited by "inability to emulate PJM's load deliverability analysis," clearly suggesting that PATH's underlying assumptions remain doubtful.

The PATH EIS should analyze all these Dominion alternatives, among others. It might clearly be appropriate, for example, for alternative (1) to be a logical no action" alternative such as NEPA requires. Other alternatives that should be addressed are locating sources of generation closer to the intend points of consumption, taking advantage of planned solar, off shore and nuclear projects. While longer term, DVP's suggestions would delay stated shortfalls in power, and place such projects within the window of viable alternative approaches.

These reasonable alternatives to the PATH proposal offer the only sure way for the NPS to avoid the impact of its 200 foot towers and right of way clearing that will otherwise significantly degrade national park, forest and waterways.

6). Strong policy as well as legal reasons require that this EIS present analyses of the policy alternatives to PATH. The Department of Energy's 2009 National Electric Transmission Congestion Study concluded that "alternatives other than transmission, such as increased local generation (including distributed generation), energy efficiency, energy storage and demand response may be more economic than transmission expansion in relieving congestion." The NPS' EIS can and should examine these alternatives to PATH. Its proposed narrow approach abrogates the environmental and energy policy of the Obama Administration to reduce green house gas emissions and promote efficient use of renewable energy. This EIS can and should stand as the policy aid that NEPA intended. It can and should be pursued as an appropriate instrument to help the Administration determine several key energy policy questions and to obtain the views on these questions from EPA, the Fish and Wildlife Service, environmental agencies in Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, and all affected local governments and citizens: Among the critical questions this EIS can and should address:

? Will PATH realistically transmit wind and solar power to the east coast? ? Does authorization of the subsidized PATH discourage otherwise competitive renewable energy resources, including development of the east coast off shore wind resources advocated by Secretary of the Interior Salazar and governors of ten eastern states? ? How does PATH's long transmission line affect the expressed concerns of many east coast states about the high economic and environmental costs and adverse impacts of long distance transmission lines from the Ohio Valley and Midwest to the east coast?

Your pursuit of a truncated EIS analysis contradicts the intent of NEPA and the stated purposes of its EIS requirement. What NEPA requires is an EIS offering balanced, objective analysis not biased for or against the construction of PATH. For the reasons cited above, speaking for the undersigned citizens concerned about the impacts of PATH in northern Virginia, the NPS must ensure that its PATH EIS analyzes all significant impacts of the entire PATH project, and its reasonable alternatives. NEPA, federal case law, good government, and the honored service and reputation of the NPS require no less.

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August 11, 2010

Morgan McCosh Elmer, Project Manager NPS Denver Service Center ' Planning 12795 W Alameda Pkwy PO Box 25287 Denver CO 80225

Re:Comments on scope of PATH Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Ms. Elmer:

The above referenced comments will include a brief discussion of the following scoping comments:

1. Need for a robust analysis of the "no build" alternative to constructing PATH
2. PATH is a project initiated by a federal agency, namely the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) under the authority of the 2005 Energy Policy Act. Under the National Environmental Policy Act, an EIS for the entire project is required for any project undertaken by a federal agency.
3. Need for analysis of impacts of the destruction of an estimated 4000 acres of permanent forest in West Virginia alone, permanently depriving the US of vital carbon exchange capacity and the carbon sequestration inherent in forest floor ecosystems
4. Need for EIS to cover regional air pollution impacts of PATH project
5. Need for the EIS to cover water pollution impacts along the entire 276 mile length of PATH
6. Impact of PATH construction on introduction of invasive species into Monongahela National Forest
7. Need for EIS to include impacts on other federal properties, such as Shenandoah National Park and other forest lands in Mid-Atlantic and Northeastern states which would result from increased burning of coal in Ohio River Valley power plants if PATH were built
8. Relocating PATH out of federal lands, as a mitigation technique will increase negative impacts on local communities and land owners. 9. Need for EIS to include comprehensive analysis of issues of environmental justice from both direct and indirect impacts

These comments will also include attachments of prior comments I have filed concerning topics 2, 4 and 7, as well as an economic justice summary provided to NPS by Ali liaverty, my neighbor in Calhoun County. I have also attached posts from my Web log concerning various aspects of the PATH project which are relevant to my comments. My Web log is The Power Line, the View from Calhoun County at www.calhounpowerline.wordpress.com.

1. EIS Must Include Comprehensive Analysis of "No Build" Alternative

PJM Interconnection has now been presented with two alternatives which satisfy all of the regional transmission organization's requirements for avoiding future thermal violations and voltage instability on its system. Neither of these alternatives involves building any segments of the PATH line.

The first alternative was submitted to PJM's Transmission Expansion Advisory Committee (TEAC) in June 2010 by Dominion Virginia Power. That alternative does not involve the construction of any new transmission lines, just the rebuilding of existing 500 kV circuits in

eastern WV and western and central VA.

The second alternative, submitted to PJM's TEAC in May 2010 by Northeast Transmission Development, LLC, a division of LS Power, involves construction of a new 500 kV line in southern Pennsylvania, completely avoiding the Monongahela National Forest, the C&O Canal and Harpers Ferry National Park.

Both of these projects have an additional advantage to rate payers across the PJM region; they are much less expensive.

The Dominion alternative would have no new impact on the Appalachian Trail except temporary construction impacts as the existing transmission line was rebuilt. This is an important consideration, as there is no location for the PATH line which would not cross the Appalachian Trail.

The NEPA requires that a "no action" alternative must be given serious consideration in any EIS process. The flaws in power company arguments for PATH., and the existing less intrusive alternatives, provide a strong basis for such a "no action" alternative in the PATH situation. The Dominion alternative deserves strong endorsement, particularly because it is the only one which will eliminate permanent impacts on the Appalachian Trail

Because there are now strong alternatives to the construction of PATH and the creation of new rights of way across targeted federal lands, the "no build" alternative must be given comprehensive analysis in the PATH EIS process. Even before these two alternatives surfaced, there was no reason to construct the PATH transmission line. I have attached a page from The Power Line which describes some of the specific reasons why PJM Interconnection's case for PATH has been proven wrong by independent experts in testimony before the Virginia State Corporations Commission in 2009.

2. PATH Is a Federal Project Which Requires an EIS for the Entire Project

The 2005 Energy Policy Act (2005 EPA) was enacted by the US Congress and authorized the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to establish National Impact Electrical Transmission Corridors (NIETCs) anywhere in the US where FERC claimed that the national transmission system was experiencing "congestion." This "congestion" has nothing to do with physical congestion of transmission lines. It is a solely economic phenomenon created by de-regulation of electricity markets, and represents no "threat" to the electrical grid.

The 2005 EPA also empowered FERC to establish cost recovery schemes and provide profit incentives to encourage the construction of new transmission lines in the US. In 2006, FERC identified 42 counties in West Virginia as lying within the NIETC that they had established in the Mid-Atlantic states. At that time FERC also directed PJM Interconnection, the regional transmission organization in the region, to take steps to resolve transmission problems that FERC had identified in PJM's operating area.

In 2007, American Electric Power (AEP) and Allegheny Energy (AYE) developed a joint project which later became known as the PATTI. FERC awarded this joint venture special cost recovery and a profit incentive of 14.3%, without which AEP and AYE could not obtain private financing for their project. This federally enforced "incentive" scheme was specifically designed to attract investment to projects that would not otherwise be built.

The 2005 EPA also granted to FERC special powers, referred to as "backstop authority," to abrogate state regulatory authority if state regulators failed to grant certificates of public necessity and convenience to federally mandated transmission projects such as PATH. In all three PATH cases before regulators in Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, this "backstop authority" has intruded on the fair and objective consideration of the PATH project by state public utility commissions, and is a constant presence in their deliberations.

Because the federal government authorized, mandated and created a subsidy scheme for the PATH project, the PATH is itself a federal project executed by a private joint venture. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires that all federal agencies undertaking projects, including projects like PATH, must produce an EIS for the entire project. NEPA therefore requires that FERC and all other federal agencies impacted by PATH must produce an EIS for the PATH project.

FERC needs to be actively involved in the PATH EIS process as a cooperating agency. The trigger for the PATH EIS process is not simply that permits are required for rights of way across a few federally managed lands. The EIS trigger in the PATH case is the initiation of the entire project by the US Congress and the incentives it authorized FERC to provide to AEP and Allegheny Energy for the PATH project.

3. Destruction of approximately 4000 acres of forest land will have a dramatic impact on the carbon sequestering capacity of a massive swath of forest ecosystem.

Over the entire length of the 276 mile PATH line, almost 7000 acres will be impacted. Assuming that 60% of this land is forested land, PATH will affect over 4000 acres of forest ecosystem. AEP and AYE will claim that not all of this forest land will be cleared, and that some manner of vegetation will be left where conductors are certain heights above the ground. The experience with AYE's TrAIL line demonstrates clearly that these assurances are false. For almost the entire length of the TrALL line, AYE's contractors, Kenny Construction and Supreme Industries, removed all vegetation on the right of way, along with large amounts of topsoil and decomposing organic matter.

Along the full length of the PATH line, trees will be prevented from reaching full height if they are allowed to re-grow at all. While power company propaganda points to the potential for the edge environments of the rights of way to produce large amounts of wildlife, the fact remains that 200' to 300' swaths through mature forest are a serious disruption of native mature forest ecosystems. Large and small wildlife habitat is artificially fragmented. Water cycles and flow are disrupted. Forest floor biota and insect communities cannot be established. The long cycle carbon processes found only in mature forest ecosystems will be broken.

Once again, these impacts on forest ecosystems along the entire PATH line cannot be isolated from the direct impacts on NPS or USFS properties. The global climate crisis has proceeded to a point where every acre of carbon sequestering ecosystem is now crucial to arresting our current transition from reversible to non-reversible atmospheric carbon dynamics. The 350 parts per million safety threshold for atmospheric greenhouse gases is now receding in our rearview mirror as we pass 390 parts per million.

From Galveston Bay to coastal Maine, NPS properties will feel the impacts of global climate change. NPS will either act to preserve those properties by acting to maximize carbon sequestration, or they will speed up the damage to our national resources by allowing the destruction of 4000 acres of one of the most efficient carbon sink systems in the world.

4. Regional Air Pollution Impacts In the fall of 2009, Christopher James, a Senior Associate at Synapse Energy Economics, submitted expert testimony to the Virginia State Corporations Commission before AEP/AYE withdrew their Virginia application for PATH. The following are quotes from Mr. James' testimony which is available in its entirety at <http://ceds.org/PATHWV/VASCC/james-testimony.pdf> "In eastern PJM, many natural gas-fired power plants have been constructed in recent years. While these power plants emit less air pollution and greenhouse gases, these plants at times have higher operating costs. This means that at times, these natural gas-fired power plants are the marginal unit, or last unit, that are dispatched to operate for any given hour. The electricity price differentials between eastern and western PJM mean that, if the ability to transfer more MW [of electricity] from western PJM to eastern KM occurs, such as through the construction of the PATH transmission line, the natural gas-fired power plants in eastern PJM will be among the first power plants to be displaced, i.e. to have their generating output curtailed and reduced." (James p. 14-15)

"Increased generation in western PJM due to the PATH transmission line will impact Virginia and other eastern states due to transported air pollution." (James p. 7)

"The pollution will result from increasing power generation from the dirtier coal-fired plants in Western PJM and decreasing production from the cleaner gas-fired plants which account for half the generation in Eastern PJM." (James p. 10)

"Construction and completion of the PATH transmission line will increase emissions of sulfur oxides (SO₂), oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), fine particulate (PM_{2.5}), mercury and carbon dioxide (CO₂)." (James p. 8)

"In total, I [James] found that, if the [PATH] line carries 2000 MW per hour on every hour from west to east, CO₂ emissions will increase (net) by 3.75 to 7.79 million tons per year, SO₂ emissions will increase by 67,000 to 88,000 short tons per year, and NO_x emissions will rise by 12,000 to 20,000 short tons per year. These increased emissions result from simply moving generation from the east to the west, with no net gain in power output." (James p. 9)

"Put another way, PATH will increase "CO₂ emissions by over 2.5%, SO₂ by nearly 5.5%, and NO_x by over 4.5% from the PJM region." (James p. 14)

Mr. James clearly demonstrates that the construction of PATH will cause an increase in atmospheric mercury, particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides and carbon compounds known to cause global climate change. All of these compounds will affect air quality downwind of the AEP and AYE coal-fired power plants feeding power into PATH. Mr. James also demonstrates that according to the pricing/dispatch mechanisms of PJM Interconnection, this trend will increase over time as coal-fired power displaces newer, more expensive, less polluting power generation in eastern PJM, particularly natural gas. The construction of PATH would also represent a barrier to investment in new offshore wind power projects, by flooding eastern PJM with low cost coal-fired power and depressing prices in eastern load zones.

The following is taken directly from the Shenandoah National Park Web site at: http://www.nps.gov/shen/naturescience/acid_deposition.htm "Acid deposition is a particular concern at Shenandoah National Park for several reasons. First, acid deposition levels occurring within the park are amongst the highest when compared to other parks that collect deposition information. Second, roughly 60% of the watersheds within the park include bedrock types that have a low acid buffering capacity. This allows chemical interactions between soil, bedrock, and surface waters with acid depositions to proceed without neutralization or buffering. Third, streams within the park provide important habitat to fish and other aquatic organisms that are particularly sensitive to the acidic condition of the water in which they live. Fourth, forested areas within the park are subjected to various forms of stress including drought, disease, and insect damage. In some cases, the diseases and insects are not native to the park. Acid deposition builds on these conditions causing direct and indirect damage to forest vegetation."

Increased air pollution as a result of the construction of PATH would impact all federal lands to the east and north of the Ohio River Valley, where most of the AEP and AYE coal-fired plants are located.

The segment of the PATH line west of the Welton Spring Substation is vital to connecting PATH to these coal-fired plants. These regional air pollution impacts alone are sufficient reason to include the entire PATH project in the scope of the current EIS process.

5. Water Pollution Impacts

Tucker County citizen and water quality expert John Coleman has estimated that the 276-mile long PATH line would cross as many as 400 rivers, streams and water courses that will require federal permits, primarily from the US Army Corps of Engineers. The sheer number of these permits dwarfs the permit requirements for crossing NPS and USFS land. The potential for water pollution from construction sediment runoff, herbicide contamination and extended pollution from mercury produced by additional air pollution all indicate that water pollution

impacts would be extensive and long lived.

In a formal complaint filed with the WV Public Service Commission in early 2010, Mr. Coleman documented extensive violations of water quality permits by AYE construction contractors on the TrAIL transmission line project. Mr. Coleman's photographs showed that Kenny Construction, the principal TrAIL contractor, failed to erect sediment barriers, diversion ditches, or protective stream culverts in riparian environments. Kenny equipment regularly ran through streams that directly fed the headwaters of the Potomac River.

Protecting only federal lands that the PATH line crosses will have minimal impacts on the overall direct water pollution impacts on all the federally protected waterways under federal regulation. The TrAIL experience has given us a unique opportunity to see how poorly AEP/AYE's contractors will manage water pollution and stream damage on the PATH line. NPS should take advantage of this opportunity to impose strict controls covering the entire 276-mile PATH line.

6. Invasive Species Impacts The West Virginia Department of Natural Resources classifies Japanese stiltgrass and garlic mustard among its "dirty dozen" of exotic invasive species in West Virginia. Both plants have seeding and growth habits that allow them to spread rapidly when even small patches are established in an area. Their ability to grow in a variety of conditions, including low light conditions of the mature forest floor, makes them a clear threat to forest floor ecosystems. Many private land owners in West Virginia are involved in forest floor agriculture, growing ginseng, black cohosh and other commercial crops. The chemicals produced by the roots of both stiltgrass and garlic mustard, which poison or suppress competing species, are a direct threat to the livelihood of West Virginia forest farmers. Spread of invasive species can be limited and arrested by regular and thorough cleaning of construction equipment before it arrives at a job site, and before it leaves a site. Washing must be done consistently and with sufficient pressure to drive out seeds and plant materials from equipment crevices, tracks and tires. Washing must be done only in specified locations and drainage must be constructed so that waste water is drawn away from equipment but remains confined on site.

These best practices are not commonly applied on West Virginia timber operations or construction projects. Unless stringent regulation and enforcement are included in an EIS for the entire PATH line, the PATH construction project would spread Japanese stiltgrass and garlic mustard throughout some of the most productive mixed hardwood forests in the United States. Confining studies of the impacts of invasive species, particularly Japanese stiltgrass and garlic mustard, to isolated areas where PATH would cross a few federally owned properties will have little or no impact on limiting the spread of invasive species in the Monongahela National Forest as a whole.

A comprehensive EIS for the entire PATH construction project would allow the NPS and USFS to create a model management plan for the prevention of the spread of invasive species in forest land. This model would set a clear, practical example for local timber companies and other construction projects throughout the region. Past practice has shown that leadership in these best practices is sorely lacking in West Virginia.

NPS and USFS should hold scoping meetings along the entire PATH line to solicit input from private forest land owners about their own experiences with invasive species and to gauge the regional impacts that these species have had on West Virginia's forest ecology.

7. Impacts on Federal Lands North and East of West Virginia, Maryland and Virginia

Both the air pollution impacts and the water pollution impacts, noted in items 1 and 2 above, will affect air and water quality on federal land far beyond the immediate PATH region, as the prevailing westerly winds and east-flowing water courses move air and water borne pollution in a northern and easterly direction. More than half of the PATH region watersheds flow into the Ohio River, but eastern water borne pollution will be carried into the Chesapeake Bay ecosystem which has been devastated by pollution from West Virginia, Maryland and Virginia. Any additional pollution load from the west will contribute directly to the current collapse of blue

crab and oyster fisheries in the Chesapeake Bay. In light of President Obama's 2009 executive order and EPA's 2010 strategy to restore fisheries in the Bay, PATH's impacts on the Chesapeake watershed should be given the highest priority in the new EIS.

National parks such as Shenandoah National Park, as well as national parks in Pennsylvania, Vermont, New York and Massachusetts, have also been devastated by airborne sulfur and nitrogen compounds from coal-fired AEP and Allegheny Energy power plants in Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. Acid rain stress has dramatically impaired forest land in these park lands. As shown in item 4, these indirect impacts will dramatically increase if the PATH line were to be built.

8. Relocation of PATH onto Private Land Is Not a Reasonable or Just Alternative

In its initial information on the PATH EIS process, the NPS has stated that it will consider the relocation of the PATH line away from federal lands and scenic areas as a viable alternative to constructing PATH in its current location. Both in terms of public policy and economic justice, the NPS and USFS should not be in the business of placing additional burdens on private land owners, local communities and county government, particularly in the low income areas of West Virginia crossed by the proposed PATH project.

West Virginia has a long and proud tradition of land and home ownership. The state has the highest rate of home ownership in the US, while the corresponding value of those homes is among the lowest in the country. West Virginia's topography is such that flat land suitable for agriculture, commercial activity and homes is at a premium. Restrictions on land use imposed by the PATH line would already impose significant costs on rural land owners and communities. Moving even more of the line from federal land to private land would only increase the damage.

Long term declines in real estate values along the PATH line would also reduce funding for county government and boards of education. While counties would benefit initially from tax revenue on the power line equipment, these revenues would decline over time, as power company property was depreciated. Citizens of Tucker County, WV live in a county where disproportionately large tracts of federal land already reduce county tax revenues. Moving PATH onto more private land in Tucker County would only increase this burden on Tucker County tax payers.

9. Environmental Justice Impacts

The EIS process must include an analysis of PATH's impacts on environmental justice in the power line's region. Direct impacts on land owners and local communities were shown in item 7 above.

The fact that West Virginia, already suffering the brunt of the coal industry's devastation in the southern coalfields, must now bear almost all of the burden of land seizures for new federal power line projects is itself a massive environmental injustice. I have attached a discussion of this issue by my neighbor Alison Haverty, because it shows clearly how PATH's coal by wire project adds new environmental burdens to West Virginia to serve the power needs of much more affluent communities which could easily meet their own power needs from local generation.

A recent study of the impacts of particulate matter from West Virginia's coal-fired power plants indicated that 300 West Virginians die every year from lung disease directly attributable to this form of air pollution. The Christopher James testimony described in item 1 indicates that this entirely manmade and avoidable public health crisis will only be made worse if PATH were built. More West Virginians in the western and central parts of the state will die if PATH is built. There is no clearer injustice than that.

Power company claims that PATH is not designed to benefit only East Coast power consumers is disingenuous at best. Beginning in 2005, officials at PJM, Allegheny Energy and AEP promoted a project called Project Mountaineer, whose loudly proclaimed purpose was to move cheap coal-fired power from west to east within PJM's region. As time went on, and the power companies needed to appeal to a broader public audience, as well as state regulators, the story

shifted to vague claims about "reliability" and "congestion." The underlying history belies these more recent claims. I have attached a post from my Web blog which further documents PATH's relationship to power company plans to use PATH to sell power to East Coast consumers.

Please review these comments and include them in your planning for the scope of the PATH EIS. If you have any questions, or would like further documentation, don't hesitate to contact me.

Very truly yours, Bill Howley

cc: Shawn M. Garvin, Regional Administrator, US EPA Region 3 William Seib, Chief, Regulatory Branch, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore Marcia Haberman, Chief, Southern Section Regulatory Branch, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh Clyde N. Thompson, Monongahela National Forest, Supervisor

Correspondence ID: 1070 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kaplan, Doug
Address: 3409 A Urbana Pike Frederick, MD 21704
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sugarloaf Conservancy Conservation/Preservation
Received: Aug,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: Date: August 9, 2010

To: Morgan Elmer, Project Manager, Denver Service Center, Planning, P.O. Box 25287, Denver, CO 80225

From: Sugarloaf Conservancy, 3409 A Urbana Pike, Frederick, MD 21704

Regarding: Federal Register Notice/Vol. 75 No. 116 dated Thursday June 17, 2010: Department of the Interior, National Park Service and Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service. Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH) Environmental Impact Statement, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Appalachian National Scenic Trail, Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park, and Monongahela National Forest, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Enclosed please find the written comments from the Sugarloaf Conservancy on the above Federal Register notice. If you have any questions, please contact Doug Kaplan, President, at (301) 874-0584 or at doug.kaplan@sugarloafconservancy.org.

August 2, 2010

National Park Service Attention: PATH EIS Planning Team Denver Service Center-Planning Morgan McCosh Elmer, Project Manager P.O. Box 25287 Denver, CO 80225

Subject: Public Scoping Meetings

Dear Ms. Elmer:

We first want to thank you for your hospitality and willingness to listen to the citizens for Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia at your Public Scoping Meetings held July 19-22. As promised, enclosed is a notebook consisting of the information promised. This includes the documents supporting the information we gave you on need, alternative proposals from other electric companies, the governor's interest in wind power, HVDC technology underground and

several other issues:

We do want to stress two points: 1. It is important for you to look at the project as a whole. Pollutants from the John Amos Plant (section 7) and acid rain will not stay in the right-of-ways Allegheny plans. They will have far reaching effects in our area. 2. We have not gone into detail on the environmental hazards including the further fragmentation of the forests, the run-off into the Chesapeake Bay, the effects on animal habitat, viewshed issues, or EMF danger, although they are described briefly in our brochure (section 2), or that of placing a huge substation in the center of 1300 homes, on top of an aquifer, as Allegheny plans. We are aware that others are giving you information on these important issues, so we focused on issues we had mentioned at the meetings and were asked to send additional support data on.

Please understand that we gave you the source material for much of our comments to save you from searching. Not all of every item is critical. Of note, as I described when we spoke, is the HVDC notebook we gave to Allegheny in November 2008. We had only been researching the topic since August of that year and were not in a position to judge the merits of each item in the binder. We included everything we had found expecting that date specific information. Instead their attorneys sent us a ridiculous reply, taking sentences out of context and not fairly addressing the issue. In our rebuttal, we demonstrated how they had misused our information. It was only after our county commissioners and state senator kept requesting a study on HVDC (at our instigation) that PJM finally commissioned the study that is included in this binder. It showed that the most it would cost to do HVDC with some above and the rest underground would be double, not the 10 to 20 times Allegheny continued to tout even after the study. The study notes that they did not take into account the cost of land acquisition. In addition you will note there is a discrepancy in the amount of power specified in the Statement of Work given to Black & Veatch for the study and the amount of power in Allegheny's Application for a CPCN. Black & Veatch were asked to study HVDC for a higher amount of power than was actually required. When you take into account these financial issues, in addition to the protection from EMF and the fact that they can use existing right-of-ways, HVDC underground is a bargain! The equipment necessary is the size used to bury fiber optic cable and has a small footprint. Although Allegheny has switched to saying the environmental impact would be worse with the underground, there is no support for that position. The trenching is narrow and would be done for the most part in already destroyed right-of-ways.

Please let us know if you require any other information. We would be happy to meet with you to discuss these issues, as many times it is easier than to do everything in writing.

Many thanks for your consideration,

Douglas Kaplan President Sugarloaf Conservancy Doug.Kaplan@SugarloafConservancy.org
(301) 874-0584

Correspondence ID:	1071	Project: 28827	Document: 34684
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Received:	Aug,11,2010 00:00:00		
Correspondence Type:	Letter		
Correspondence:	August 10, 2010		

National Park Service Denver Service Center ? Planning P.O. Box 25287 Denver, CO 80225

Re: Scoping request for the preparation of the Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH) Environmental Impact Statement, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Appalachian National Scenic Trail, Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal

Historical Park, and Monongahela National Forest, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Dear Sir or Madam:

This is in response to the June 17, 2010, Federal Register notice (Vol. 75, No. 116, page 34477) announcing the notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) for construction and right-of-way permits. The DEQ Waste Division staff has reviewed the notice and has the following comments concerning the waste issues associated with this project:

When the environmental impact report is written or compiled, it should include an environmental investigation on and near the property to identify any solid or hazardous waste sites or issues. This should include a search of waste-related databases.

The report author should analyze the data in the web-based Waste Division databases to determine if the project would affect or be affected by any sites identified in the databases. These are the Solid Waste Database, CERCLA Facilities, Voluntary Remediation Program, and Hazardous Waste Facilities databases.

The Solid Waste Database A list of active solid waste facilities in Virginia.

CERCLA Facilities Database A list of active and archived CERCLA (EPA Superfund Program) sites.

Hazardous Waste Facilities Database A list of hazardous waste generators, hazardous waste transporters, and hazardous waste storage and disposal facilities. Data for the CERCLA Facilities and Hazardous Waste Facilities databases are periodically downloaded by the Waste Division from U.S. EPA's website. Accessing the DEQ Databases: The report author should access this information on the DEQ website at <http://www.deq.state.va.us/waste/waste.html>. Scroll down to the databases which are listed under Real Estate Search Information heading.

The solid waste information can be accessed by clicking on the Solid Waste Database tab and opening the file. Type the county or city name and the word County or City, and click the Preview tab. All active solid waste facilities in that locality will be listed. The Superfund information will be listed by clicking on the Search EPA's CERCLIS database tab and opening the file. Click on the locality box, click on sort, then click on Datasheet View. Scroll to the locality of interest. The hazardous waste information can be accessed by clicking on the Hazardous Waste Facility tab. Go to the Geography Search section and fill in the name of the city or county and VA in the state block, and hit enter. The hazardous waste facilities in the locality will be listed.

The Voluntary Remediation Program GPS database can be accessed by clicking on "Voluntary Remediation," then "What's in my backyard" in the center shaded area, and then under "Mapping Applications," click on "What's in my backyard" again.

This database search will include most waste-related site information for each locality. In many cases, especially when the project is located in an urban area, the database output for that locality will be extensive.

Any soil that is suspected of contamination or wastes that are generated must be tested and disposed of in accordance with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations. Some of the applicable state laws and regulations are: Virginia Waste Management Act, Code of Virginia Section 10.1-1400 et seq.; Virginia Hazardous Waste management Regulations (VHWMR) (9VAC 20-60); Virginia Solid Waste Management Regulations (VSWMR) (9VAC 20-80); and Virginia Regulations for the Transportation of Hazardous Materials (9VAC 20-110). Some of the applicable Federal laws and regulations are: the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), 42 U.S.C. Section 6901 et seq., the applicable regulations contained in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations; and the U.S. Department of Transportation Rules for Transportation of Hazardous materials, 49 CFR Parts 107. Also, if an older structure will be

demolished as part of this project, the structure should be checked for asbestos-containing materials (ACM) and lead-based paint (LBP). If they are found, in addition to the federal waste-related regulations mentioned above, State regulations 9VAC 20-80-640 for ACM and 9VAC 20-60-261 for LBP must be followed.

Finally, DEQ encourages all construction projects and facilities to implement pollution prevention principles, including the reduction, reuse, and recycling of all solid wastes generated. All hazardous wastes should be minimized. If you have any questions or need further information, please contact Paul Kohler at (804) 698-4208. Sincerely, Paul W. Kohler
Environmental Specialist II

Correspondence ID: 1072 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gregg, William
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USA
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Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: Comments of Dr. William Gregg, Ecologist (US Geological Survey. retired), 314 Elk Run Estates Drive, Harpers Ferry WV25425 . 304-535-2351. wpgregg@frontiernet.net

19 July 2010

I would to focus briefly on two areas of ecological concern relating to the implementation of PATH: landscape fragmentation and invasive species ..

Issue: Landscape Fragmentation

PATH's impacts on natural ecological processes at the landscape level should be considered. These processes facilitate the movement of nutrients, energy, plants, animals, and other organisms through the landscape. They sustain the complex interactions upon which depend the survival of healthy natural ecosystems able to adapt to environmental change (e.g., in climate) and to provide products, amenities and services to our growing human populations. By clearing and maintaining wide swaths of disturbance across large landscapes, PATH will inevitably contribute to fragmenting the landscape. By increasing landscape fragmentation, PATH will foreclose opportunities to protect, restore, and sustain large corridors of natural habitats in which natural ecological processes can operate to sustain our region's rich variety of habitats and native species.

Issue: Spread of Invasive Species

The disturbance associated with the construction and management of tile right or way will provide pathways for the introduction and spread of a rapidly growing number of non-native invasive plants, insects, and other organisms affecting the PATH's affected landscape. Such species may be spread hitchhikers on construction equipment. through land management practices on the right of way, and through gradual expansion from infested areas newly connected by the right of way.

The ecological consequences of the above landscape changes should be assessed, along with the immediate and long term impacts on of these changes on the region's economy, aesthetics, and the quality of life of its people. To my knowledge, appropriate analyses to facilitate consideration of these impacts, and provide assurance that such impacts will be mitigated to the greatest extent possible, have not been conducted.

Correspondence 1073 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

ID:
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Outside Organization: C&O Canal Historical Park Federal Advisory Commission Non-Governmental
Received: Aug,16,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: DONNA F. PRINTZ 884 Lost Road Martinsburg, West Virginia 25403 304.671.4583

August 16, 2010

Ms. Morgan Elmer, Project Manager National Park Service Denver Service Center - Planning
12795 W Alameda Pkwy. P.O. Box 25287 Denver, Colorado 80225

Dear Ms, Elmer:

I have attached several documents to be included for seoping topics for the PATH EIS.

The topics include Air Quality/Climate Change and PATH and Community Impacts and PATH. I feel both of these topics are important to include in an EIS for the PATH project.

I would like to thank you for your professionalism in conducting the recent Public Seoping meetings in West Virginia, Maryland, and Virginia. I am sure the residents of these areas impacted by the proposed PATH project appreciated the opportunity to voice their concerns and to have input in the upcoming EIS process.

It was a pleasure meeting you at the Tucker County meeting, and I appreciated Bill Spinrad, from the C&O Canal National Historical Park, taking time to meet with me the following morning to observe the ROW clearing for TrAIL (PATH's sister line) in our community.

Following the NEPA process, I hope that in examining the multiple environmental impacts of the PATH line, the EIS will be conducted on the entire 275 mile length of PATH and not just on the federal lands that are affected.

I look forward to speaking with you in the future.

Sincerely, Donna Printz WV Representative for the C&O Canal Historical Park Federal Advisory Commission

Correspondence ID: 1074 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Received: Aug,07,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: August 7, 2010

Mrs. Morgan Elmer National Park Service Denver Service Center-Planning P.O. Box 25287
Denver. CO 80255

Dear Mrs. Elmer:

I am submitting my comments in regards to the proposed PATH project that would run across the state of West Virginia. I believe this project is truly one "connected action" and therefore requires the NPS to review the entire length of the line in determining environmental impacts.

I also am concerned that "cumulative impacts" which result from incremental impact of this project added to past, present and reasonable foreseeable future, will be a critical determining factor in the decision making process. I am certain you are aware of the problems being presented with the "Trail" transmission line now under construction. Should the PATH project be implemented, the end result will be disastrous to the citizens of the state.

There are numerous environmental impacts that need addressed but I have chosen to limit my comments to only a small number. Since this project is intended to supply electric power generated by coal, I feel that this may well be the number one impact. Coal alone is supporting the PJM base load demand, according to the West Virginia Division of Energy. Attempts to increase the use of coal will be very determinable to the health and well being of the citizens of the state. I don't need to go into the effects of mountaintop mining. I am sure you are well aware of the problems associated with this type of mining. The threat of increased mountaintop mining has landed the Gauley River in the number three spot in America's Most Endangered Rivers, 2010 edition, produced by American Rivers.

In addition a recent survey conducted by Abt Associates found that U.S Power plant pollution causes more than 38,000 heart attacks and 554,000 asthma attacks per year. Unfortunately West Virginia ranks very low on the scale of healthy places to live. Mostly coal related diseases. The John Amos power plant, the major supplier for the PATH project, is one of the worst offenders in the United States.

A Quick look at the West Virginia fishing regulations summary for 2010 has devoted 3 pages to statewide consumption advisories. The contaminants are mercury and PCB's. (attachment 1) Amazing, we have already been told, don't eat the fish, why would anyone even consider a project that would only make this situation worse. Can you imagine an advertisement for tourism in West Virginia, come to Wild West Virginia to fish but don't eat any you catch. Increased use of coal will only make matters worse.

We must also consider the number of streams that will be crossed by this project or affected by runoff and the effects of vegetation management. (attachment 2). This map shows an overview of the streams across the entire proposed project length. A recent estimate indicates that there will be approx. 325 stream crossings by the lines and an additional 400 stream crossing for access roads.

Yet another consideration is the number of watersheds that the proposed lines would cross. Approximately 12 watersheds could be affected. Drinking water, already a major concern could be adversely affected. (attachment 3).

Unlike Midwestern states the elevation changes over the length of the proposed lines are dramatic. The problems associated with runoff will be overwhelming. By this time I am certain you have seen pictures of the Trail line already in progress. Hill sides lined with plastic silt fences dot the landscape. Our beautiful mountain sides and valley floors are barren with no vegetation remaining.

The impacts to the visual Quality will be staggering. Look out one side of the car as you travel through the state and see the mountaintop removal in progress, look out the other side and view the transmission towers and lines. And the list goes on and on. You have seen and heard much of this before.

In closing, I only ask that you do not segment your examination of the project. The cumulative

impacts are so overpowering that they demand consideration.

Last but not least, the President and his staff have made the use of renewable energy one of their main objectives. "Coal by wire", otherwise known as the PATI-I project, certainly would not support that objective.

Thanks for your attention to this matter. If I can be of any assistance please feel free to contact me at any time. Hopefully in the near future you will return to our state for additional public hearings or perhaps a group of representatives will meet with you and your staff in Denver to discuss this subject in more detail.

Sincerely yours, David W. Cassell

Correspondence ID: 1075 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Received: Jul,28,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: Morgan McCosh Elmer, Project Manager NPS Denver Service Center - Planning 12795 W Alameda Pkwy PO Box 25287 Denver, CO 80225

Dear Mr. Elmer,

Federal Law Requires a Full EIS for PATH

The Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH) will run for over 270 miles from the John E. Amos coal-fired power plant in West Virginia to a massive new transformer substation in Mt. Airy, Maryland. The path of PATH cuts across National Forest and National Park property. The National Park Service (NPS) is the lead federal agency charged with conducting an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

NPS is currently considering the "scope" of the EIS. The coal and power corporations pushing the transmission line would prefer a very narrow scope addressing only the impact of constructing the line within the federal property boundaries (a few miles at most.)

Opponents of PATH have pointed out that the transmission line will have extensive environmental impacts the largest of which are caused by the increased burning of toxic coal that will result if the line is put into operation. We arrive at the question: Does the NEPA permit an agency to define EIS scope narrowly or must it consider all of the environmental impacts of the proposed project?

This is not the first time this question has been raised. Ever since its passage in 1970 (in the wake of the Santa Barbara oil spill), both agency bureaucrats and corporate developers have sought to grease the wheels of their pet projects by narrowing the scope of the EIS. Time and again, the federal courts have corrected them.

A recent example is the judge's decision filed March 15, 2010, in *Montana v. Salazar* challenging the NEPA process for a major water project in North Dakota. The following are quotes directly from the judge's order which cite the long string of federal court cases on this topic.

On the question whether the lead agency can pick and choose which environmental

consequences it wants to consider and which it can exclude:

"NEPA has twin aims." *Balt. Gas & Elec. Co. v. Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 462 U.S. 87, 97(1983). "First, 'it places upon an agency the obligation to consider significant aspect of the environmental impact of a proposed action.'" *Id.* (quoting *Vt. Yankee Nuclear Power Corp. v. Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 435 U.S. 519, 553 (1978)). "Second, it ensures that the agency will inform the public this it has indeed considered environmental concerns in its decisionmaking process." *Id.* These goals are "realized through a set of 'action-forcing' procedures that require that agencies 'take a 'hard look' at environmental consequences,' and that provide for broad dissemination of relevant environmental information." *Robertson v. Methow Valley Citizens Council*, 490 U.S. 332, 350(1989) (quoting *Kleppe v. Sierra Club*, 427 U.S. 390, 410 m.21 (1976)). "Other statutes may impose substantive environmental obligations on federal agencies, but NEPA merely prohibits uninformed - rather than unwise- agency action." *Id.* at 351. [See page 10-11.]

Can the lead agency simply go through the motions of conducting an EIS or do they have to do a serious job?

"An agency's primary duty under the NEPA is to 'take a 'hard look' at environmental consequences.'" *Pub. Utils. Comm'n v. FERC*, 900 F.2d 269, 282 (D.C. Cir. 1990) (quoting *Kleppe*, 427 U.S. at 410 n.21). "Since NEPA requires the agency to 'take a 'hard look' at environmental consequences before taking a major action,' the judiciary must see that this legal duty is fulfilled." *6 Found. on Econ. Trends v. Heckler*, 756 F.2d 143, 151 (D.C. Cir. 1985) (quoting *Balt. Gas & Elec.*, 462 U.S. at 97-98); see also *Sierra Club v. Peterson*, 717 F.2d 1409, 1413 (D.C. Cir. 1983) ("the court must insure that the agency took a 'hard look' at the environmental consequences of its decision"). "Although the contours of the 'hard look' doctrine may be imprecise," a court must at a minimum "" ensure that the agency has adequately considered and disclosed the environmental impact of its actions and that its decision is not arbitrary and capricious.'" *Nevada v. Dep't of Energy*, 457 F.3d 78, 93 (D.C. Cir. 2006) (quoting *Balt. Gas & Elec.*, 462 U.S. at 97-98). [See page 11.]

What about the problem of cumulative impacts? Judge Collyer quotes from the federal regulations:

"Cumulative impact is the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions." 40 C.F.R. 1508.7. "Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time." *Id.* [See page 15.]

This certainly does not amount to an exhaustive analysis of the legal issues confronting the NPS as it considers the scope of the EIS. However, those who argue that NPS must take a "hard look" at all of the environmental impacts of the project and their cumulative effect would seem to be standing on solid legal ground.

Judge Collyer's decision was cited by Congressman Henry Waxman in his recent letter to Secretary of State Hillary Clinton regarding her agency's draft EIS in the case of the Keystone XL pipeline project that will bring heavy crude oil from the tar sands of Alberta to Texas refineries. (EPA has also weighed in.) Clinton's draft EIS excluded consideration of greenhouse gas emissions from the production of oil from tar sands. Waxman opined:

As a matter of good government, it makes little sense to prepare an EIS, which has the sole purpose of ensuring that the government understands the environmental impacts of a proposed action, that excludes consideration of the primary environmental impact.

This same could be said of the NPS EIS for the PATH project.

Thank You,

Michael E. Johnson 190 Hannah Ct. Winchester, VA 22603

Correspondence ID: 1076 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Davis, Carolyn N
Address: High Withers Farm
11777 Folly Lane Lovettsville, VA 20180
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,24,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: National Park Service ATTN: PATH EIS Planning Team Denver Service Center-Planning P,O,
Box 25287 Denver, CO 80225

24 July 2010

To Whom It May Concern;

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments for your Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) assessing the environmental and social impacts under the National Environmental Policy Act on the Right-of-Way (ROW) application that Allegheny Energy and American Electric Power (AEP) submitted to the National Park Service (NPS), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE) for the Potomac Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH). The PATH may cross my land as well as land belonging to the NPS and USFS: specifically the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park (HFNHP), Appalachian National Scenic Trail (ANST), Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park (C&ONHP), Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail (PHNS), and the Monongahela National Forest (MNF). I have not visited the MNF, but I have visited, camped in, hiked, or ridden bikes and horses numerous times within the other local parks as well many parks across the U.S. I cherish that they are here for us to appreciate.

I realize that all of you are put in a position where you cannot speak to issues outside of your mandated responsibilities; however, we land owners and citizens affected by this are frustrated because there is no one agency or group who does have purview for the entire project. However as land stewards, our government agencies should not permit our growing nation to destroy its wonderful natural environment and economy by making decisions that are harmful to its inhabitants. The PATH applicants decided to file again in 2010 with Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia and various governmental agencies, each looking at the narrow impact on them instead of the big picture. No one appears to be in charge of the entire 280 mile project. The applicants know this. Since they own the power generation stations and the coal mines, they have no competition. They do not want the U.S. to consider alternative softer, cheaper, or abundant resources. They will receive a guaranteed 14.3% return on their investment, even if they do not transmit any electricity across the lines!

I own a 10-acre farm northeast of Lovettsville in Loudoun County, VA near the Potomac River between the Brunswick and Point of Rocks bridges, which cross the Potomac into Maryland. My land is across the river from the C&ONHP and downstream from the HFNHP, and it faces the ANST, all in your jurisdiction. I am in the Catoctin Mountain District and upstream of Quarter Branch Creek and Catoctin Creek, which flow to the Potomac along the C&ONHP.

My land is similar to our national parks and forests - a place that is beautiful, full of wildlife, and decreases our carbon footprint since over 70% is forested. It has three creeks, two flow into the third, which requires special protection because it joins Quarter Branch Creek, which flows into the Potomac River, and therefore affects the Chesapeake Bay. The PATH plans to cross my woods, pasture and all 3 creeks. It also has pastureland, and about 7 acres of hardwoods. I

have raised horses and cattle on it in addition to it being a habitat for deer, turkey, owls, foxes, and all kinds of birds. Fawns, turkey chicks, and fox pups all play in the yard. It also has a well, septic, house, and two barns.

My property is shown on the PATH-VA transmission project map in Alternative M, a 3-mile work-around because conservation easements for Rivers Edge sub-division on Wenner Road prohibit expanding the existing ROW. A similar deviation for a conservation easement is shown around the Blue Ridge Center for Environmental Stewardship, on Harpers Ferry Road in VA , just east of the ANST and HFNHP. Alt M power lines will carry 765 kV plus 138 kV on H-towers around 200 feet tall and will rejoin the current ROW, which crosses the Potomac to the C&ONHP. By the time the electricity reaches the C&ONHP, the total number of volts in the ROW will equal 1,403 ,000.

My farm is off a very narrow dirt road, which dead ends and leads to two other dirt roads that end at the existing Allegheny Electric/Dominion Electric ROW, about 1/2 mile away. Houses closer to the current ROW will also now have a wider closer ROW with an additional 765kV abutting their homes. From my land, you can see the Appalachian Trail with views of Virginia, Maryland, and West Virginia. Since my retirement in 2008 from the Federal Government, I have spent thousands of hours doing research, attending meetings, hearings, and writing letters to government officials defending my property and this area against PATH. My state and federal tax dollars are also being used by government agencies to analyze and respond to the PATH applicants and citizens.

I read through the 15 inches of documentation submitted to the SCC in May 2009. When I read the description of what must happen to the land, I was not comforted. PATH documentation states that they will clear-cut 200-225 feet, build temporary wooden roads and bridges to gain access to the land and spray herbicides. They also will need to use dynamite because there is a lot of granite, quartz, and shale. My land has several different types of soil on it and is very rocky. This same fate is in store for the NPS and USFS.

In addition to a conservation plan with the USDA Soil and Water Conservation Service. I also registered the land into the New Catocin North Agricultural and Forestal District to conserve and preserve the rural area in which I live. Because of that, the land cannot have more than 1 house on 10 acres, and now Loudoun County zoning also does not permit land in this area to have more than one house per 20 acres. Either way, my property cannot be subdivided. PATH would violate these agreements and kill vegetation that is required to prevent erosion and essentially divide my land into usable and unusable. It would also destroy sensitive eco-systems and habitats. This same fate would affect NPS and USFS land.

In addition to devastation by the PATH to my woods, creeks, and pasture, my house, barns, well, and septic could also be destroyed or uninhabitable, depending on the actual installation of the PATH. I would not be able to sell my land nor purchase anything else. Animals would not be able to graze on it because of high voltage. When you ride a horse near the existing 638 kV lines, it spooks and tries to dump you because of the sizzling noise, which they hear hundreds of feet away. The hair on your arm stands straight up. The PATH proposal would bring 765 kV plus 138 kV into my pasture and woods within 200 feet of my house. I tell you all of this because if Alt M of the PATH becomes a reality, my land will be greatly devalued, not usable for farming or animals and consequently not eligible for land use, therefore I will have to pay 5 years of back taxes for the land which will be essentially destroyed and useless, and my home uninhabitable. Everyone along the PATH will meet a similar fate.

The July 15, 2009 letter to property owners states that "PATH-VA has requested the SCC allow for the possible relocation of the right-of-way within a corridor consisting of 600 feet on each side of the proposed centerline of PATH in case it is necessary to accommodate circumstances and concerns that may arise during the proceeding before the SCC and after the issuance of the SCC's order in the proceeding." In other words, the line could move 1200 feet and other property owners could also be affected or the existing ones may find that the transmission line could go through their house instead of their grazing pasture or lovely woods. None of the alternatives is good. Property owners were told that if the line were moved across other property

not originally affected, they had no recourse. Will the NPS and USFS face a similar fate?

Much of the private and public land is forested. I don't know exactly how much of it is along the 280 miles, but according to the PATH documentation, 43% of the 3 miles of Alt M is forested, requiring 111 acres of woodland to be clear cut and sprayed with herbicides in 200-225' swaths. Much of that land has slopes greater than 20%. My and my neighbors' properties fall into both of those categories, plus we all have the same major creek running through it. I'm sure that most of the NPS and USFS land has forests, slopes, and bodies of water.

According to the PATH documentation, on an annual basis, herbicides will be sprayed along the ROW from helicopters. Even though they are not allowed to spray within 50' of houses and barns, 25' near bodies of water, 100' of crops, pastures, etc., with the famous Loudoun winds, how can they not spray them? What happens if a domestic or wild animal or human is in their path? Will we receive notices of these events, so we can lock up our animals? Everyone along the entire 280 miles will suffer the same fate; the NPS and USFS land will not be spared either.

The PATH documentation did not address payment for damages and compensation for devaluation or loss of property. There is the threat of eminent domain. In a time when our property values have dropped drastically in recent years, while our taxes did not, we will not be able to recoup our losses. Who would want to buy our land? Land will be worth nothing. Each year property in Loudoun is re-assessed at "fair market value", but in reviewing recent sales of homes and land. I see that most of it sells for \$100,000 less than its assessment, but we pay high taxes based on those assessments. Loudoun County has the highest per capita income and pays some of the highest taxes for highly priced homes and land in the country. If PATH puts towers and lines on my property, I will lose my livelihood and join those whose mortgage is more than their property value, all for another jurisdiction over which the Commonwealth of Virginia has no control. We should change the state's name to CommonPoverty of Virginia. NPS and USFS land will be spOiled and lose its value also.

There is not any proof that the PATH project is necessary, or that it is the proper solution if it were. Last year experts indicated that this region is using less electricity, not more. Eventually, PATH withdrew its application because they could not support the numbers. Now, they are coming back saying they are correct. Dominion Electric has provided other alternatives, including upgrading portions of the existing ROW to not installing PATH. Many experts have recommended alternative abundant natural resources, such as solar, wind and geo-thermal.

Denuding of our land, erosion, water and air pollution are cultural and environmental shocks. I recently drove down Route 7 in Loudoun where the Dominion Electric TrAIL lines and poles are being installed. Those poles are shorter and carrying fewer volts than PATH plans. I passed a sign saying "Keep Loudoun Beautiful" right underneath where the poles and lines traverse. The beauty of our region is beginning to look like other blighted areas we all prefer not to inhabit. You can see the poles and the large swaths of downed trees and dirt paths for more than 20 miles away. That some fate is in store for our parks and forests.

In addition, as a result of attending the 2009/2010 VA SCC hearings and reading the experts' testimonies, I learned from a farmer on Harpers Ferry Road in VA that the existing AEP 138 kV and Dominion 500 kV lines cause gross fires from the intense electrical charges, shock animals and people who walk with bare legs, and send arcs of electricity to vehicles, fences, gates, and equipment. Now PATH is going to add another 765 kV of electricity to the ROW. Our national parks and forests do not need additional chances of forest fires nor have their visitors and employees shocked.

I encourage you to read the health experts' testimonies online. There have been increases in childhood leukemia, Alzheimer's disease, and asthma where there are high voltage lines. PATH also plans to build the Kemptown Substation near New Market, Maryland in the middle of thousands of people's homes, all on wells. Their children will be subjected to extremely high electro-magnetic field radiation, which is responsible for the number one cancer of children - leukemia. I have acquired asthma since I have lived here and lost a mare to leukemia. Mercury is another by-product that gets into our water and kills fish and people. I no longer eat fish from the Potomac. These issues are certainly something to consider related to our national parks

and forests where millions of people visit .

We are now using less electricity because of consumer education and conservation, creation of more efficient equipment and appliances, Energy Star rebates, and purchase of Energy Star appliances, so the dire predictions of rolling blackouts is baseless. We are in the midst of the hottest days on record and higher air pollution, but local utilities say we have enough electricity to handle increased use of air conditioning. Most of our power outages are related to storms that hit transformers and lines and from animals that get into the transformers. A couple of years ago, a squirrel fried itself on one of my two transformers. One time a beaver cut a tree down onto the lines; another time my neighbor's cows rubbed against the guy wires. All-year long, my rural electric cooperative NOVEC is proactive by trimming branches or cutting down trees that may affect lines. The recent storm on July 25th with violent lightning and high winds caused power outages for over 7 hours for me, but several days for others in Northern Virginia and Maryland. Perhaps, we should be focusing on backup plans and generation and distribution closer to where it is needed instead of this 280 mile extension cord.

Even if Alternative M through my pasture and woods behind my house is not chosen and the lines go within the current right-of-way, this project will still affect me as it will add up to 1,403,000 volts of electricity within less than 1/2 mile of my house. This some fate will adversely impact everyone and everything along its path. In summary, PATH will:

* destroy thousands of acres of sensitive land in the Chesapeake Bay Watershed * pollute streams and creeks that flow to the Potomac and then to the Chesapeake Bay * devalue our property * ruin our sensitive infrastructure and roads by bringing in large equipment * require blasting of granite, quartz, shale * remove our woods that provide beauty and cleaning of carbon dioxide * ruin our wells, drain fields, and septic systems * destroy some homes to make way for the installation of 200 ft. towers * burn dirty coal, which creates hazards for the miners, ruins the land in strip mining, and creates toxic coal ash ponds in the states where coal is mined and burned and pollutes the air and water thousands of miles away, disturbing the life-cycle of birds and other animals * add to air and water pollution from clear-cutting * create tremendous electro-magnetic fields that affect the environment and health * create blights on our skylines and view sheds * disrupt wildlife habitats for deer, turkey, foxes, geese, ducks, hawks, herons, eagles, lots of varieties of birds * cost more to taxpayers than it is worth * benefit residents outside of Virginia and West Virginia *will not consider cheaper alternatives to supply power to New Jersey * will not abide by good land stewardship codes

I recommend that your analysts Google "PATH" and "TrAIL" to find the plethora of information about these same companies' devastation of land. Also watch the PBS video on the coal-ash fallout from AEP's coal plant in Ohio to the lakes thousands of miles away where loons have had their reproduction and health altered. There is a lot of expert testimony on numerous ecological, environmental, and health impacts, electric needs, etc. As a former analyst in the IT field , I would always ask the questions: "Is there a real need?" "What is the impact on the end user?" "Is there a better solution?"

A letter signed on by 13 governors in our region requested the House and Senate leaders investigate use of wind power instead of continuing to use dirty coal. The United States need to lead in providing research and analysis of alternative renewable energy resources. The various government agencies involved should encourage more energy conservation and provisions for tax credits to consumers who purchase or install energy-star products all year-long, not just once a year. The United States needs to lead the world in building safer and less-costly earth-friendly power generation and transmission.

I believe you have the power to stop this project or amend it in such a way that it is not detrimental to the region. After all, we are all taxpayers and all are impacted by your decisions.

I look forward to your return to our area to provide updates on your findings and Environmental Impact Statements. It was refreshing to meet all of you in Purcellville and to be given the opportunity for multiple and varied input modes for comments on this project. Since your online web page for comments was not available, I am mailing this letter. Thank you for taking the time to come to our beautiful area where all of us appreciate the land that we are lucky to live in and

behold.

Sincerely, Carolyn E. N. Davis

Correspondence ID: 1077 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Beauvais, Christine L
Address: 6619 Huntsman Blvd. Springfield, VA 22152
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Aug,16,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: Letter

Correspondence: I wish to express my views regarding the appropriate and necessary scope for the EIS being prepared by your agency for the PATH power line in West Virginia, Virginia and Maryland. The NEPA statute and the interpretations of the law by the courts, call for a full range of alternatives to be considered. In this case, generating electricity by burning coal and then transmitting it hundreds of miles to the MidAtlantic region is but one alternative. Other alternatives to alleviate the transmission congestion in the Mid-Atlantic should be considered.

The US Department of Energy has released its December, 2009 National Electric Transmission Congestion Study for public comment. In it they address a similar transmission congestion problem identified as a concern for the New England region in DOE's 2006 Congestion Study, the same study that identified the Mid-Atlantic transmission congestion problem. New England no longer experiences transmission congestion problems, and it is not a result of coal-fired power plants and new 765 kv lines being built. Rather, as stated on page 58 of the 2009 DOE Report, "It appears that New England is taking a broad, balanced approach to this reliability challenge by making a reasoned assessment of the risks and costs of new generation and transmission construction relative to loadshedding, and has concluded that concerns about the costs and feasibility of new generation and transmission over the short-term outweigh their benefits. Many of the individuals offering their views to the Department recommended this type of economic evaluation, in preference to an automatic assumption that congestion should be eliminated exclusively or primarily through construction of new transmission. The Department finds that while some transmission congestion remains in New England, most of the significant transmission constraints have been eliminated by the region's multi-faceted approach. The region has shown that it can permit, site, finance, cost-allocate and build new generation and transmission, while encouraging new demand-side resources as well. New England faces some nearterm reliability challenges, but is working aggressively to address them. For these reasons, the Department no longer identifies New England as a Congestion Area of Concern."

I encourage you to establish a sufficiently broad scope in this EIS to consider multi-faceted approaches that have been so successful in addressing New England's transmission congestion problems. Be sure to consider the demand side of electricity consumption as well as the economic as well as environmental impacts and benefits of alternatives to the PATH. Smaller scale distributed generation facilities, combined with reduction in demand, energy conservation and load-shedding offer a much more environmentally benign and cost-effective alternative to the multi-billion dollar PATH transmission line with its attendant environmental impacts and cumulative effects on the environment. Off-shore wind generation holds tremendous potential to address some of the electric power needs near the East Coast. All of this approaches combined with natural gas generation close to where the power is needed would make for a more environmentally preferable alternative to building over 200 miles of transmission line, principally for coal generated electricity to be moved across ecologically important forested areas in West Virginia, Maryland and Virginia.

If the National Park Service only considers narrow alternatives involving federal lands, there will be neither an adequate analysis of impacts nor range of alternatives. I am concerned that the EIS will treat the PATH transmission line as a fait accompli and merely looks at options involving federal land, with a focus on minimizing impacts on federal land by shifting as much of the transmission right of way to adjacent private property. That is a narrow, short-sighted and

misguided approach to an important issue that deserves much more comprehensive analysis and a much more robust range of alternatives. Just because the sponsors of PATH want it built, does not mean that it should be. Since this EIS is being prepared absent any State regulatory agency certificates of public convenience and necessity authorizing the PATH transmission line, a wide range of options should be considered. However, if the scope of the EIS is confined to federal lands, I encourage you to add an alternative that maximizes the distance of the PATH across the national forest. This alternative will help to reduce the environmental, social and economic impacts on private property owners in the vicinity of the national forest.

Sincerely, Christine L. Beauvais

Correspondence ID: 1078 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Coleman, Stephen
Address: Rt. 2 Box 142 Saint George, WV 26287
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,01,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: To Whom it May Concern,

I am writing regarding the PATH transmission line that is planned to pass through West Virginia, Virginia, and Maryland and the EIS that is being done regarding its environmental impacts. I have a farm within the Monongahela National Forest in Tucker County, WV. The planned line would impact me directly since its proposed path would pass within a short distance of my property. It would cross a stream that runs through our land and I am concerned about the impact of erosion and the use of herbicides on me, my family and our livestock in the building and maintenance of the line.

I am also concerned that you consider the impact of the entire line not just the parts that cross national forest and park land. The PATH will cross many rivers which will require federal permits. This fact alone should mean the entire line is covered by the EIS. I am particularly concerned with the impact on non-federal land because of the history of the company that will construct PATH. This is the same company that has responsibility for clearing the TRIAL line. In constructing TRAIL, the company has violated many of the agreements with the WV Public Service Commission. Specifically, it has cleared a wider right of way than stipulated, cut too close to streams, and failed to follow other best management practices. I am concerned they will also fail to follow agreed upon best management practices in the case of PATH particularly on non-federal land with limited resources for enforcement.

I appreciate your time and consideration.

Stephen Coleman Rt. 2 Box 142 Saint George, WV 26287

Correspondence ID: 1079 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Butler, Susan
Address: 11673 Dutchmans Creek Road Lovettsville, VA 20180
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,04,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: PATH will increase pollution (auditory, visual and environmental) and diminish the public's enjoyment of national park lands the transmission line crosses, if built. Please DENY ALL

PERMITS requested by PATH to cross federal lands.

My husband and I are blessed to live close enough to enjoy frequent walks and visits to the C&O Canal NHP/Potomac Heritage NST. Harpers Ferry NHP and the Appalachian NST. We are proud to share the natural beauty and history of these treasured park lands when out-of-town guests visit us.

During a trip to Roanoke, Virginia in the fall of 2009, we drove further south on Interstate 81 to see (we were told) the only existing 765kV electric transmission line in Virginia. We parked on a side road, parallel to Route 81. We could hear the noise of the 765 kV electric line over the noise of truck and auto traffic on the heavily travelled interstate highway!

The towers supporting the bundled transmission lines were enormous! These structures would be hideous in parks where visitors expect to enjoy their surroundings: the majesty and serenity of nature; the treasures and secrets of history revealed. Further, the permanent scarring of land in transmission line ROWs and the accompanying unsightly access roads and construction staging areas do not belong in national parks. To widen existing ROWs to construct these monstrous lines on park land would be a travesty. To cut a NEW ROW through Monongahela NF would be sacrilege!

PATH plans aerial spray of chemicals to kill vegetation (and whatever else) to construct and maintain their proposed line. It is unfortunate that power lines were ever allowed to cross national park lands, as we now see how PATH desires a wider barren swath in which to construct its larger, more intrusive and more destructive transmission lines.

Our park lands should be sanctuaries from pollution, not conduits for PATH's dirty coal-fired power to damage air, water, land and life. Please protect the natural beauty, bountiful wildlife and future to enjoy the unique feature that the C&O Canal NHP/Potomac Heritage NST, Appalachian NST, Harpers Ferry NHP and Monongahela NF offer, free from the pollution of PATH. Please DENY PATH any opportunity to cross national parks and forests.

Susan C. Butler

Correspondence ID:	1080	Project:	28827	Document:	34684
Name:	Coleman, John				
Address:	Rt. 2 Box 142 Saint George, WV 26287 USA				
Email:	-				
Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual				
Received:	Jul,29,2010 00:00:00				
Correspondence Type:	E-mail				
Correspondence:	Comment from flip chart - Include agricultural communities in WV that are cultural landscapes that could be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. For example, Schaffer Town, Happy Town, and St. George.				

Follow-up comment:

Colette, It was a pleasure to talk with you briefly at the PATH scoping openhouse on the 22nd. I suggested some local communities that should be researched for consideration for eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. I spoke from a very local perspective and I'm sure there are others, even in Tucker County, that should be researched but the other community that I couldn't think of the historic name is "Fairview". We now call the area "Location" after the ridge that the farms lie along, but historically the area and school were called Fairview. I'd appreciate if you could add this information to my comment that you recorded at the meeting.

thanks, john

-- john coleman Rt. 2 Box 142 Saint George, WV 26287 304-642-7642 john@hilerun.org

Correspondence ID: 1081 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Ghiorzi, Al
Address: 39558 Wenner Road Lovettsville, VA 20180
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: Re: Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH) ROW Applications Public Scoping/Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Ms. Elmer:

We are submitting these comments as you develop the environmental impact statement for the PATH Right-of-Way applications. Applications have been filed to cross the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Appalachian National Scenic Trail, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historic Park, the Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail in the vicinity of Harpers Ferry and the northern portion of the Monongahela National Forest in Tucker County, West Virginia.

The National Park Service (NPS) is proposing to limit its environmental analysis to the right-of-way and ancillary road construction. For all of the reasons set forth below, a comprehensive environmental impact statement (EIS) on the entire PATH Project is required under the National Environmental Policy Act ("NEPA"). As you know, one of the most important aspects of the NEPA analysis is alternatives. In the absence of a comprehensive EIS, we are concerned that reasonable alternatives, at lower cost and which are environmentally preferable, will not be analyzed. Here, there is an alternative that avoids all of the environmental impacts of the entire project; to wit, upgrade the existing Dominion Virginia line, an alternative which Dominion Virginia Power (hereinafter "DVP") has proposed to PJM. Of course, there is the no action alternative.

Also, and most important, in a letter dated July 16, 2010, from the EPA to the Department of State on the Keystone Project (an oil pipeline from Canada to Port Arthur with one border crossing) EPA found the draft EIS deficient in many respects even though it was broader in scope than the one proposed here by NPS. Copy attached. In this case, there are multiple crossings of federal lands rather than the single border crossing in the Keystone Project. The July 16th letter supports the arguments for a comprehensive EIS on the entire project. However, before addressing the environmental impact issues, a few observations on the applicants, the true scope of the PATH Project and the contractor for the NEPA process are warranted.

A. The Shell Game

The National Park Service Newsletter 1, dated June 2010, states that a "group of electric transmission companies . . . proposes to construct a new 765 kV electric transmission line" 276 miles across West Virginia, Virginia and Maryland. According to applications filed with the respective state regulatory agencies in the tri-state area, there are a number of entities involved in the PATH Project. In West Virginia, the applicants are: (1) PATH West Virginia Transmission Company, LLC, (2) PATH Allegheny Transmission Company, LLC, (3) PATH-WV Land Acquisition Company,(4) PATH-Allegheny Land Acquisition Company. In Virginia, the applicant is: (5) PATH Allegheny Virginia Transmission Corporation, LLC, and, in Maryland, the applicant is (6) Potomac Edison Company, but (7) PATH Allegheny Maryland Transmission Company LLC will own the Maryland segment of PATH. PATH MD was formed by Potomac Allegheny Transmission Company, LLC. In addition, the following entities are also involved: (8) Allegheny

Power and the (9) AEP East Companies; (10) AEP Transmission Holding Company; (11) PATH LLC; (12) AET PATH LLC; (13) PATH Allegheny which may be controlled by the AYE Series, and (14) First Energy which seeks to acquire Allegheny Energy. This listing makes it clear that the real parties in interest, AEP and Allegheny Energy, want to insulate their assets from those of the applicants and have established an exceedingly complex corporate structure to insulate these companies from liability for environmental damage and human harm.

As you know, AEP/Allegheny Energy will receive a 14.3% return on investment. According to AEP's second quarter conference call in 2009, the incentive will add \$1 .00 per share. AEP has about 450 million shares outstanding. Also, because electricity is traded as a commodity, AEP has conveniently established a trading division off-shore located in Barbados. AEP and Allegheny Energy will earn hundreds of billions of dollars over the life of the project; yet, they have insulated their assets from claims for environmental damage and human harm.

What is clear from this recital is that the applicants for ROW permits in West Virginia and Virginia are shell companies with limited or no assets. PATH-VA was incorporated during the spring of 2009 and has one registered agent for service of process in Virginia. It appears that the PATH Allegheny Maryland Transmission Company, LLC was incorporated in late 2009. The permit applicants in West Virginia and Virginia have never constructed, owned, operated or were involved in any way with high voltage transmission systems, much less one of the most powerful system in the United States - 765 kV. None of the applicants have ever supervised the day-to-day construction of anything. In Maryland, Potomac Edison is an electric utility, with a five percent interest in PATH Allegheny Maryland Transmission Company, but neither it nor PATH Allegheny Maryland Transmission Company is a transmission company as that term is commonly understood, namely, a company that has built HV transmission lines.

It is clear that these limited liability companies were established to shelter the real parties in interest from liability for environmental and/or other damage, including harm to humans from EMF exposure and aerial herbicide spraying. The respective federal agencies must require the applicants to provide copies of all their agreements with all of the foregoing entities and make these agreements available to the public. Furthermore, it is not in the public interest to issue ROW permits to limited liability companies under the facts presented in this situation. The construction, operation and maintenance of a high voltage transmission system and two large substations is a hazardous enterprise. As the events unfold in the Gulf of Mexico, it is beyond dispute that only companies with substantial assets of their own should be given permission to engage in operations where the likelihood of environmental damage and human harm is high. It would not be sound public policy to issue permits to shell applicants. Accordingly, the applications for ROW permits across federal lands must be denied on this basis.

By letter dated July 16, 2010, the Environmental Agency wrote to the State Department concerning the Keystone Project involving the border crossing of an oil pipeline, and requested that "a description of Keystone's financial assurances for potential liability in the event of a spill, including bond amounts that would be necessary to protect human health and the environment." EPA Letter at 5. If aerial spraying of herbicides is permitted, it is foreseeable that there will be drift and environmental damage outside the ROW. Also, there is possibility of harm at the two proposed sub-stations, Welton Springs and Kemptown, from spills, fires, explosions, etc. The proposed substation at Kemptown, among the largest in the United States, would sit atop a sale source aquifer. Obviously, financial assurances for potential liability in the event of ground water contamination would be an absolute necessity.

B. The Scope of the PATH Project

When AEP announced its PATH Project, it terminated at Deans, in southern New Jersey, not Kemptown. It is noteworthy that the project was announced almost eight years before PJM approved the need for the project. In this regard, the proposed substation at Kemptown will have a bay for a future 765 kV line exiting the substation. The current "project" is one segment of a larger one. PJM, in its 2010 RTEP announced that PATH will be extended to New Jersey just as AEP announced eight years ago. PJM is nothing more than the alter ego of AEP and others who want to ramp-up their under-utilized coal-fired plants in the western PJM region to

sell power to the New York area.

Near, but not on the proposed Kemptown substation, are existing 500 kV lines. Query: will these lines be able to handle the power from the PATH project or will they become congested requiring a new transmission line to fix a problem that would not exist but for PATH? This is not a speculative issue. In PJM's 2009 RTEP, PJM admitted that the PATH Project would create congestion on other lines which congestion would not exist but for the PATH line. This congestion problem would require, according to PJM, yet another HV transmission line. It is also my understanding that the Calvert Cliffs nuclear plant will be adding a third unit in the very near future which will supply power to the afore-mentioned 500 kV lines. This third unit will be capable of generating 1600 MW. Query: will the existing 500 kV lines near Kemptown become congested necessitating a new transmission line to relieve the congestion caused by PATH and additional power from the Calvert Cliffs plant? I suspect that the congestion on the 500 kV lines will be used to justify the 765 kV line to southern New Jersey.

C. The Contractor

CH2M Hill is the contractor for the NEPA analysis. As you know, CH2M Hill is in the power generation business, as well as permitting, siting, etc. As such, there is a potential conflict of interest and the appearance of bias. The United States Senate is considering S. 1462, the American Clean Energy Leadership Act. If enacted, it is expected to accelerate transmission-related projects particularly from west to east. AEP will be a big player in this area. It does not take a genius to recognize that CH2M Hill would want a piece of the action. Companies in the transmission business share a common culture - they have never seen a transmission project they do not like.

I was told that the EMF "expert" is Mr. Robert L. Pearson, Vice-President of CH2M Hill. Attached hereto is what I found during an internet search concerning Mr. Pearson's qualifications to be an EMF expert: he has none. Mr. Pearson has a professional engineering degree (P.E.) and he is a qualified environmental professional (Q.E.P.). Moreover, according to Micro-Wave News, Messrs. Pearson and Wachtel have received hundreds of thousands of dollars for research from the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI), the so-called research arm of the electric power industry. Yet, I have not found a single article on EMF from transmission lines attributed to Mr. Pearson, much less a peer-reviewed article. It is no wonder that the Reflex Report Highlights referred to Mr. Pearson as an "amateur epidemiologist". Copy attached at 14.

The "culture" that I referred to above was exhibited at the NPS scoping sessions. An employee of CH2M Hill, when discussing EMF and childhood leukemia, opined that there was no "conclusive evidence" that EMF caused the disease. This is precisely the power industry's position. However, there is conclusive epidemiological evidence of the following: (1) the rate of childhood leukemia is greater for children living near overhead power lines than for children living at greater distances from them; (2) EMF affect many fundamental biochemical reactions in cells; (3) low levels of EMF exposure stimulate stress protein synthesis; (4) EMF damages DNA [The Reflex project (2004) showed the effects of EMF on DNA. The project was the work of 12 research laboratories in seven European countries.]; and (5) EMF inhibit the secretion of melatonin, which increases the incidence of senile dementia and Alzheimer's. PATH-VA Proceeding: Direct Testimony of Professor Martin Blank at 5-6. In Professor Blank's testimony for the Polish Ministry of Environment, he stated: "The relevance of DNA damage induced by EMF is seen in a recent epidemiology study where children missing the genes needed to repair DNA were found to have a 4 fold greater incidence of leukemia from exposure to EMF as low as 1.4-1.8 mG (Yang et al 2008.)"

Of critical importance when considering the EMF research and its link to, association with or cause of various diseases, is to bear in mind that most of the research involves exposure from lines 420 kV or less, where the mill-gausses are substantially lower than that proposed for the 765 kV line. According to the direct testimony of PATH-VA's EMF expert, the EMF will range from "approximately 79 mGs to 102 mGs, under typical loading conditions, and the "maximum magnetic fields from PATH on ROW ... under typical loading range from approximately 165 to 270 depending on the line design." PATH-VA Proceeding: Direct Testimony, J. Michael Silva at

14. However, Mr. Silva refers to his exhibit JMS-2 which appears to tell a different story. West of Welton Spring substation, the mGs range from 246 to 378.7 and east of Weslon Spring the range is 269.5 to 409.1. On the Lovettsville - Doubs line, the exhibit has mGs from 166.5 to 292.7. The figures are for maximums on ROW. On the Mt. Storm - Doubs line, the mG range is 261 to 458.2.

Professor Blank concluded his testimony in the Virginia proceeding as follows: "Because of the wide range of biological systems affected, the low response thresholds, the possibility of cumulative effects of repetitive stimulation and the inadequacy of exposure standards, it is urgent that the proposed powerline not be constructed as planned or that it be moved to a distance where the anticipated magnetic fields will not pose a hazard to the community. At the very least, the peak EMF level should not exceed 3-4mG." Professor Blank at 15. Professor Blank is not alone in his views. The Childhood Cancer Research, University of Oxford, reviewed the records of 29,081 children, including 9,700 with leukemia. The major conclusion of the report was that children born within 656 feet of an overhead HVAC transmission line (lines far less than 765kV lines) had a 69% higher risk of incurring leukemia. Children as far away as 1968 feet of the overhead HVAC line, had a 23% increase in leukemia. If you listen to the power industry in the U.S. and their allies, the Oxford scientists are idiots and should be ignored while Mr. Pearson's EPRI funded research is the "true" science!

And, less the NPS believe that EMF exposure on the Trail and Canal would be momentary and, therefore, harmless, expectant mothers would be at risk. Studies have shown a six-fold increase in spontaneous abortions occurring before the 10th week of pregnancy with momentary exposure to magnetic fields greater than 16mG. These are the conclusions of Doctors De-Kun Li and G.M Lees as reported in the January 2002 issue of Epidemiology. On and outside the ROW of the proposed 765 kV line the EMF is substantially in excess of 16mG. The potential for human harm is great.

The foregoing readings are for the proposed 765 kV line ROW alone and do not take into account the cumulative EMF from the 500 and 138 kV lines on the existing ROW. The PATH entities have resisted efforts to obtain this information. However, I was recently informed that the PATH entity in the West Virginia proceeding was ordered to provide it.

I have gone into this matter at some depth to encourage you to re-consider Mr. Pearson as the NEPA teams EMF expert: his educational background in this area is lacking and he subscribes to the industry indoctrination that there are no harmful effects from EMF. This "bias" could affect the consideration of alternatives because, as you know, there are alternatives that eliminate entirely the EMF issue. Because Mr. Pearson considers the EMF issue somewhat "bogus", then he would see be no reason to consider an alternative. The NPS must include a broad spectrum of bona fide EMF experts who have published many peer reviewed articles on exposure to EMF from overhead transmission lines. D. NEPA Requires a Comprehensive Environmental Impact Statement on the entire PATH Project

In the National Environmental Policy Act, Congress directed that the policies, regulations and public laws be interpreted, to the fullest extent possible, in accord with the Act. 42 USC 4231 . Thus, NEPA requires that all major federal actions sponsored, funded, permitted, or approved by federal agencies must ensure that environmental impacts are considered. The impetus behind the PATH Project is the Federal Energy Policy Act and the incentives awarded there-under by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. There is nothing in the Energy Policy Act exempting NEPA compliance. In the absence of the Energy Act and the incentives awarded by FERC, there would be no PATH Project. Although the line would be built by private companies, due to the FERC incentives, none of the capital of American Electric Power and Allegheny Energy is at risk. Even if the project is abandoned, the private companies get their prudently expended costs paid for by the rate-payers. The fingerprints of the Federal Government are all over this project and, thus, require a comprehensive EIS on the entire project. Furthermore, 42 USC 4331 (b)(6), requires the federal agencies to "enhance the quality of renewable resources." As demonstrated below, approval of a ROW permit would do absolutely nothing to "enhance the quality of renewable resources." In fact, the exact opposite, incentivized by the Federal Government and paid for with other people's money, would occur - dirty toxic emissions

and GHG from many ramped-up coal-fired plants.

Furthermore, the Council on Environmental Quality requires agencies to consider other connected actions in conjunction with federal actions such as ROW approvals. 40 CFR 1508.25. The PATH Project cannot proceed without the ROW approvals. The ROW approvals are an integral part of the PATH Project. Absent the PATH Project, the ROW serves no purpose. In *Alpine Lakes Protection Society v. U.S. Forest Service*, 838 F. Supp. 478 (W.O. Wash. 1993), the court required the Forest Service to consider the logging activities for which a ROW was requested. The present situation with PATH presents an even stronger case for a comprehensive EIS than in *Alpine Lakes* because of the federal incentives awarded by FERC pursuant to the Energy Policy Act. The requested permits are not isolated actions; they are part and parcel of a larger whole that was incentivized by the Federal Government and can only proceed with the requested ROW permits.

E. Illustrative Environmental Impacts

1. Air quality and Greenhouse Gas Emissions. PATH begins at the coal-fired plant at Amos, in West Virginia, owned by American Electric Power. However, that is not the whole picture. Amos does not stand alone as the sole source of power for the PATH Project, and therein lies another problem. Many other under-utilized coal-fired plants located in the western PJM region will be supplying power for the 765 kV. The Union of Concerned Scientists issued a report in December 2008 detailing the scope of the problem. "Importing Pollution: Coal's Threat to Climate Policy in the U.S. Northeast". Greenhouse gas emissions from these plants have the potential to emit millions of tons of CO₂, and other toxins and to virtually undermine the policy of the states in the northeast to control their greenhouse emissions. Interestingly, according to the Union of Concerned Scientists, of the fifteen coal-fired plants in the western PJM region with the highest GHG pollution potential, eleven are owned by PATH entities: AEP and Allegheny Energy. Report, Appendix B. These eleven plants (Amos not included) have the potential to add 17,560,999 million tons of GHG emissions. If Amos were included, I suspect the GHG emissions would be close to 19 million tons. The GHG emissions from these plants would undermine the Obama Administration's GHG initiatives. Also, the Environmental Protection Agency has declared greenhouse gas emissions to be dangerous to public health. The emissions from all the coal-fired plants that would supply power to the PATH Project must be included in a comprehensive EIS. The Federal Government should not be incentivizing GHG emissions on any scale let alone the scale set forth in the Union of Concerned Scientists report. Air dispersion models should be done to determine the environmental impacts of toxic emissions from Amos and the other coal-fired plants that would supply power to the proposed line. Such modeling could demonstrate an impact on other national parks and forests. In EPA's comments on State's Draft EIS on the Keystone Project, it recommended that emissions from the refining and extraction from the Canadian oil sands be included in the EIS. EPA Letter at 2. EPA noted that draft CEQ Guidelines would require consideration of the effects on climate change and greenhouse gas emissions. As you know, many visitors at the scoping sessions requested that emissions and greenhouse gas emissions from Amos and any other coal-fired facility be included in the EIS. This approach would be endorsed by EPA in light of its July 16th letter and would be required by CEQ when its proposed regulations on GHG become effective. In this connection, the River's Edge community submitted the testimony of a leading expert on GHG emissions - Mr. Hansen. I request that his testimony be made a part of the record in these proceedings. Commonwealth of Virginia, State Corporation Commission, Application of PATH Allegheny Virginia Transmission Company, Case No.: PUE: 2009-00043.

The deforestation that would take place along the proposed ROW outside the federal lands would be clearly visible from the federal lands. In this connection, the applicants propose to clear cut and use herbicides sprayed from helicopters to kill the vegetation. (Direct testimony of Mr. Ronald Poff: vegetation management control will involve "herbicide spraying using helicopters." *Id* at 11) The use of aerial sprays has the potential to deforest a much larger area than confined within the ROW. Are we looking at a 400 foot dead zone or a much larger dead zone as the herbicides drift over areas outside the ROW? Will these herbicides be sprayed directly into the waters of the United States along the entire 275 mile route? Will the herbicides run-off into the waters of the United States? For example, the proposed ROW would cross my land where a creek would be under the lines. Aerial herbicides would, of necessity, be sprayed directly atop the stream and flow to the Potomac River a mere 2 miles downstream, killing

whatever aquatic life is in the streams. A proper EIS must contain an inventory of these waters and a plan to protect them from pollution.

2. Visual Impacts

On October 25, 1783, Thomas Jefferson stood on the heights on what is now the Appalachian Trail overlooking the convergence of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers. In his "Notes on the State of Virginia", published in 1787, he wrote:

"The passage of the Patowmac through the Blue ridge is perhaps one of the most stupendous scenes in nature The first glance of this scene hurries our senses into the opinion that this earth was created in time, that the mountains were formed first, that the rivers began to flow afterwards. That in this place particularly they have been dammed by the Blue ridge ... This scene is worth a voyage across the Atlantic."

NEPA and CEQ's regulations identify aesthetics as one of the factors in the human environment which must be considered in determining the effects of federal action. Section 101 (b)(2) of NEPA requires the federal agencies to use all practical means to ensure an "esthetically and culturally pleasing surrounding ." As I understand PATH's application as it would affect private land, it seeks a new ROW of about 200 feet and that the transmission lines will be erected on new structures between 160 and 200 feet depending on site specific conditions. I also understand that the PATH Project intends to construct approximately six (6) structures per mile although the exhibit at the scoping sessions showed a double pole structure. If the double pole structure were selected, one is looking at 12 pylons per mile. It cannot be seriously disputed that the size, scale and number of these structures will be highly intrusive and damaging to any landscape and view-shed. The sheer height and heaviness of the structures means that they will dominate the view-shed. The Army Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service, to mention a few, have visual impact procedures; they must be utilized. By letter dated September 17, 2007, Mr. Donald W. Campbell, Superintendent, National Park Service, opposed a single 195 foot telecommunications tower proposed to be located on federal land managed by the Customs Service. The opposition was based on the adverse visual effect that the tower would have on the Harpers Ferry Battlefield, the Harpers Ferry skyline and historic views from the national pane Most recently, the National Park Service was concerned with the possible placement of a single 190 foot communications tower in South County. Apparently, balloon tests were used to determine the impact of the single tower on the viewshed, which included the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park, and the C&O Canal section of the Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail. The proposed tower might also be visible from the Maryland Heights. Balloon tests were also scheduled for Loudoun Heights and Short Hill Mountain. The Herald-Mail Sunday, July 11 . 2010. The PATH line would cross the Potomac River and the C & O Canal north of Points of Rocks, Maryland. The visual intrusion on the viewshed from this crossing should also be examined. While there is an element of subjectivity involved in intrusions into the view-shed, there are certain structures that would sodominate the view-shed that they draw attention to themselves and crowd-out the view-shed entirely. We submit that up to six or more steel monoliths, 160 to 200 feet tall, are such structures. The proposed towers would change a landscape dominated by striking views to one dominated by huge pylons against a denuded background. The EIS must consider the cumulative impact of the towers, the deforestation, and the use of herbicides on the view-shed from any national park or forest. In view of the size, width and height of the proposed towers, the clear cutting of trees, and aerial use of herbicides, I submit that no mitigation would be meaningful.

3. Electro-magnetic fields (EMF)

Section 101 (b)(2) of NEPA states that it is the continuous responsibility of the Federal Government to use all practical means to assure that Americans have a "safe, healthful " environment and that the actions of the federal agencies must be done without "risk to health and safety". 42 USC 4331 (b)(6). At a public hearing held in Charlestown, West Virginia in February 2009, numerous witnesses testified to the effects of the EMF from the existing lines on their persons and livestock. I understand that a transcript of that hearing is part of the record in the West Virginia PATH proceeding . Many individuals testified that their animals died pre-

maturely and contracted many cancers. PATH proposes to increase the EMF to an astonishing 200 mgs or more. An ever-expanding body of scientific research has demonstrated a link between exposure to EMF and certain diseases, including childhood leukemia and, more recently, Alzheimer's. Many European and other countries have adopted a precautionary approach to EMF exposure. Human exposure is limited to 4 mGs. Mr. Jon Wellinghof, the Chairman of FERC, has recognized that EMF concerns are legitimate. The Environmental Protection Agency, in the late 1990's, issued a report on the harmful effects of EMF. However, due to pressure from power companies, among others, the report was issued but it was not considered an official report of EPA. This report should be part of the NEPA record in this proceeding.

Professor Martin Blank's testimony, referred to above, is incorporated by reference. In addition, Mr. Anders Ahlbom, a leading epidemiologist, stated that the epidemiological evidence linking EMF to childhood leukemia is "strong and consistent." Reflex Report at 7. Children who lived in fields of over 4mGs had twice the incidence of leukemia as those exposed to less than 1 mG. Id at 8. Another eminent epidemiologist, Mr. Sander Greenland, of the University of California in Los Angeles, reached a similar result. Ibid. The conclusion of the Reflex Report states: "The epidemiology is reliable and the EMF leukemia risk is beyond reasonable doubt." Id. At 10.

4. Sole Source Aquifers ("SSA")

At the Frederick County Maryland scoping session, we learned that the proposed substation at Kemptown would be located above a sole source aquifer. There are at least 1300 homes immediately surrounding the proposed site and all are on well-water. Concerning the Keystone Project, EPA stated that "pipeline routing alternatives that avoid Sole Source Aquifers ... are preferred" EPA Letter at 8. The sole source aquifer issue demonstrates why a comprehensive EIS is required, because it was only recently that this information was uncovered. Query: does it make sense to locate a massive substation that will remain in place for decades and decades atop a SSA when there are reasonable alternatives? The SSA matter shows why the broadest possible consideration of alternatives is absolutely essential. In the context of PATH, there is an alternative: DVP's Alternative One. The full scope of the aquifer should be determined as well as the number of people and/or communities using it. EPA also recommended that private well owners within one mile of the pipeline be notified prior to construction. This recommendation should be required here if the project goes forward.

5. Water Resources and Blasting

I have not seen any inventory of the perennial waterways or streams flowing into the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers and their tributaries along the 275 mile length of project. After these water-bodies are inventoried, a site specific analysis should be done to determine the best way to avoid or reduce aquatic impacts. On my land, a creek would run down the ROW. The stream is 8-9 feet wide and varies in height from two to three feet. It typically has about three to four inches of water but will carry more during thunderstorms. The stream enters my land through a 36 inch culvert and flows under a state road through three 27 inch culverts, indicating that the flow could be substantial at certain times. The stream flows into a larger one at the intersection of routes 287 and 663 and empties into the Potomac about 2 miles downstream. After the inventory, a site specific analysis and a method should be set forth to avoid or reduce aquatic impacts. Many homes on or near the existing and proposed ROW rely upon well water. We have been told that the pylons may be set as deep as thirty feet. Query: what effect would blasting have on drinking water resources?

6. Coal Mining

In its July 16, 2010 letter on the Keystone, EPA wrote: "... there is a reasonably close causal relationship between issuing a cross-border permit for the Keystone XL project and increased extraction of oil sands crude in Canada intended to supply that pipeline." EPA Letter at 3. A similar relationship exists here between the permit applications and increased coal production. Because one cannot have increased power at Amos and all of the other coal-fired plants in the western PJM region which will be supplying power to the 765 kV line, without increased coal mining, the EIS must address this issue. The other coalpowered plants likely to provide such

power are listed in the Union of Concerned Scientists report- Importing Pollution. The increased coal mining would occur over the useful life of the project - about 50 years.

7. Birds

Testimony presented during the PATH proceeding in Virginia indicated that there are several bald eagle nesting areas near the existing ROW on the Virginia side of the Potomac River. This should be looked into and the nesting areas protected. The eagles are one of the many joys of the C & O Canal.

F. Environmental Justice

If the PATH Project is approved, it is foreseeable that strip mining of coal by the mountain-top removal method will increase, together with all the environmental damage that such method causes. In addition, as the out-put of Amos and the other plants increases, more emissions will be generated which will require more limestone for scrubbing. When AEP settled the suit brought against it by EPA concerning its air pollution, the company issued a press release that the Amos plant would consume, on an annual basis, ten (10) percent of all the limestone quarried in West Virginia. The scoping document did not address any environmental justice issues. In particular, the communities in West Virginia will see more air pollution, mountain-top strip mining, limestone quarrying, heavy truck traffic, drinking water contamination and earthen dams to contain the millions of gallons of waste. In its comments on State's Keystone Draft EIS referred to above, EPA stated that EIS must address "the potential for disproportionately high and adverse health and environmental effects on minority, low-income and Tribal populations." EPA Letter at 7. EPA's comments referenced the entire project, including its terminus at Port Arthur, and not merely the border crossing. The environmental justice issue takes on added significance in the context of considering alternatives to PATH because DVP Alternative One will maintain the status quo.

Furthermore, as you know, the northeast governors, including Maryland and Delaware, entered a pact, known as the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative, to reduce GHG emissions in their states. No new coal-fired plants may be built in the northeast. Why should the citizens of Virginia, Maryland and West Virginia suffer the adverse environmental, economic, and social consequences of a 275 mile 765 kV overhead high voltage transmission line, when the principle recipients of the power, the northeast states, do not want to bear any of the adverse consequences that would occur if the line were built? In this connection, the NYRI Project was killed in New York State in 2009. It would have brought hydro-electric power to downstate New York from up-state a distance of 190 miles. If the northeast states want more electricity, there are alternatives closer to the demand for power.

G. Alternative. to PATH

Any EIS must consider alternatives. In the present situation, there are alternatives that are reasonable, less costly, involve virtually no adverse environmental impact outside the existing ROW, do not implicate environmental justice concerns and which can be implemented in short order, and in all likelihood, faster than the PATH Project. (I recall a 765 kV project in southern Virginia, Jackson Hole, that as years behind schedule.) Dominion Virginia Power has proposed several alternatives to PATH. These alternatives were submitted at the scoping sessions. Its first alternative is to upgrade the existing 500 kV line on the present ROW, by 2015 (this resolves all the alleged voltage issues) and rebuild the Dominion Mt. Storm/Pruntytown line by 2017, at a cost of \$620 million. In my opinion, this, and the no action alternative, is the most environmentally friendly of the alternatives. The EIS should also consider the environmental impacts of all the alternatives proposed by DVP as well as other alternatives suggested by others.

EPA recently criticized State's Draft EIS on the Keystone Project for using a narrow purpose and need statement and thereby rejecting other alternatives. EPA Letter dated July 16, 2010. These observations apply here. EPA also noted that different oil scenarios over the fifty-year project life should be discussed as well as other scenarios over the fifty year project life. This

would ensure that the project is truly needed. Letter dated July 16, 2010 at 2. This reasoning applies here as well. First, there are several alternatives to PATH proposed by DVP. Second, PJM has pushed back the so-called need date for PATH several times. In 2009, PJM said PATH was needed by 2014. In that same year, PJM said it was not needed in 2014 but would be needed in 2015. PJM also stated that MAPP was needed; now PJM has placed a hold on that project.

The need/not need scenario undermines PJM's credibility. Also, the NPS must look at other generating units that will come on line in the very near future as alternatives to PATH. For example, the Maryland PSC approved in mid-2009, an additional unit to the Calvert Cliffs nuclear plant that will generate 1600 MW. This is a clean non-greenhouse gas emitting facility. I do not believe PJM considered it in its need analysis. Also, I understand that Dominion Virginia Power is considering a clean gas power plant near Warrenton, Virginia. This was not considered by PJM. Yet, PJM claims it is looking out 15 years. It cannot look out 15 years and ignore generation that will be coming on line during that period.

Furthermore, PJM, at the request of citizens, commissioned Black & Veatch to do a study of the economic and technological feasibility of high voltage direct current technology. This technology is available from several vendors and is widely used in Europe. As you know, AEP is the sole vendor of 765 kV equipment in the United States. The HVDC study looked at overhead HVDC cables from Amos to Welton Spring and underground from Welton Spring to Kempton. The study was completed during the fourth quarter of 2009. It is another alternative that should be considered. The many vendors of HVDC cables claim that their systems are more environmentally friendly than overhead HV transmission lines and that the cables can be installed on existing ROWs. HVDC technology is being used in the MAPP and Neptune Projects where the cables would be overhead, underground and underwater, a versatility that AC lines lack.

Conclusion

The federally incentivized, and if permitted, PATH Project will: (1) add millions of tons of pollutants and GHG to the air from old coal-fired plants adversely affecting human health and the natural environment; (2) increase mountaintop removal of millions of tons of coal over the life of the project; (3) denude thousands of acres of forestland; (4) destroy thousands of acres of wildlife habitat; (5) cause extensive erosion and increased sedimentation along streams as trees are removed, (6) poison numerous streams and creeks with aerial spraying of herbicides; (7) render the existing ROW, the proposed ROW and beyond, a virtual dead zone as herbicides are sprayed and accumulate in the soils; (8) poison streams and the land with herbicides. (9) destroy some of the best panoramic vistas in the east by virtue of its huge steel monolithic towers (10) create what is likely to be the most powerful EMF in the PJM region and (11) threaten drinking water supplies.

Either the DVP Alternative One or the no action alternative eliminates all of the foregoing environmental impacts and maintains the status quo on all federal lands. Furthermore, for all the aforementioned reasons, a comprehensive EIS on the entire PATH Project is required.

Sincerely, Alfred T and Irene Ghirozi

Included 9 Enclosures:

1) EPA Letter Dated July 16, 2010 From Cynthia Giles To Mr. Fernandez and Ms. Jones RE the Keystone XL Project 2) Bio of Robert Pearson, Ph. D., P.E., QEP 3) Direct Testimony And Exhibits Of Professor Martin Blank, Department Of Physiology And Cellular Biophysics, College Of Physicians And Surgeons, Columbia University, submitted on behalf of respondents Alfred T. Ghirozi And Irene A. Ghirozi during the proceeding for the PATH Project before the Virginia SCC - Case No. PUE 2009 - 00043 4) REFLEX Report Highlights RF-Induced DNA Breaks 5) Frederick County Zoning Map of the proposed Kempton Substation 6) "Importing Pollution: Coal's Threat to Climate Policy in the U.S. Northeast", Union Of Concerned Scientists 7) Devastation along the ROW during construction for the TRAIL 500 kV line 8) Perspective of

single monolithic steel pole of the TRAIL 500 kV line in relation to trees 9) Close-up of the circumference of a monolithic steel pole of the TRAIL 500 kV line

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National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

It is time to take serious action in obtaining and developing alternative energy solutions not continue with old polluting technology.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 1083 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Address: 112 Hilton Ave Catonsville, MD 21228-5727
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 21, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality,

global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

The project would have a terrible impact on the rural farmlands and residential areas of Maryland, and on riparian wildlife habitat along streams. The indirect effects on air quality via emissions from the power plant should be considered in your analysis.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 1084 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Thomas, Larry
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USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Allegheny Highlands Alliance Non-Governmental
Received: Aug,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: August 20, 2010

Morgan McCosh Elmer NPS Denver Service Center 12795 W. Alameda Pkwy P.O. Box 25287
Denver, CO 80225 Morgan_Elmer@nps.gov

Subject: Comments on the Environmental Impact Statement for the Potomac-Appalachian
Transmission Highline (PATH) Right-of-Way Applications

Dear Morgan McCosh Elmer,

Allegheny Highlands Alliance (AHA) believes that it is significantly important that a comprehensive Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) be prepared for the proposed PATH Right-of-Way (ROW) Applications and it is equally critically important to DENY the permits. Our federal lands are the last stronghold against rampant development that has already compromised our water resources. We have endeavored to determine the possible impacts of the proposed siting of industrial projects within the National Forest.

The American Electric Power and Allegheny Power have submitted an application to build PATH, a 765-kV, extra high-voltage transmission line that requires a 200-foot cleared right-of-way through approximately 275 miles of West Virginia and Maryland. The fragmentation created by PATH would have many negative impacts on approximately 6,666.67 acres of which approximately 50.90 acres would be located in the National Forest.

A major reason for the increasing opposition to the development of large industrial projects is loss of visual amenity, the effects of highly visible vertical man-made structures located in predominantly horizontal, static natural hillsclapes. The loss of beautiful scenery, favorite views and inspiring landscapes are objections dismissed by large corporate developers as emotional and subjective. Locating large industrial projects in the scenic mountains throughout the National Forest is inappropriate. Potential damages that Friends has identified are caused from:

1. Roads ?Existing road structure alterations to provide for transportation of hundreds of loads of transmission line pylon components, foundation steel, tower bolts transmission line, construction equipment and concrete transport vehicles ?New access roads onto the project site ?Miles of new or substantially improved tracts and access roads throughout the transmission line

2. Trenches ?Drainage lines from the concrete foundations for the pylon
3. Foundations and property disturbance ?Huge concrete foundations for the turbines ?Huge landing pads for equipment (cranes, dozers etc.) ?Huge landing pads for transmission line components ?Concrete production if done on site requires huge landing pads for the plant, gravel and sand aggregates, hoppers for cement, mixer and dump truck parking areas and washout facilities for tanks and mixers
4. Mountain top ?Disturbance to include clear cutting of acres of trees and foliage ?Drainage systems ?Surface water runoff
5. Hydrology ?Underground water courses damaged, diverted or polluted ?Ground water courses damaged, diverted or polluted ?Residential water sources damaged, diverted or polluted
6. Habitat loss ?Loss or irreversible changes to habitat ?Clear cutting of the trees and other foliage
7. Right of ways ?Blocked, disrupted or damaged
8. Collateral ?Damage to the surrounding road network by hundreds of vehicles transporting oversized loads of components ?Damage to the surrounding road network by hundreds of vehicles transporting ready mixed concrete or aggregates and other components for concrete production on site ?Impact on towns by hundreds of oversized loads transporting components ?Impact on towns by hundreds of oversized loads transporting ready mixed concrete or aggregates and other components for concrete production on site ?Traffic chaos ?Comprehensive plan, procedures and personnel training ?Comprehensive budgets ?Backup procedures for support from required levels federal, state and county agencies
9. Concrete production and transport ?Pollution issues of the batching plant offsite or onsite ?Pollution issues of the transportation vehicles offsite or onsite ?Environmental audit should be required
10. Noise pollution issues of vehicles and equipment during construction phase ?Clear cutting the mountain top ?Mountain top drainage construction ?Road construction ?Trench construction ?Turbine foundation construction ?Concrete production (onsite or offsite) ?Transmission pylon erection ?Landing pad construction for equipment (cranes, dozers, on site concrete production requirements etc.) ?Transmission line construction ?Vehicles transporting oversized loads of construction equipment ?Hundreds of vehicles transporting oversized loads of turbine components ?Hundreds of oversized loads transporting ready mixed concrete or aggregates and other components for concrete production on site
11. Noise pollution issues to excavate foundations and trenches during construction phase ?Dynamiting, if required ?Hundreds of vehicles transporting materials excavated from the foundations, if required
12. Noise pollution issues of equipment during operations phase ?Maintenance equipment ?Maintenance vehicles
13. State and county emergency service requirements and responsibilities are non-existent ?Comprehensive plan, procedures and personnel training ?Comprehensive budgets ?Fire fighting equipment ?Special fire fighting procedures and personnel training ?Ambulance equipment ?Other emergency equipment as required ?Backup procedures for support from required levels federal, state and county agencies
14. Culture and history ?Comprehensive cultural and historical impact studies and reports should be mandatory, scrutinized, questioned and verified Considering the infrastructure damage resulting from construction of a 275 mile long transmission line and the results of a

genuine environmental audit, it becomes very clear that a comprehensive Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) must be prepared for the proposed PATH Right-of-Way (ROW) Applications. Therefore, infrastructure and carbon audits should demand close attention and review as part of the process.

AHA is considerably concerned with documented attempts to circumvent existing Federal and state laws through governmental mandates, failures to enforce those laws and blatant disregard of those laws by the industrial energy industry. As a result of our research we have concluded that compliance with major Federal and State laws established for the protection of our "Commons" are circumvented, blatantly ignored and consciously broken by this industry and the federal and state agencies charged with enforcement thereof are ignoring their responsibilities. The industrial energy project developers and operators are relying on lack of staff and funding at federal and state agencies to provide adequate monitoring of their projects. An example of Federal and state laws that must be enforced follows:

In 1973 Congress passed the Endangered Species Act to "provide a means whereby the ecosystems upon which endangered and threatened species depend may be conserved, and to provide a program for the conservation of these species." The United States Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Service is responsible for protection of terrestrial species, which form the majority of listed species. The Endangered Species Act prohibits both government agencies and private citizens from "taking" listed species, whether on public or private land. A "take" is any activity that kills or harms listed species or that destroys their habitat. In 1983 Congress adopted Section 10 of the Endangered Species Act as a way to promote "creative partnerships between the public and private sectors and among governmental agencies in the interest of species and habitat conservation." Section 10 authorizes states, local governments, and private landowners to apply for an Incidental Take Permit for otherwise lawful activities that may harm listed species or their habitats. To obtain a permit, an applicant must submit a Habitat Conservation Plan outlining what he or she will do to "minimize and mitigate" the impact of the permitted take on the listed species. The principle underlying the Section 10 exemption from the ESA is that some individuals of a species or portions of their habitat may be expendable over the short term, as long as enough protection is provided to ensure the long term recovery of the species.

Congress enacted the National Environmental Protection Act in December 1969 and it was signed into law on January 1, 1970. The National Environmental Protection Act was the first major environmental law enacted in the United States and is often called the "Magna Carta" of environmental laws. Most importantly, the National Environmental Protection Act established our national environmental policies. Because the impact of the proposed location of industrial wind energy projects in the forests is likely to be significant, the National Environmental Protection Act will require the preparation and evaluation of an environmental impact statement to assess the impact and allows for public involvement in the process. Three government agencies are charged with overseeing the National Environmental Protection Act, the Council for Environmental Quality, the Environmental Protection Agency and the United States institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution. In 1782 the Continental Congress adopted the bald eagle as a national symbol. In 1940, to prevent the species from becoming extinct, Congress passed the Bald Eagle Protection Act. The Act was extremely comprehensive, prohibiting the take, possession, sale, purchase, barter, or offer to sell, purchase, or barter, export or import of the bald eagle at any time or in any manner. In 1962, Congress amended the Bald Eagle Protection Act to cover golden eagles, a move that was partially an attempt to strengthen protection of bald eagles, since the latter were often killed by people mistaking them for golden eagles. The golden eagle, however, is accorded somewhat lighter protection under the Act than the bald eagle.

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act, originally passed in 1918, implements the United States' commitment to four bilateral treaties, or conventions, for the protection of a shared migratory bird resource. The MBTA provides that it is unlawful to pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill, possess, sell, purchase, barter, import, export, or transport any migratory bird, or any part, nest, or egg or any such bird, unless authorized under a permit issued by the Secretary of the Interior. Some regulatory exceptions apply. Take is defined in regulations as: "pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or attempt to pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect."

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act protects over 800 species of birds that occur in the United States.

Federal and state decision makers must also consider the provisions and requirements of the National Forest Management Act, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act and the National Historic Preservation Act to assess the impact of industrial wind energy projects.

Numerous governmental agencies have spent enormous amounts of time and money developing ways to protect, preserve, or rehabilitate watershed areas on a regional scale and must be taken into consideration by the Federal and state decision makers in any consideration to allow the siting of industrial wind energy projects in "The Commons".

Following is a list of projects to protect our environment:

One provision of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, enacted in 1954 as Public Law 83-566 (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/watershed/pl56631705.pdf>), was for conservation and proper utilization of land. This act encompasses over 1,500 active or completed watershed projects. In 1992, the Natural Water Resources Council of the U.S.D.A. published a National Watershed Manual (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/watershed/NWSM.html>). The Flood Prevention Act of 1944 (Public Law 78-534; <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/watershed/pl534.html>) was also developed for the conservation and proper utilization of land, including the Potomac River Basin in West Virginia.

In 1997, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency published the approximately 200-page "Volunteer Stream Monitoring: A Methods Manual" (<http://www.epa.gov/volunteer/stream/>), which emphasizes that watersheds are important because if natural land becomes impervious:

? "Less precipitation is evaporated back to the atmosphere. (Water is transported rapidly away via storm drains and is not allowed to stand in pools.) ? Less precipitation is transpired back to the atmosphere from plants. (Natural vegetation is replaced by buildings, pavement, etc.) ? Less precipitation percolates through the soil to become ground water. (This can result in a lower water table and can affect base flow.) ? More surface runoff is generated and transported to streams. (Stream flow becomes more intense during and immediately after storms.)"

The U.S. Forest Service, in its publication "Wildland Waters", repeatedly emphasizes the importance of watershed protection of headwaters for sustaining water supply and water quality(http://www.fs.fed.us/wildlandwaters/newsletters/wildlandwaters_sp02.txt).

Section 305(b) of the Clean Water Act requires states to report to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on the designated uses of their waters, the extent of the impairment of those uses, and the causes and sources of impairment.

Deforestation of ridges where industrial energy projects are placed results in storm water drainage not only to streams but also to interconnecting underground conduits, especially caves in karst areas where the bedrock consists of limestone. Where storm water is drained away from the headwater areas on ridges, there is a decrease in groundwater recharge. Increased storm water flow to streams causes greater flooding potential. Both the decrease in groundwater recharge and the increase in storm water flow to caves changes the cave environment.

Federal and state decision makers must involve the various Federal and state agencies in assessing the impact of industrial wind energy projects. Numerous state laws, regulations, procedures and projects have been enacted or implemented in states for the protection of the environment and citizens within the state and should be given full consideration in decisions to allow industrial energy projects in the mountain forests within a state's boundaries.

The targets for industrial energy projects are remote rural areas. These areas have caught the attention of historians, anthropologists, biologists, writers, environmental activists and are finally being appreciated for their cultural diversity and environmental history. What makes places like West Virginia and Maryland and their remote rural communities unique? The answer is the

dedication to the land, a sense of place, a feeling that where they live makes them who they are. Many families here in West Virginia and Maryland and its remote rural communities have lived on the same parcels of mountain land as their great-great-great-great grandfathers, as far back as the mid-1700s. People here know their land they have walked every mile, they have heard stories about their homesteads from generations back, they have created families and a living on their land for generations. Their roots run deep into the mountains. How many times you hear "My Mother was raised right here." or "There have been Blands here for as long as I can remember." People choose to stay on that same land even when that choice makes their lives more difficult, whether in employment or convenience terms.

The sense of belonging to a place leads to a sense of belonging to a community. There is a mutual support in mountain communities, from fundraisers to help those in need to family hog butchering. Mountain cultural activities are passed on to future generations, from clogging, to music, to hunting. A sense of pride of place is apparent in Virginia and its remote rural communities, passed down from one generation to the next.

The land provides a culture of self-sufficiency as well. Many of the families continue to grow their own vegetables, home process all they produce, including sausage, sharing a pig with their neighbors and butchering it in the fall providing meat for the winter. The land takes care of them, so they must take care of the land. There is a spiritual mystique to the mountains and the surrounding rural areas. Changes to that land should not be taken lightly, especially when those changes may desecrate a way of life that is disappearing rapidly in the United States. Siting an industrial energy project in such an area changes the mountain and the surrounding rural areas, causes an irreversible and devastating effect on the people and their culture.

AHA is pleased to present our comments concerning the Environmental Impact Statement for the Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH) Right-of-Way Applications for your consideration. We strongly recommend that the public comments received, including ours, be given full consideration in this process.

Respectively submitted, Larry V. Thomas President

Correspondence ID:	1085	Project: 28827	Document: 34684
Name:	Haines, Jennifer		
Address:	1840 Amherst Street Winchester, VA 22601 USA		
Email:	-		
Outside Organization:	Valley Health System Unaffiliated Individual		
Received:	Aug,02,2010 00:00:00		
Correspondence Type:	E-mail		
Correspondence:	<p>Sir, I am writing to you out of concern of the negative impact the PATH will have on lands that it crosses. I am a resident of Hampshire County WV and am fearful of the detriment that this project will cause not only to my own land but to the many thousands of acres and people who will be touched by the degradation that this line brings. I currently reside near a line that PATH will run parallel with. This line passes through our farm. The creation of PATH brings all the negative effects of building, and maintaining such a project even closer to my residence. We live in a beautiful valley filled with wildlife, streams, and beautiful vegetation, some of which I have been told is rare, all of which will be jeopardized if this project is allowed to continue. Have you visited any locations that have been destroyed to create TRAIL? I suggest that you do. It is terrifying to see the mountains stripped and ugly lines running up their sides. Be mindful that these lines will be maintained by use of herbicides. I have seen no concern from the creators of this project on erosion and runoff. Please carefully consider and protect the interests of all, and not line the pockets of the power companies on the backs of citizens.</p>		

Jennifer Haines Valley Health System Clinical Research Coordinator

Correspondence	1086	Project: 28827	Document: 34684
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ID:
Name: Dodds, Pamela and Arthur
Address: P.O. Box 217 Montrose, WV 26283
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Subject: Comments on the Environmental Impact Statement for the Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH) Right-of-Way Applications

Dear Morgan McCosh Elmer,

It is critically important that a comprehensive Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) be prepared for the proposed PATH Right-of-Way (ROW) Applications and it is equally critically important to DENY the permits. Our federal lands are the last stronghold against rampant development that has already compromised our water resources. Incorporated in this document is a list, below, of our concerns as they relate to the concerns that must be part of the EIS: 1) negative impact to our water resources; 2) negative impact to the natural sequestration of carbon dioxide emissions by trees; 3) negative impact to wildlife and wildlife habitats caused by habitat fragmentation; 4) negative impacts to viewshed; and 5) negative impacts to humans due to electromagnetic field emissions from the power lines. The basic premise for the EIS must incorporate an understanding that the PJM grid managers recognize PATH is not needed for at least 15 years and that by that time, it may well not be needed at all. Additionally, if PATH is constructed, it will place eastern electric generating plants out of service while placing at least four obsolete coal-fired generating plants back into service in West Virginia, thus increasing carbon dioxide emissions.

It is imperative that the federal EIS must not rely on state government agencies to collect the data necessary to evaluate the negative impacts of the PATH constructions. Additionally, the stormwater management permits currently being issued by the states are not considering the erosion impacts of increased stormwater to receiving streams or to the associated sub-watersheds.

Thank you for considering our comments.

Sincerely, Pamela C. Dodds, Ph.D. Registered Professional Geologist Master Naturalist (WV)

Arthur W. Dodds, Jr. Master Naturalist (WV)

Cc: Clyde N. Thompson, Supervisor, Monongahela National Forest William Seib, Chief, Regulatory Branch, USAED, Baltimore Marcia Haberman, Chief, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh

1) Deforestation for the PATH ROW and construction in the PATH ROW will negatively impact our water resources. Within the location where PATH is proposed to cross 2.1 miles of the Monongahela National Forest, a swath of forest at least 200 feet wide will be cleared. If the clearing is kept to only 200 feet in width, this results in over 48 acres of deforestation. Within this area of proposed deforestation, there are headwater areas associated with 1) at least two sub-watersheds in an area sloping steeply to Roaring Run (listed as an important stream in West Virginia's "An Ecological Assessment of the Cheat River Watershed), where a proposed stream crossing is located; 2) at least four sub-watersheds in areas sloping steeply to Bonifield Run, where a proposed stream crossing is located and Hile Run, where a proposed stream crossing is located; 3) at least three sub-watersheds in areas sloping steeply to Lick Drain; 4) at least two watersheds in areas sloping steeply to Lynn Run; and 5) at least three sub-watersheds in areas sloping steeply to Walnut Hollow Run. All of these streams are successive tributaries to the Cheat River. Headwater areas of equal importance to those in the Monongahela National Forest

will be impacted within the proposed PATH ROW at Harper's Ferry NHP/Appalachian NST, at Chesapeake and Ohio Canal NHP/Potomac Heritage NST, and throughout the entire 276 miles of the total project. Additionally, other impacted watersheds along PATH, but not of federal lands, drain toward federal lands.

The watershed headwaters are so important because they create habitats where the food chain begins: trees on the forested ridges provide shaded areas which create conditions suitable for organisms at the bottom of the food chain - primarily insects which shred organic materials to provide organic compounds for flora and fauna downstream. The trees comprising forests where the watershed headwaters are located intercept rainfall so that it gently penetrates the ground as groundwater rather than flowing overland as runoff. This means that 1) the rain will gently fall to the ground and recharge groundwater and 2) the surface flow of rainwater on the ground will be slower than in cleared areas, thereby reducing the velocity and quantity of stormwater drainage. Conversely, in cleared areas, increased stormwater drainage results in habitat destruction within streams and the consequent death of downstream aquatic organisms, including trout.

Placing these observations in perspective requires an understanding of the global water budget and also an understanding that groundwater and surface water are connected as one integral system. Firstly, the global water budget, or hydrological cycle, consists of precipitation, evaporation, and condensation. It is important to recognize, however, that the hydrological cycle over the ocean (covering approximately three-quarters of the earth) is essentially separate from the hydrological cycle over the continents. The USGS provides a summary diagram showing the pathways of the hydrological cycle in terms of thousand cubic kilometers per year for the exchange of water. Through time, there has been a delicate balance of the amount of precipitation transferred to the continents from the hydrological cycle over the oceans and the amount of surface water flowing into the ocean. It is obvious that when groundwater recharge is reduced and streamflow into the oceans is increased, we have caused a situation where there is no longer a balance: when streamflow to the oceans exceeds the amount of precipitation from the oceans back onto the continents, the water in the continental hydrological cycle is lost forever.

Groundwater and surface water comprise one integral unit. When streamwater is low, due to droughts, groundwater continues to supply water to the streams to support aquatic organisms. The Appalachian mountains are the areas which receive the greatest amounts of precipitation and therefore serve as the most important areas for groundwater recharge and for maintenance of aquatic habitats in the headwaters of streams that are at the base of the aquatic food chain. The reduction of groundwater recharge in the Appalachian mountains will ultimately result in drought conditions throughout numerous watershed. Forested headwater areas are our greatest defense against drought.

Cumulative negative impacts to our water resources will result from continued deforestation for the proposed PATH ROW in combination with deforestation for other purposes, such as urban development and hundreds of miles of proposed wind project construction. This is the reason why the US Forest Service, the US Department of Agriculture, and the US Environmental Protection Agency are promoting a watershed-based approach to evaluating development in an attempt to preserve and protect our water resources. Stream channel degradation results from greater quantities of surface water runoff flowing at greater velocities into stream channels. Watersheds are negatively impacted when just 10% of the watershed is developed with less permeable areas, such as deforested areas (Watershed Protection Techniques, Vol. 1, No. 3, Center for Watershed Protection). Cumulative impacts of herbicides used on the PATH ROW will further degrade water quality of headwaters and receiving streams.

2) Deforestation for the proposed PATH ROW will negatively impact the natural sequestration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Trees use carbon dioxide in the process of photosynthesis. In calculations for humans to determine their "carbon footprint", that is, how much carbon dioxide emissions their activities produce, the amount of "offset" is prescribed by planting trees. The tree offset calculation provided by <http://www.carbonify.com/carboncalculator.htm> is based on a tree planted in the humid tropics absorbing on average 50 pounds (22 kg) of carbon dioxide annually over 40 years such that each tree will absorb 1 ton of carbon dioxide over its lifetime. A

typical household is considered to produce the amount of carbon dioxide that can be offset by approximately seventeen trees.

Deforestation also impacts water vapor in our atmosphere. The popular view of greenhouse gases in earth's atmosphere is typically dominated by only one gas: carbon dioxide. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA, <http://wf.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/climate/gases.html>) provides that water vapor is the most abundant greenhouse gas constitutes up to 95 percent of greenhouse gases, whereas carbon dioxide constitutes approximately 0.036 percent of greenhouse gases, that is, it is measured in parts per million. Through the process of transpiration, trees constitute one of the greatest regulators of the amount of water vapor in the atmosphere. The transpiration of trees is significant in the water balance within a watershed. A large oak tree can transpire 40,000 gallons (151,000 liters) per year (<http://ga.water.usgs.gov/edu/watercycleevapotranspiration.html>). A single tree can store over 100 gallons of water. Deforestation therefore not only removes the potential for trees to sequester carbon dioxide, but also removes the avenue for regulating water vapor in our atmosphere.

3) Deforestation for the proposed PATH ROW will cause habitat fragmentation that will destroy habitats for forest-interior bird species and will create areas where predators and invasive species will become dominant. Habitat fragmentation not only negatively impacts forest-interior bird species, but also impacts reptiles, invertebrates, mosses, fungi, and algae (<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2010/04/100421102449.htm>; <http://bcs.whfreeman.com/thelifewire/content/chp54/5402004.html>).

4) Negative impacts to viewshed and visitors' experience will result from the proposed PATH ROW deforestation and transmission line construction. The Monongahela National Forest and lands owned by the National Park Service currently provide scenic vistas that cannot be enjoyed by visitors in most other areas. The reason why the National Park Service preserves areas is precisely because they constitute a relatively unspoiled example of a special resource (<http://www.nps.gov/legacy/criteria.html>). The National Forest Service states its dedication is to restore and enhance landscapes, protect and enhance water resources, and develop climate change resiliency (<http://www.fs.fed.us/>).

5) Electromagnetic field emissions have been identified as being harmful to human health. Allowing the PATH transmission lines would provide negative impacts to human health. Dr. David Carpenter, Dean at the School of Public Health, State University of New York believes it is likely that up to 30% of all childhood cancers come from exposure to EMFs. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) warns "There is reason for concern" and advises prudent avoidance". (<http://emf.mercola.com/sites/emf/emf-dangers.aspx>).

Correspondence ID: 1087 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Beaudet, Carla
Address: P.O. Box 2 Green Bank , WV 24944-0002
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: National Radio Astronomy Observatory Federal Government
Received: Aug,17,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: August 17, 2010

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service Denver Service Center 12795 W. Alameda Pky. P.O. Box 25287 Denver, CO 80225-0287

In re: D18 (DSC-P)

Dear Ms. Elmer:

The National Radio Astronomy Observatory (NRAO) at Green Bank thanks you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed changes to the Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH). Your correspondence was addressed to our National Radio Quiet Zone (NRQZ) administrator, and forwarded to me for response. Our NRQZ office is concerned with permanent, fixed, licensed radio transmitters within an area bounded by the meridians 78d 29m 59.0s W and 80d 29m 59.2s W longitude, and 37d 30m 0.4s N and 39d 15m 0.4s N latitude. The NRQZ comprises a land area of approximately 13,000 square miles near the state border between Virginia and West Virginia. While the proposed areas affecting public land are within the NRQZ, it does not appear that the proposed work, i.e. "construction of a new 765-kV electric transmission line" involves the construction or modification of any permanent, fixed, licensed radio frequency transmitters. If I am incorrect in this assessment, please let me know.

In addition to the NRQZ, our facility is protected by a West Virginia State zoning law in a 10 mile radius around our facility. Under this law we regularly work with Allegheny Power, the local power company, to repair faulty power line components which emit into the radio spectrum. None of the areas of the proposed construction are within the 10 mile radius, nor do we anticipate that we should see any interference from the proposed construction. However, if, in the future, interference is ever traced to a faulty component in these high voltage lines, we would like to be able to work in a cooperative spirit with the Applicants to solve the mutual problem.

Sincerely,

Carla Beaudet NRAO Green Bank RFI Group Leader

Cc: Paulette Woody, NRQZ Administrator Wesley Sizemore, WVRAZ Compliance Technician Michael Holstine, NRAO Green Bank Business Manager

Correspondence ID:	1088	Project: 28827	Document: 34684
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Outside Organization:	Unaffiliated Individual		
Received:	Aug,18,2010 00:00:00		
Correspondence Type:	E-mail		
Correspondence:	August 18, 2010		

Dear Ms. Elmer,

In addition to my submission, "In Defense of Our National Parks," I would like to offer the following comments about the PATH proposal.

While attending the EIS Scoping meeting in Tucker county, on July 22nd, a USFS or NPS representative and I were discussing the PATH proposal. I was voicing my concern to him about the devastation taking place with the TrAIL line, and the blatant disregard the power companies have shown with regards to protecting and preserving the environment. His reply to me was, "What they are doing with TrAIL is criminal." I couldn't agree more! This begs the question: If what they are doing is "criminal," with the TrAIL line, then why should these same opportunistic, self-serving corporations receive a green light to continue such devastation across three states and 275 miles for the PATH line?

It is both ridiculous and incomprehensible to think their behavior will change. They have proven that they are not good stewards of the environment. The environment has never been their

interest or concern. For them, this is simply a business opportunity, which is going to reap huge profits for a few wealthy business executives. The real travesty with these power line proposals, is that there seems to be no entity who will step up and be a safeguard against this "criminal" activity. The devastation continues daily, like a freight train out of control. All we can do is sadly stand back and watch it unfold.

No one is there to stop it. No one is there to be an advocate for the environment. No one is speaking up and protecting the wildlife, whose habitats are being destroyed. No one is willing to take a stand and demand change. The PSC has stated they don't have the resources to enforce any of these blatant violations that are taking place.

What is so wrong with the structure of our governing bodies? No one can exert any checks and balances in a scenario which is crying out for them? Here are some indisputable facts about PATH: *The EIS should cover the entire 275 miles of the line. The environment is going to be impacted all across the swath, cutting across three states.

*The need for the PATH line has yet to be determined by a credible, independent source. In his testimony in the PATH Virginia case, Hyde Merrill states, "The alleged voltage issues identified by PJM do not establish a need for the power line." Expert witness George C. Loehr states in his testimony, "A reliability need for the proposed 765kv line has not been clearly demonstrated."

*There has not been a comprehensive study of viable alternatives to the PATH project.

*There are links to EMF exposure and cancer. Please read, "Do High Voltage Power lines Cause Cancer?" by Neal Lawrence. <http://www.midtod.com/9603/voltage.phtml> This article tells of a mother from Omaha who discovered that there were 11 kids at a local swimming pool who all had cancer. The one thing they had in common, other than their cancer, was that they all lived within one mile or less of an electric substation. The size of that station is not nearly as large as the one proposed at the Kempton location, which will effect numerous families.

*There have been findings of detrimental effects in reproduction to cavity-nesting birds under high voltage power lines. <http://www.jstor.org/pss/2426995>

*The constant usage of poisonous herbicides to maintain the clearcut areas, will result in contamination of streams and valuable water sources.

*Erosion that will take place from the clearing of the ROW will result in siltation, which will have detrimental and deadly effects on streams and wildlife. Three-hundred and twenty-five streams will be effected by the PATH line.

*Precious hardwood forests will be destroyed and animal habitats will be fragmented.

*Valuable farmlands and homesteads, which have been the center of families for generations, will be turned into unsightly and unsafe wastelands.

All of these consequences and sacrifices are too permanent, too severe, too widespread. They are too big a price to pay, especially when one considers that PATH may be the biggest boondoggle to come down the pike in many years.

Correspondence ID: 1089 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Birdsong, Jane
Address: RR 3 Box 114 Elkins, WV 26241-9513
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Aug,04,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Aug 4, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

To Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line, I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered in the EIS process, and not simply the direct impacts to federal lands. All of the indirect but very significant and real impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountaintop removal should be considered.

West Virginia already suffers enormously from the pollutants of the coal industry. We would like to make a transition to "Creating Power in our own Back Yards" and not serve the east coast grid. Let them create their own. It's time to stop transporting things at such great distances. The cost is astronomical & the impact to the environment is as well. Let's put our country on the road to clean energy made close to home. Solar and fuel cell technologies are ready and waiting. Why the persistence in keeping with the old polluting technologies?

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have significant Negative consequences for our energy future. This two billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH, but the many alternatives that exist, such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, and renewable energy generation. Once all of these factors are considered, the devastating impact of the numerous negative environmental effects becomes clear. The National Park Service should deny the permit to build PATH.

Correspondence ID: 1090 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Rye, Laura
Address: 340 Virginia Ave Morgantown, WV 26505-4840
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,04,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Aug 4, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

To Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line, I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered in the EIS process, and not simply the direct impacts to federal lands. All of the indirect but very significant and real impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountaintop removal should be considered.

The Native Americans looked at repercussions of their actions to the next 7 generations. I suggest we do the same, taking into consideration all aspects of possible day to day life for 100

years from now.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH, but the many alternatives that exist, such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, and renewable energy generation. Once all of these factors are considered, the devastating impact of the numerous negative environmental effects becomes clear. The National Park Service should deny the permit to build PATH.

Correspondence ID: 1091 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Brown, Diane
Address: 185 Hale Rd Charles Town,, WV 25414-1254
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,05,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Aug 5, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

To Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line, I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered in the EIS process, and not simply the direct impacts to federal lands. All of the indirect but very significant and real impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountaintop removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have significant negative consequences for our energy future. This two billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

West Virginians get virtually NO benefit from the PATH-just a destruction of our beautiful state.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH, but the many alternatives that exist, such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, and renewable energy generation. Once all of these factors are considered, the devastating impact of the numerous negative environmental effects becomes clear. The National Park Service should deny the permit to build PATH.

Correspondence ID: 1092 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Mayle, Angela
Address: 477 Country Rd Fairview, WV 26570-8638
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,05,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1093 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Plagge, Angela
Address: 59 N Delsea Dr Cape May Court House, NJ 08210-1709
USA
Email: -

Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,31,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1094 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kenney, Charlene
Address: 201 Maple Ave Clarksburg, WV 26301-4838
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,04,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1095 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hearne, Charles
Address: RR 2 Box 110 Harrisville, WV 26362-9648
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,04,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1096 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Sabella, Katie
Address: 812 Parkwood Ave Annapolis, MD 21403-2919
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,04,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1097 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Bradford, Laura
Address: 10001 Renfrew Rd Silver Spring, MD 20901-2220
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,31,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1098 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Smith, Mark
Address: 22730 Lain Rd Spring, TX 77379-1800
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,31,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1099 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Nelson, Stephen
Address: 827 Jamieson Rd Lutherville Timonium, MD 21093-3904
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,31,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1100 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Amalphy, Madeline
Address: 651 Saybrooke Oaks Blvd Gaithersburg, MD 20877-3488
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,24,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1101 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Banachowski, Hillary
Address: 6534 Rimrock Rd New Market, MD 21774-6636
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1102 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Becker, Gregor
Address: 273 Blackhaw Trl Westminster, MD 21158-2303
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 22, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

You can be sure there will be an end to mountaintop removal, stricter mining regulations, and stricter coal emissions standards-especially mercury. This is the wrong time to think coal! We don't want your transmission lines.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 1103 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Blaustein, Jonah
Address: 4713 Somerset Rd Riverdale, MD 20737-1131
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1104 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Boehm, Andrea
Address: 2905 Manns Ave Baltimore, MD 21234-4016
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1105 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Brewer, Steven
Address: 40 N Fulton St Auburn, NY 13021-2726
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1106 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Brody, Betty
Address: 10300 Strathmore Hall St Apt 212 N Bethesda, MD 20852-6671
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1107 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Brown, Bob
Address: 2315 Salem Village Rd Apt F Baltimore, MD 21234-2554
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1108 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Buckley, Kathleen
Address: 9171 Oak Tree Ct Frederick, MD 21701-2236
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1109 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Cain, William
Address: 7498 Sea Change Columbia, MD 21045-5017
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 21, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come.

Biologists and physicians recongize "PATH" as shorthand for "pathogenic". At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit another pathogenic project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 1110 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Caldwell, James
Address: 8848 Youree Dr Shreveport, LA 71115-2512
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1111 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Campbell, Charles
Address: 5917 Saint Marys St Baltimore, MD 21207-4702
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1112 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Carr, Barbara
Address: 8020 Bradshaw Rd Kingsville, MD 21087-1807
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,18,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1113 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Chulick, Christine
Address: 713 Dayspring Dr Odenton, MD 21113-1509
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1114 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Costello, Lyndie
Address: 10028 Hillgreen Cir Apt F Cockeysville, MD 21030-3893
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1115 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Cowan, Barbara
Address: 5 Roberts Rd # 3 Cambridge, MA 02138-3203
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1116 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Cramer, Harlan
Address: 8610 Meadowsweet Ct Columbia, LA 21045-2877
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1117 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Criss, Peter
Address: PO Box 258 Vashon, WA 98070-0258
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1118 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Czarnowski, Karen
Address: 4826 CHURCH LANE Galesville, MD 20765-0379
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1119 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Dankulich, Dale
Address: 8 Piper Ct New Cumberland, PA 17070-2653
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1120 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Davis, Daren
Address: 215 S Union Ave Apt 3 Havre De Grace, MD 21078-3263
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,18,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1121 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Debros, Greg
Address: 6438 Cermak Rd Berwyn, IL 60402-2307
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,25,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1122 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Deering, Charles
Address: 26305 Johnson Dr Damascus, MD 20872-1611
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 20, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

I don't mind windmills, because they can be removed if something better comes along.

Encouraging coal undercuts efforts to develop clean energy and does lasting damage to the planet.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 1123 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Delaney, Priscilla
Address: 150 E Wynnewood Rd
Wynnewood Park Apts 10-G Wynnewood, PA 19096-1547
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1124 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Denison, Chandler
Address: 2914 Dillon St Baltimore, MD 21224-4832
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,23,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1125 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Dittman, David N
Address: 5112 Hurst Rd Ellicott City, MD 21043-7036
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1126 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Doak, Hartson
Address: 92-1264 Makakilo Dr Apt 84 Kapolei, HI 96707-1594
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1127 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Dougherty, C A
Address: 851 Crum Creek Rd Media, PA 19063-1140
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1128 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Duff, Lucy
Address: 9210 Fowler Ln Lanham, MD 20706-2454

Email: USA
Outside Organization: -
Received: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1129 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Dunlap, Julie
Address: 6371 Tinted HI Columbia, MD 21045-4533
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1130 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Elkins, Elizabeth
Address: 17111 Overhill Rd Derwood, MD 20855-1557
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,24,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 24, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

Please support the following request. Your support or nonsupport will affect my vote. Thank you for listening.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 1131 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Engel, John
Address: 4221 34th St Mount Rainier, MD 20712-1737
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1132 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Falen, Melissa
Address: 3170 Remington Ave Baltimore, MD 21211-2801
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,18,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1133 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Fallon, Michael
Address: 9523 51st Ave College Park, MD 20740-4512
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1134 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Fary, Jim
Address: 2836 Blue Spruce Ln Silver Spring, MD 20906-3166
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1135 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Fay, John
Address: 12505 Kuhl Rd Wheaton, MD 20902-1443
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1136 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Fournier, Jacqueline
Address: 4729 Willows Rd Chesapeake Beach, MD 20732-4221
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1137 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Fugate, Brian
Address: 818 N 5th St Ottumwa, IA 52501-1812
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1138 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Fugate, Brian
Address: 818 N 5th St Ottumwa, IA 52501-1812
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1139 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Futrovsky, Rosemary
Address: 11112 Pinion Ct North Potomac, MD 20878-2565
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1140 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gaines, Elizabeth
Address: 13 Lakeside Dr Greenbelt, MD 20770-1973
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1141 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Garnett, Anne
Address: 1519 Pleasant View Rd Adamstown, MD 21710-9012
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,18,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 18, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Shouldn't this 2 Billion Dollars be used for renewable instead of polluting types of electricity? Or

how about educating the public about conserving as well.

I find what the Path will do to our country side is appalling.

the other problem I have is you are using our farm land (in MD) our Parkland (in MD) and we will not even get the benefit of the electricity. It will be going to other states and not to MD.

Anne Garnett

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 1142 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Garrison, Catlin
Address: 6320 Benton Ln Beaumont, TX 77706-4046
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,18,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 18, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they could have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

My hometown in Maryland is small but concious and anything rooted in PA or the Virginia's has direct impact. There are both local and global considerations to be addressed. Isn't there a lesser evil to pursue if not a great opportunity to push for positive alternatives? Or consider the necessity as an opportunity to place stricter requirements on coal power at the least, in a way to clean it up, not to suffocate industry. Those rolling foothills are precious, expecially to one who has moved away and misses them!

Any energy project should be looked at as a total package. (Admittedly, some new energy options carry hidden consequences.) To plan in a vacuum is irresponsible. Every risk looks small if parcelled out enough. Please make sure this project proposal consideration is supported by comprehensive evaluation and not tunnel vision. Thank you!

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 1143 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gass, Kelly
Address: 12314 Sherwood Forest Dr Mt. Airy, MD 21771-6026
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,25,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1144 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gaum, Douglas
Address: 18912 High Point Dr Gaithersburg, MD 20879-3404
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,18,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1145 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gmaz, Mary
Address: 2301 S Hampton Dr Bryans Road, MD 20616-3038
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1146 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Greene, Margaret & Tom
Address: 6813 Tulip Hill Ter Bethesda, MD 20816-1047
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 19, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Maryland already has poor air quality due to a very dirty coal burning electricity plant and

vehicle exhaust. When are we going to take the health of our citizens seriously?? Why is conservation of energy never mentioned??

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 1147 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hammond, Paulette
Address: 401 Westshire Rd Baltimore, MD 21229-2237
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1148 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Harris, Bruce
Address: 12602 Chalice Ct Glenn Dale, MD 20769-8913
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1149 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hart, Jeff
Address: 11413 Georgetowne Dr Potomac, MD 20854-3723
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1150 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hartsfield, Susan
Address: 226 Old Mill Bottom Rd S Annapolis, MD 21409-5530
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1151 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Heinekamp, Roselind
Address: 1000 Biltmore Ave West River, MD 20778-2222
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,18,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1152 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Helinski, Gail
Address: 1002 Bernadette Dr Forest Hill, MD 21050-270
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,18,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1153 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Henry, Ron
Address: 40 E Jarrettsville Rd Forest Hill, MD 21050-1630
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 20, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Just on this basis alone I urge you to not permit the PATH project since it would immediately herald more coal mining and mountaintop removal.

As a Native American I strongly oppose mountaintop removal since much of it is on sacred lands. This method of coal removal is completely counter to our nature based spiritual practice of walking softly so as to leave the smallest and lightest footprint possible upon the earth - this is our way of ensuring that we pass onto future generations the legacy they fully deserve - a sustainable earth for they and their future generations - "We" did not inherit the Earth - We" borrowed it from our children"!

There are no easy choices to attain an energy future from sources that are substantially less polluting, but time is no longer on our side! "WE" must the difficult choices NOW! I urge you to deny the PATH permits now, since the generating source will be coal and the requirement for increased usage has not been demonstrated. Additional considerations that also need to be made are described in the following verbiage.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 1154 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hill, Michael
Address: 5719 Harpers Farm Rd Unit C Columbia, MD 21044-2330
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1155 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Imlay, Norman
Address: 5 Jackson Manor Ct Phoenix, MD 21131-1850
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1156 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Jackman, Conor
Address: 3320 Glenway Dr Kensington, MD 20895-2213
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 21, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project. The time to find and implement alternative energy is now, don't allow coal. Add wind turbines.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 1157 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kehn, Joseph
Address: 1605 Dundalk Ave Dundalk, MD 21222-1034
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,25,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1158 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Klein, Richard
Address: 811 Crystal Palace Ct Owings Mills, MD 21117-2257
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1159 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kochis, Anthony
Address: 4210 34th St Mount Rainier, MD 20712-1736
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1160 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kramer, Lynn
Address: 2315 Salem Village Rd Apt F Baltimore, MD 21234-2554
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1161 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: laporte, leon
Address: 8715 Endless Ocean Way Columbia, MD 21045-5938
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1162 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Lee, Regina
Address: 1808 Manning Ave Apt 201 Los Angeles, CA 90025-4855
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1163 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kuder, Lisa
Address: 6708 W Lakeridge Rd New Market, MD 21774-6628
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1164 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Long, Jim
Address: 1135 Overlook Dr Accokeek, MD 20607-3515
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 21, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

PATH would enable and accelerate coal-based energy usage and exacerbate the substantial costs of coal extraction. Mountain top removal is an especially egregious example. A fully scoped impact analysis would also include production of climate change gases, other air pollution, haze, terrestrial and aquatic deposition of mercury, acid rain.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 1165 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Lowe, Edward
Address: 49 Boyd Dr Colora, MD 21917-1523
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1166 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Lynne, Sandra
Address: 1814 Metzert Rd Apt 42 Adelphi, MD 20783-5174
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1167 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Maggied, Michael
Address: 2240 E Arbor Cir Mesa, AZ 85204-1419
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1168 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Marler, John
Address: 637 Blossom Dr Rockville, MD 20850-2042
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,26,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 26, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

I have lived in West Virginia and seen the terrible impact coal has on the environment there. I have recently studied the widespred impact of coal power generation on air quality. We need to take action now to force power companies to find more environmentally sound ways to generate the power we need.

Please stop the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 1169 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Mendoza, Vanessa
Address: 115 Tibbetts Rd Apt 2A Yonkers, NY 10705-2642
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1170 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Meoni, Anthony
Address: 14125 Clarksville Pike Highland, MD 20777-9524
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,24,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1171 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Miller, Amanda
Address: 304 Hopkins Rd Baltimore, MD 21212-1819
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1172 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Moore, Charlene
Address: 1715 Escalona Dr Santa Cruz, CA 95060-3101
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1173 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Miller, Sue
Address: 7120 Oakland Mills Rd Columbia, MD 21046-1621
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1174 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Murphy, Judith
Address: 8 Portola Green Cir Portola Vally, CA 94028-7833
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1175 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Nau, Carol
Address: 2300 Northcliff Dr Jarrettsville, MD 21084-1815
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1176 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Navez, Ren
Address: PO Box 2487 Venice, CA 90294-2487
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1177 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Niebres, Carolina
Address: N6868 County Road F Prescott, WI 54021-7007
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1178 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: O'Connell, Ken
Address: 26302 Skyview Dr Hollywood, MD 20636-2464
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1179 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Orrick, Nicholas
Address: 5708 Carters Ln Riverdale, MD 20737-2708
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1180 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Patton, Andrew
Address: 15907 Woods Center Rd Silver Spring, MD 20906-1167
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,26,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1181 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Pax, Christina
Address: 7507A Hampton Valley Rd Emmitsburg, MD 21727-9518
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 20, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

I feel very strongly that it is time to move away from burning coal to provide energy. I would prefer strong reductions in energy use or even more expensive energy costs, if this is what it takes to move us away from such a short-sighted practice. It's time to insist on a better way. So many alternatives exist and are being used elsewhere. Continuing to burn coal is completely unnecessary and inexcusable, given what is now widely known about previously hidden costs to the environment and our health.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 1182 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: PROVENZA, REGINA
Address: 11025 Bird River Grove Rd White Marsh, MD 21162-1807
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1183 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Provost, Ruth
Address: 151 Tibbetts Rd Exeter, ME 04435-3420
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1184 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Pugliesi, Raymond
Address: 6407 Alta Vista Dr El Cerrito, CA 94530-1513
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1185 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Pulliam, Vivian
Address: 1090 Briarcliff Rd Monrovia, CA 91016-1704
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail

Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1186 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Quinn, Jennifer
Address: 713 Kent Oaks Way Gaithersburg, MD 20878-5738
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 21, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

I would much rather have Maryland expand its use of solar power and consider wind power, two clean forms of energy. Let's create new industry here in MD and elsewhere by looking at fuels alternative to coal and oil.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 1187 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Rarick, Ivan
Address: 1818 Suffolk Way Carmichael, CA 95608-5739
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1188 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Rausch, Mary
Address: 15201 Admiralty Way Unit C7 Lynnwood, WA 98087-2437
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1189 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Richardson, Camille
Address: 3933 Greencastle Rd Apt 301 Burtonsville, MD 20866-2115
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,25,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1190 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Samela, Rastic
Address: 19933 Middletown Rd Freeland, MD 21053-9425
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1191 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Sawyer, Richard
Address: 212 Bohemia Church Rd Warwick, MD 21912-1230
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,25,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1192 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Schaefer, Sarah
Address: 941 Clinton Ave Oak Park, IL 60304-1821
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1193 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Shapiro, Leo
Address: 6907 Rhode Island Ave 6907 Rhode Island Ave, MD 20740-3713
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1194 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Sirk, Katie
Address: 16181 Frederick Rd Woodbine, MD 21797-8521
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1195 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Smith, Patricia
Address: 11401 July Dr Apt 402 Silver Spring, MD 20904-3601

USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1196 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Speizman, Richard
Address: 6976 Pindell School Rd Fulton, MD 20759-9718
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1197 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Stowe-Longchamp, Joyce
Address: 70 Woodhaven Dr Avon, CT 06001-2424
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1198 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Stringer, Laura
Address: 166 Mike Ct Elkton, MD 21921-4920
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1199 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Terry, Vickie
Address: 201 Rose Ln Clairfield, TN 37715-5132
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,20,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 20, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil

fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project. And I'm personally tired of our mountains being blown away. We are suppose to have the right to clean air.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 1200 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Turnbaugh, Brian
Address: 2800 Woodley Rd NW
520 Washington, DC 20008-4116
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 21, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

The opportunity costs of this proposal are huge. The money would much better be used to create a more efficient, clean, and renewable energy infrastructure. This transmission line would tie society - and future generations - to a dead-end energy strategy.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Correspondence ID: 1201 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Turner, Catherine
Address: 6805 40th Ave University Park, MD 20782-1418
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1202 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: vanderDonck, James

Address: 7675 Granite woods ct Baltimore, MD 21244
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1203 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Villaran Diaz, Maresa
Address: Vista Real # 700 Avenida A
Apt 89 Fajardo, PR 00738-4135
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,18,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1204 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Vincent, Burnell
Address: 20 Spa View Cir Annapolis, MD 21401-3418
USA

Email: -
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National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion

dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

As a veteran teacher of 37 years, I definitely have seen an increase in children having asthma, respiratory diseases and inability to stay on task. There have been many studies attributing these increases to coal-fired power plants. The John Amos Electric Power Plant on the western side of West Virginia would be the main source of the PATH power source. It would make so much more sense to build newer, cleaner power sources closer to the population centers. Also there would be additional national security risks if this 275 mile long line was constructed.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

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Hi Morgan, Although we spoke about this subject briefly at the Frederick, MD meeting on July 21, I would like to formalize my concerns and relate to you an incident that occurred after we spoke. I feel that some of the actions of PATH personnel, their contractors, and others at the meetings on behalf of PATH, were unacceptable and possibly intimidating to some of the citizens who came to the meeting to share their concerns. While I may personally not find them

intimidating, I also realize that not everyone shares my feelings or position.

I realize that the scoping meetings were "public" meetings, however, I contend that PATH is not "the public" in this instance, but "the applicant". As the applicant, they have and will continue to enjoy other avenues to have their concerns regarding this matter heard. In fact, I'm sure they will be heard from extensively and continuously by the responsible agencies as this long process plays out. The citizens, however, are limited to public comment meetings and submittal of written comments by certain due dates. I hope it was not PATH's intention to (1) hamper this process; (2) have the earliest possible opportunity to "fix" anything that they feel could be damaging to their case; and (3) to gather intelligence and attempt to intimidate their opposition; but I honestly can't see any other reason for some of their actions.

The large contingent of PATH personnel present at the Harpers Ferry, Purcellville and Frederick meetings (I would estimate 8 - 10 or more at each meeting) did not appear to be contributing to the purpose of the meeting, but instead were just taking up space, staring at PATH opposition leaders, making note of comments on the white pads, and eavesdropping on citizen conversations with staff as well as citizen to citizen conversations. They were not readily identified as PATH personnel, but appeared casually dressed to "blend in". I also noted them recording or broadcasting audio from the public comment portion of the Harpers Ferry meeting. Is there no opportunity for the applicant to review the collected public comments other than to attend these meetings and eavesdrop, record or take notes? I would like to compliment the staff for ensuring that the PATH personnel did not attempt to answer citizen questions or interfere with individual comments, however, there was a lot more going on outside the meeting rooms, of which the staff was probably not aware.

PATH's contractor, Matt Sutton, Director of Strategy and Research for Charles Ryan Associates, was at all three meetings I attended "to observe", however, he never entered the meeting room at Purcellville. Instead he seemed to spend most of his time on the bench outside the door and wandering around the lobby. The only thing he could have possibly observed (or secretly recorded) was the citizen conversations taking place in that area. How many citizens had what they thought were private conversations documented, without their knowledge or consent, for the applicants through this contractor? I also disagree that a federal citizen-focused public meeting is a suitable opportunity for PATH to carry out strategy and research on their opponents with paid contractors.

In addition, I heard a comment that a citizen overheard PATH personnel outside the meeting room in Tucker County "laughing at the people in the area". Since I was not there, I have asked this citizen to relate her concerns directly to you. Citizens attending the scoping meetings should not be made to feel they are being "laughed at". At the Frederick meeting (after I had spoken with you), I was outside the school talking with StopPATH WV, Inc. President Roger Eitelman under the portico. We observed two gentlemen who had just left the meeting and were walking through the parking lot together stop behind the vehicle of fellow StopPATH member Patience Wait. One of them (later identified as Jeff Trout, Allegheny staff attorney) proceeded to take out a camera phone and begin photographing the back of the vehicle in the area of the license plate. I documented these actions with photographs of my own and then Roger and I proceeded to the parking lot to confront these individuals and find out who they were and why they were taking pictures of Patience's vehicle. After a bit of back and forth, we finally identified them as Jeff Trout, Allegheny Energy and Gary Alexander, Maryland Office of People's Counsel. Trout demanded to know who we were, but finally admitted that he already knew.

We had never seen or met him before, confirming our suspicions that the power companies have been investigating their citizen opponents. Alexander tried to take the blame and said he asked Trout to take the pictures, which he said were of a protest sign taped to the rear window of the vehicle (right above the license plate on this SUV). License plate or protest sign, I still don't see a necessity for Allegheny Energy employees to photograph opposition vehicles at a federal public comment meeting. I also wonder how many other opponents' vehicles may have been photographed at this meeting, or the two previous ones, before this individual was caught.

I have two particular questions/requests:

1. Are the meeting sign-in sheets public information that is able to be requested by the applicants and others? If so, have the applicants requested and received them? 2. Was a transcript made of the public comments, and will that also be available by request?

I hope we can do better at the next public comment meetings, now that you and the staff have personally experienced some of what we've been going through here as we oppose PATH through existing processes, such as the EIS scoping meetings. And, again, I would like to compliment and thank you and all the staff members on the very fine and impartial job you all did with the meetings.

Best, Keryn

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Morgan McCosh Elmer, Project Manager PATH EIS Planning Team National Park Service
Denver Service Center-Planning P.O.Box 25287 Denver, CO 80225

Via FedEx and electronic mail

Re: Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH) Right-of-Way - Public Scoping

Dear Ms. Elmer:

Thank you for considering the following comments on the necessary scope of the Environmental Impact Statement ("EIS") for the proposed Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline ("PATH") project. On behalf of the Siena Club, we are writing to urge you to undertake the comprehensive analysis that is required under the National Environmental Policy Act ("NEPA"), 42 U.S.C. §§ 4321-4370f. Based on conversations with you and others at the Public Scoping Meeting in Frederick, we are concerned that the PATH EIS Planning Team may be intending to focus exclusively on impacts from development within federal right-of-ways ("ROWs") and jurisdictional wetlands. However, granting the requested ROWs and Clean Water Act § 404 permits would enable the larger PATH project to go forward, causing profound environmental impacts that extend well beyond federal lands and affected wetlands.

Because the PATH project cannot be built as proposed without authorizations from the National Park Service, the National Forest Service, and the Army Corps of Engineers, the project as a whole must be subject to NEPA review. Clearing, construction, and road-building in the Parks and on the Monongahela National Forest has no independent utility apart from the PATH line. Nor does the filling of wetlands along the 276-mile length of the proposed PATH route. All of this proposed development is part and parcel of a multi-billion dollar transmission project that would degrade regional air quality, increase greenhouse gas emissions, and undercut regional clean energy initiatives. These are far-reaching environmental consequences that require thorough consideration in an EIS.

Specifically, building the PATH line would allow some of the dirtiest coal plants in the country to ramp up production, profits, and pollution. The express intent of the PATH project, as originally stated in testimony submitted by PJM Interconnection ("PJM") to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission ("FERC"), is to reduce transmission congestion in order to bring coal-fired power from western PJM to lucrative markets in the East.¹ With PATH in service, coal would displace cleaner-burning natural gas and further discourage new renewable generation projects in the East. As a result, experts estimate conservatively that the PATH line would result in increased carbon emissions of 15.5 million tons per year, effectively canceling out the environmental gains of the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative. In addition, the PATH line would result in significantly increased emissions of criteria and hazardous air pollutants, exacerbating health risks, especially in areas that are already in nonattainment with national ambient air quality standards ("NAAQS").

Increased pollution is not a necessary price to pay for reliable electric service. While PJM now justifies the PATH line on grounds that it is needed imminently to maintain grid reliability, the in-service date for the line has been pushed back every year since 2006, and due to peak load reductions achieved by demand side management ("DSM") and energy efficiency programs, PATH's backers (Allegheny Energy and American Electric Power ("AEP")) were forced last December to abandon claims that the line would be needed in 2014. In the meantime, other utilities have proposed more modest and cost-effective fixes for the alleged reliability issues that PATH purports to address. In short, there are many less damaging and less costly alternatives to PATH that could ensure electric demand is met within PJM.² As the Department of Energy ("DOE") emphasized in its most recent national congestion study, "alternatives other than transmission, such as increased local generation (including distributed generation), energy efficiency, energy storage and demand response may be more economic than transmission expansion in relieving congestion" - and more environmentally friendly as well.³

These alternatives demand serious consideration, but they are in danger of being ignored. If the lead federal agencies do not consider the big-picture implications of PATH in the EIS, the project will go forward without the benefit of any comprehensive environmental analysis. There is no transparent state or regional planning process in place to help decision-makers and the public understand the environmental costs and benefits of investing in major new transmission projects. In preparing its Regional Transmission Expansion Plans, PJM Interconnection does

not consider environmental impacts or evaluate non-transmission alternatives to maintain electric reliability, and the same is generally true of the state commissions charged with granting certificates of public convenience and necessity ("CPCNs"). The NEPA process provides the only reliable check on transmission build-outs that cause needless environmental damage and hold back progress on national policy imperatives including attainment of healthy air quality, development of renewable energy resources, promotion of energy efficiency and conservation, and delivery on our Copenhagen commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

As a succession of new transmission proposals threaten to criss-cross the Appalachian Trail and other treasured Park and Forest lands with high-voltage power lines, the park service, the Forest Service, and the Corps inevitably will be at the center of high-stakes debates about the future of the electric grid. Grappling with these momentous issues in the context of the NEPA process is indispensable to honoring the expressed commitment of Secretary Salazar and Secretary Vilsack to implement responsible energy policies.

Here, the Park Service, the Forest Service, and the Corps are well positioned to fulfill this critically important NEPA obligation. The Planning Team has hired a contractor with the apparent capacity to undertake the sophisticated analysis that is needed, and the timing of state commission proceedings, given the recent submission of new or substantially revised applications to build the PATH line, will allow the EIS to inform not only the ROW and wetlands permitting decisions but also the states' decisions whether to issue CPCNs. For all of these reasons, we are confident that your planning team can steward the development of an EIS that helps to preserve the integrity of federal lands and wetlands and to promote a sustainable energy future.

We look forward to participating in the process and appreciate your consideration of the more detailed comments below.

A. The EIS Must Consider the PATH Project in Its Entirety

As stated above, it is essential that the EIS consider the proposed PATH project in its entirety. NEPA does not permit the lead agencies to constrain their analysis to portions of the PATH line that cross federal lands and wetlands. Because the ROWs and the wetlands fill are integral to the larger PATH project, the EIS must assess the environmental implications of and alternatives to - the whole line and its associated substations and other infrastructure.

As NEPA's implementing regulations make clear, agencies must consider major federal actions, such as ROW approvals and Section 404 permits, in conjunction with other "connected actions." 40 C.F.R. § 1508.25 (2010) (mandating that agencies "shall consider" connected actions "[t]o determine the scope of environmental impact statements") (emphasis added). "Actions are connected if they . . . [c]annot or will not proceed unless other actions are taken previously or simultaneously" or if they "[a]re interdependent parts of a larger action and depend on the larger action for their justification." *Id.* §§ 1508.25(a)(1)(ii)-(iii); see also *Alpine Lakes Protection Soc'y v. U.S. Forest Serv.*, 838 F.Supp. 478,482 (W.D. Wash. 1993) (affirming that the requirement to consider connected actions "extends to non-federal actions undertaken exclusively by private parties if the federal actions are so interrelated as to constitute 'links in the same bit of chain'") (quoting *Morgan v. Walter*, 728 F.Supp. 1483,1493 (D. Idaho 1989)(quoting *Sylvester v. U.S. Army Corps of Eng'rs*, 884 F.2d 394, 400 (9th Cir. 1989)).

In practice, the courts "use an 'independent utility' test to determine whether an agency is required to consider multiple actions in a single NEPA review pursuant to the CEQ regulations." *Wetlands Action Network v. U.S. Army Corps of Eng'rs*, 222 F.3d 1105, 1118 (9th Cir. 2000). Under this test, a federal agency may "limit the scope of its NEPA review to the activities specifically authorized by the federal action where the private and federal portions of the project could exist independently of each other." *Id.* at 1116. Thus, related federal and private actions are not "connected" if the respective "projects would have taken place with or without the other;" *Id.* at 1118 (quoting *Morongo Band of Mission Indians v. Fed. Aviation Admin.*, 161 F.3d 569,580 (9th Cir. 1998)). Conversely, a federal action that has no independent purpose of its own is necessarily connected to the private project that it serves. See, e.g., *Alpine Lakes Protection*

Soc'y v. U.S. Forest Serv., 838 F.Supp. at 482.

The Alpine Lakes case is directly on point. There, the Forest Service was proposing to build an access road across National Forest land in order to allow a private timber company to carry out logging operations on privately owned property. As the Court noted, "[t]here [was] no dispute that the sole purpose of the Big Boulder access road [was] to facilitate Plum Creek's timber management activities." *Id.* Nevertheless, the Forest Service maintained that it could focus its NEPA analysis exclusively on the access road, which was the only federal portion of the larger logging project. The court disagreed, holding that the agency was required to consider the "impact of the logging activities for which the proposed access road [was] to be built." *Id.* Because it "depend[ed] solely on Plum Creek's logging activities for its justification and [was] an inthdependent part of Plum Creek's Big Boulder timber management activities, the Boulder Creek access road and the timber management activities [were] connected actions." *Id.* (citation and internal quotation marks omitted).⁴

Similarly here, the federal ROWs and wetlands filling depend solely on the PATH line for their justification and are interdependent parts of the larger project. Just as the Forest Service was required to consider the impacts of logging when it paved the way (literally) for Plum Creek, the lead agencies must consider the entire transmission line that would be built courtesy of federal ROWs and Section 404 permits. See *id.*; *Thomas v. Peterson*, 753 F.2d 754, 761 (9th Cir. 1985) (requiring EIS to consider both a Forest Service access road and the federal timber sales that the road would facilitate); *Port of Astoria v. Hodel*, 595 F.2d 467, 480 (9th Cir. 1979) (requiring EIS to consider both a federal power supply and a proposed private aluminum reduction plant that would rely on that power supply); *Morgan v. Walter*, 728 F. Supp. at 1493 (requiring EIS to consider both the grant of a federal ROW for construction of a creek diversion and the private fish hatchery it was designed to accommodate); *Colorado River Indian Tribes v. Marsh*, 605 F. Supp. 1425, 1433 (C.D. Cal. 1985) (requiring EIS to consider both the Army Corp's of Engineers' approval of river bank stabilization and the private housing development it would enable).

B. The EIS Must Assess the Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Environmental Harms Threatened by the PATH Line

The EIS must address the full suite of environmental impacts, both direct and indirect, that will flow from construction of the PATH line together with the cumulative impact of similar projects. See 40 C.F.R. § 1508.25(c). As defined by NEPA's implementing regulations, "direct effects" are impacts "caused by the action and occur at the same time and place." 1d § 1508.8(a).⁵ "Indirect effects" are impacts caused by the proposed action but "are later in time or farther removed in distance." 1d § 1508.8(b). "Cumulative impact" means "the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other action." *Id.* § 1508.7. "Cumulative Impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time." *Id.*

As the EIS Planning Team has recognized already, significant adverse impacts will flow directly from construction of the PATH Line - e.g., surface disturbance, habitat fragmentation, loss of wetlands, increased noise, wildlife disturbance, landscape degradation, and intensification of electric magnetic fields along the length of the line. In addition, this new high-voltage power line will have profound indirect and cumulative impacts that must be considered as well. See *Methow Valley Citizens Council v. Regional Forester*, 833 F.2d 810, 816-17 (9th Cir. 1987) (finding it "imperative that the [agency] evaluate the reasonably foreseeable significant effects which would be proximately caused by implementation of the proposed action") (citation omitted), *rev'd on other grounds*, 490 U.S. 332 (1989).

By facilitating the export of coal-fired power to the East Coast, the PATH line will have the indirect (but intended) effect of helping coal to displace cleaner generation in the East. This will promote dependence on dirty power plants that are the country's largest contributors to global warming, increasing harmful air pollution and likely water pollution as well.⁶ Because these effects are "reasonably foreseeable" and "causally linked" to the PATH project, they must be assessed in the EIS. *Sourh Fork Band Council of W. Shoshone of Nevada v. U.S. Dept. of*

Interior, 588 F.3d 718, 725-26 (9th Cir. 2009) (explaining that the "air quality impacts associated with transport and off-site processing of the five million tons of refractory ore" that could be mined as a result of a federally approved mine expansion were "prime examples of indirect effects that NEPA requires be considered"); *Border Power Plant Working Group v. Dep't of Energy*, 260 F. Supp. 2d 991, 1016-18 (S.D. Cal. 2003) (requiring DOE to consider emissions consequences of issuing a permit for a transmission line that would import coal-fired power from a Mexican power plant into the United States).

The EIS must further consider the cumulative impact of the PATH line in conjunction with several other proposed transmission lines in the same region - specifically the Susquehanna-to-Roseland Transmission Line, the Trans-Allegheny Interstate Line ("TrAIL"), and the Mid-Atlantic Power Pathway ("MAPP"). Together, these lines comprise an overarching project within PJM - the so-called "Project Mountaineer" - that is meant to give coal a new foothold in lucrative eastern power markets. By design, these lines will have cumulative impacts on the grid and on the generation mix within PJM that must be considered holistically in a single EIS. Of course, these lines also would have serious cumulative impacts on the National Parks and National Forest lands that they threaten to carve up. For all of these reasons, the EIS must consider the PATH project in conjunction with other existing and proposed transmission projects including the TrAIL, MAPP, and Susquehanna-to-Roseland lines. See e.g., *Hammond v. Norton*, 370 F. Supp. 2d 226 (D.D.C. 2005) (finding NEPA analysis deficient where agency insisted that one pipeline project did not need to be analyzed in light of other existing and proposed pipelines).

In summary, it will be especially important to address the following direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts in the EIS:

. Enduring impairment of National Park and National Forest resources and Wetlands from the siting of multiple power lines across federal lands: Existing transmission lines already diminish the experience of the Appalachian Trail and other federal lands that are treasured for their scenic, natural, and historic values. Under NEPA, agencies have an affirmative duty to locate, describe, and consider other existing and reasonably foreseeable development that could have cumulative impacts when combined with the project under consideration. See, e.g., *Carmel-by-the-Sea v. U.S. Dep't of Transp.*, 123 F.3d 1142, 1160-61 (9th Cir. 1997).

. Declines in regional air and water quality due to increased reliance on coal-fired power plants served by the PATH Line: As discussed above, Project Mountaineer and the PATH line would give coal-fired power plants that are now operating below capacity the ability to reach new markets in the East. As a result, experts anticipate that coal plants will ramp up production and pollution as well. This translates into increased emissions of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, fine particulates, and hazardous air pollutants including mercury that could severely impact: (1) downwind communities, many of which are located in areas that are already in non-attainment with the NAAQS; (2) visibility in Class I areas including National Parks; and (3) aquatic ecosystems that are impaired already by acid rain and mercury deposition.

. Increased greenhouse gas emissions from coal-fired power plants that are the PATH line's intended beneficiaries: For the same reasons set forth in the paragraph above, Project Mountaineer and the PATH line will result in significantly increased greenhouse gas emissions annually. Based on conservative analyses, building the PATH line is by itself the equivalent of building several new coal-fired power plants from the standpoint of increased carbon dioxide ("CO₂") emissions. Moreover, exporting coal-fired power into the Mid-Atlantic is flatly at odds with the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative ("RGGI"). Increased CO₂ emissions attributable to PATH would essentially zero out the gains of the multi-state RGGI program.

. Decreased investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency and demand-side management ("DSM") programs: Transmission lines such as the PATH line that boost profits for coal plants and flood eastern power markets with artificially cheap coal-fired power create a powerful disincentive to develop renewable energy generation and other clean energy solutions in the East.

. Increased risks of black-outs associated with long-distance power transport: When East Coast cities rely on generators that are increasingly far away, they necessarily become dependent on

high-voltage lines that cannot be repaired quickly in the event of accidents and malfunctions.

C. The EIS Must Evaluate a Full Range of Alternatives

The EIS must evaluate a full range of alternatives to building the PATH line as proposed, including alternatives that do not involve constructing the PATH line at all. See 42 U.S.C. §4332(2)(E); 40 C.F.R. § 1508.9(b). Because an EIS is meant to identify not only environmental impacts but also the means of avoiding or mitigating environmental harms, the alternatives analysis "is the heart of the environmental impact statement." 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14; see also *Natural Res. Def. Council v. Callaway*, 524 F.2d 79, 92 Qd Cir. 1975) ("It is absolutely essential to the NEPA process that the decisionmaker be provided with a detailed and careful analysis of the relative environmental merits and demerits of the proposed action and possible alternatives, a requirement . . . characterized as the linchpin of the entire impact statement.") (citation and internal quotation marks omitted). Accordingly, NEPA's implementing regulations direct the agency to "rigorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives" including "alternatives not within the jurisdiction of the lead agency" and the "alternative of no action." 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14(a), (c), (d) (emphasis added).

In order to satisfy this core NEPA requirement, the lead agencies must "take responsibility for defining the objectives of an action and then provide legitimate consideration to alternatives that fall between the obvious extremes." *Colorado Envtl. Coal. v. Dombeck*, 185 F.3d, 1162, 1175 (10th Cir. 1999). Where, as here, the question presented is whether or not to grant approvals for a project that implicates serious energy and climate issues, the alternatives analysis cannot be framed as a choice between permitting and not permitting the project as proposed. The EIS process that is now underway for a State Department cross-border permit for an oil sands pipeline is illustrative. There, the Environmental Protection Agency has objected to the Draft EIS for reducing the range of alternatives to a "go" or "no go" decision on the requested permit:

We are concerned that the Draft EIS uses an unduly narrow purpose and need statement, which leads to consideration of a narrow range of alternatives. The Draft EIS considers issuance of a cross-border permit for the proposed project and to a limited extent, the no-action alternative (i.e. denying the permit). By using a narrow purpose and need statement, the Draft EIS rejects other potential alternatives as not meeting the stated project purpose. While we recognize that an objective of the applicant's proposal is to construct a pipeline to transport oil sands from Canada to Gulf Coast refineries in the United States, we believe the purpose and need to which the State Department is responding is broader. Accordingly, EPA recommends that the State Department frame the statement of purpose and need more broadly to allow for a robust analysis of options. By meeting national energy and climate policy objectives.⁸

Here, too, the lead agencies must define purpose and need broadly in order to allow for a robust alternatives analysis that accounts properly for national energy and climate policy objectives. It is worth emphasizing that EPA's recent statements regarding the necessary scope of alternative analysis are well-grounded in the statute and governing case law. Federal agencies cannot constrain the alternatives analysis through "wholesale acceptance" of the applicant's definition of the project objective. *Simmons v. U.S. Army Corps of Eng'rs*, 120 F.3d 664, 669 (7th Cir. 1997) (explaining that agencies have "the duty under NEPA to exercise a degree of skepticism in dealing with self-serving statements from a prime beneficiary of the project") (citation omitted). While PATH's backers may prefer to build an expensive new transmission line, which will yield a substantial (14.3 percent) rate of return on investment, construction of the PATH line is not the goal that should guide formulation of alternatives for study in the EIS. As the courts have made clear, "the evaluation of 'alternatives' mandated by NEPA is to be an evaluation of alternative means to accomplish the general goal of an action" - in this case, maintaining reliability of the electric grid. 1d (emphasis added) (citations omitted) (holding that the Corps had "ruined its environmental impact statement" by focusing solely on the type of solution favored by the applicant and "never look[ing] at an entire category of reasonable alternatives").

Specifically, the alternatives that require consideration in the EIS include not only alternative routes and specifications for the PATH line - e.g., siting the PATH line to avoid sensitive areas, placing portions of the line underground, building less intrusive direct current (DC) lines - but also

alternatives to ensure electric reliability without building the PATH line at all. There are many viable ways to meet electric demand in the eastern population centers that PATH purportedly is intended to serve. For instance, DSM and energy efficiency programs have been shown to reduce demand very dramatically. Last December, modeling ordered by the Hearing Examiner in the Virginia CPCN proceedings revealed that available DSM and energy efficiency resources were sufficient to eliminate the alleged need for the PATH line in 2014. This year, DSM and energy efficiency capacity has increased by 32 percent, which should eliminate any alleged need for the PATH line for several additional years to come. Continued emphasis on DSM and energy efficiency could eliminate the need for the PATH line entirely.

To the extent that some maintenance of the grid is warranted in the near term, there are many smaller "fixes" that would avoid the need to build PATH. For instance, this past June, Dominion Virginia Power ("Dominion") proposed alternatives to the PATH line that would reduce costs by roughly a billion dollars or more and "provid[e] flexibility in allowing for staged construction over [a] multi-year timeframe."¹⁰ By installing reactive support and rebuilding two existing lines, Dominion's proposal has the potential to address all of the reliability issues identified by PJM for a total cost of \$620 million, as opposed to \$2.22 billion for the PATH line. Also this past June, Northeast Transmission Development, LLC ("Northeast") presented PJM with yet another alternative to the PATH line. Instead of a 765-kV line, Northeast would construct a 500-kV line and eliminate the need for any new substations or other equipment such as transformers, reducing costs by "several hundred million dollars" and reducing PATH's overall footprint as well.¹¹ Like the Dominion alternative, Northeast's project could be phased in over time as needed.

These comparatively modest proposals suggest that PATH is, at best, an overkill response to limited reliability issues. Pursuing cheaper alternatives, including non-transmission alternatives, that can be implemented if and when they are needed makes sense in light of the precipitous drop-off in electricity demand that followed the current recession - and that is widely viewed among energy analysts as an enduring phenomenon.

As DOE has recognized, the appropriate solution to congestion and associated reliability issues often is not a major new transmission project:

In some cases, transmission expansion might simply move a constraint from one point on the grid to another without materially changing the overall costs of congestion. In other cases, the cost of building new facilities to remedy congestion over all affected lines may exceed the cost of the congestion itself and, therefore, remedying the congestion would not be economic. In still other cases, alternatives other than transmission, such as increased local generation (including distributed generation), energy efficiency, energy storage and demand response may be more economic than transmission expansion in relieving congestion.¹²

Here, the lead agencies have an opportunity and an obligation to ensure that the types of solutions encouraged by DOE are given meaningful consideration.

In summary, the EIS planning team should explore and evaluate the following alternatives to maintain electric reliability in PJM:

- . DSM programs, including "smart grid" programs, to reduce peak electricity demand in the areas that would be served by the PATH line
- . Energy efficiency programs to reduce electricity demand in the same areas
- . Tailored upgrades of existing transmission infrastructure (e.g., substations, capacitors, conductors) and existing lines to improve grid reliability
- . Operational improvements to ensure grid reliability
- . Increased generation capacity, including development of renewable energy projects in areas

that create alleged reliability issues

. Locally distributed generation to eliminate alleged reliability issues

. Solutions that employ a combination of the above strategies to ensure electric reliability

. More modest, phased transmission proposals including those put forward by Dominion and Northeast

D.The EIS Analysis Must Reflect the Park Service's Preservation Mandate

The Park Service's preservation mandate must inform its evaluation of the requested ROWs. The Park Service has a duty to "minimize to the greatest extent practicable, adverse impacts on park resources and values." NPS Management Policies § 1.4.3. If there is any feasible way to avoid harm to Park resources, the Park Service must deny the requested ROWs. See *Bluewater Network v. Salazar*, No. 08-841(GK), 2010 WL 2680823, at*12 (D.D.C. 2010) (observing that "the overriding aim of the [National Park Service] Organic Act, as well as the purpose of NPS' oversight and management of the park system, is to conserve the natural wonders of our nation's parks for future generations"); *Greater Yellowstone Coal. v. Kempthorne*, 577 F. Supp. 2d 183, 191-93 (D.D.C. 2008); *Nat'l Rifle Ass'n of Am. v. Potter*, 628 F.Supp. 903, 909-10 (D.D.C. 1986)

The National Park Service Organic Act of 1916 directs the Park Service "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." 16 U.S.C. § 1 (2010). In 1978, Congress reaffirmed this core mandate with respect to all units within the National Park system, clarifying that "the promotion and regulation of the various areas of the National Park System . . . shall be consistent with and founded in the purpose established by [the Organic Act], to the common benefit of all of the people of the United States." 16 U.S.C. § 1a-1. To this end, Congress directed that "[t]he authorization of activities shall be construed and the protection, management, and administration of these areas shall be conducted in light of the high public value and integrity of the National Park System and shall not be exercised in derogation of the values and purposes for which these various areas have been established." *Id.*

In keeping with these governing statutes, the Park Service's Management Policies provide as follows:

The fundamental purpose of the national park system, established by the Organic Act and reaffirmed by the General Authorities Act, as amended, begins with a mandate to conserve park resources and values. This mandate is independent of the separate prohibition on impairment and applies all the time with respect to all park resources and values, even when there is no risk that any park resources or values may be impaired. NPS managers must always seek ways to avoid, or to minimize to the greatest extent practicable, adverse impacts on park resources and values.

NPS, MANAGEMENT POLICIES § 1.4.3 (2006) (emphasis added); see also *Greater Yellowstone Coal. v. Kempthorne*, 577 F. Supp. 2d at 192 (affirming that "the fundamental purpose of the national park system is to conserve park resources and values").

An "impairment of park resources and values may not be allowed by the Service unless directly and specifically provided for by legislation or by the proclamation establishing the park." NPS, MANAGEMENT POLICIES § 1.4.4 (further explaining that "[t]he relevant legislation or proclamation must provide explicitly (not by implication or inference) for the activity, in terms that keep the Service from having the authority to manage the activity so as to avoid the impairment"). Whether an adverse impact rises to the level of impairment "depends on the particular resources and values" that the National Park System unit was created to protect. 16 U.S.C. § 1.4.5; see also *Sierra Club v. Mainella*, 459 F. Supp. 2d 76, 99 (D.D.C. 2006) (quoting same). Necessarily, an impact is "more likely to constitute impairment to the extent that it affects a

resource or value whose conservation is necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the establishing legislation or proclamation of the park." NPS, MANAGEMENT POLICIES g 1.4.5; see also Greater Yellowstone Coal v. Kempthorne, 577 F. Supp. 2d at 194 (quoting same).

A decision to grant the requested ROWs would adversely impact and impair Park resources and values in all of the affected National Park Units. These areas are national treasures in large part because they afford access to spectacular scenery that is in increasingly short supply in the Northeast. Allowing the construction of power lines that will rise well above treeline will permanently mar the very scenic and historic landscapes that these areas were established to protect. Moreover, the surface disturbance and noise associated with building, operating, and maintaining this high-voltage power infrastructure is plainly inconsistent with protecting natural resources and visitor experience in the Parks. Given this reality, the Park Service must take care from the outset to undertake NEPA analysis that can inform and support a decision to deny the ROW requests.

E. The EIS Analysis Must Reflect the Corps' Mandate to Preserve Wetlands

Like the Park Service, the Corps has a preservation mandate that must inform its consideration of alternatives in the context of Clean Water Act § 404 permitting. Regulations implementing the Clean Water Act require the Corps to ensure that there is no practicable alternative that will avoid or reduce harm to the aquatic ecosystem before approving any § 404 permit application. See 40 C.F.R. §230.10(a). Where, as here, a proposed project is not water dependent, "practicable alternatives that do not involve special aquatic sites are presumed to be available, unless clearly demonstrated otherwise." *Id.* § 230.10(a)(3) (emphasis added). This ensures that wetlands are not "destroyed simply because it is more convenient than not to do so." *Buttrey v. United States*, 690 F.2d 1170, 1180 (5th Cir. 1982).

As explained by the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals, the Clean Water Act's policy for preserving wetlands, and the corresponding regulatory presumption against dredge-and-fill, is very strong. "[I]t is not sufficient for the Corps to consider a range of alternatives to the proposed project: the Corps must rebut the presumption that there are practicable alternatives with less adverse environmental impact." *Greater Yellowstone Coal, v. Flowers*, 321 F.3d 1250, 1262 n.12 (10th Cir. 2003). Further, "the burden is on the Applicant..., with independent verification by the [Corps], to provide detailed, clear and convincing information proving impracticability." *Utahns For Better Transp. v. U.S. Dep't of Transp.*, 305 F.3d 1152, 1186(10th Cir. 2002) (emphasis in original).

In light of this governing legal framework, it is essential for the Corps to undertake a rigorous analysis of alternatives to avoid building the PATH line and thus the extensive dredge-and- fill of wetlands that the 276-mile long project would entail.

Conclusion

We appreciate the clear dedication of the lead agencies to protecting the National Parks, National Forests, and waters of the United States. We are hopeful that the EIS planning team will assess the full extent of impacts from the PATH line and the full range of alternatives that are available to avoid environmental harm while still maintaining electric reliability.

We welcome the opportunity to participate in the NEPA process going forward. Please feel free to contact me at (212) 791-1881, ext.221 or adillen@earthjustice.org with any questions regarding these comments.

Sincerely, Abigail Dillen Staff Attorney Earthjustice 156 William Street, Suite 800 New York, NY 10038

Correspondence ID: 1227 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Parsons, Diana
Address: PO Box 1064 Prospect, KY 40059-1064
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,06,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1228 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Mcglone, Colleen
Address: 3540 Hartland Dr New Port Richey, FL 34655-2505
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,06,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1229 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Evans, Dinda
Address: PO Box 178695 San Diego, CA 92177-8695
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,06,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1230 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Eixerer, Philipp
Address: 17374 Bigleaf Maple Blvd Apt 934 Westfield, IN 46074-5061
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,07,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1231 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Laing, David
Address: 12 Cape Jellison Rd Stockton Springs, ME 04981-4352
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,07,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1232 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Scott, Ashley
Address: PO Box 848 Durham, NC 27702-0848
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,07,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1233 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Wilcox, Cheri
Address: Stirlingshire Ct. Mchenry, IL 60050-7503
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Aug,07,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1234 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Fura, David
Address: 6171 Calvin Potts Rd Primm Springs, TN 38476-9519
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,07,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1235 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hannon, Reuben
Address: 5527 Murrayhill Rd Charlotte, NC 28210-2412
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,07,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1236 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gold, Lisa
Address: 3708 N Hermitage Ave Chicago, IL 60613-3509
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,07,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1237 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Smock, Addieq
Address: 285A 14th St Brooklyn, NY 11215-4911
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,07,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1238 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Griffin, Mary
Address: 109 Wells Ln Daniels, WV 25832-9016
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,07,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1239 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Channell, Pam and Don
Address: Barbour County
PO Box 908 Belington, WV 26250
USA
Email: -
Outside Unaffiliated Individual

Organization:**Received:** Aug,18,2010 00:00:00**Correspondence** E-mail**Type:**

Correspondence: I would like to comment on the scope of the Environmental Impact Study which is soon to be decided regarding the Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline project. As a landowner who will be directly affected by the proposed PATH, I think it should be obvious that all areas transgressed by PATH need to be evaluated and included in the EIS. A limited study of federal lands involved will not give a complete picture of the impact of this project. A study done on federal land 100 miles from my home will show nothing of how my property will be effected, how much timber (present and future) I will lose, how devastating a 200' swath of destruction will be to my lands, how my local stream will be impacted, not to mention how the construction of a couple of "access to tower" roads will ruin my meadows. A few hundred yards from my home lie the headwaters of Sugar Creek, which is a tributary of the Tygart Valley River, a major river in WV. These headwaters will fall directly under the proposed PATH line and be impacted by access roads. The Army Corps of Engineers need to be involved in all the stream crossings of PATH.

Please do not limit the scope of the PATH EIS to federal lands that are far east of most of the rest of us effected property owners. Our lands are just as important as the federal lands, and our lands will be bearing the brunt of the destruction caused by PATH. The lands of ALL affected property owners along the ENTIRE route of PATH should be considered in the Environmental Impact Study.

Correspondence ID: 1240 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Cooper, Janice
Address: 4626 Cooper Road Eden, MD 21822
 USA

Email: -

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: Letter

Correspondence: National Park Service Att: PATH EIS Planning Team Denver Service Center-Planning P.O. Box 25287 Denver, CO 80225

Dear EIS Planning Team,

You have a monumental duty before you in considering the PATH ROW Applications. The five agencies in the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service are close to my heart and soul. My immediate family, friends, local outdoor club, biking group, Boy Scout troop, and I have enjoyed their recreational opportunities and natural beauty while backpacking, camping, hiking, and touring during the past forty years!

My request to the five agencies is that they heed the policies, regulations, and statutes that govern them and that they follow the intent of the National Environmental Policy Act. My belief is that the PATH project, with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's input, will have an extreme adverse impact on the biological, physical, cultural, social, and economic resources of the NPS and USFS, and their operations.

Even though the applicants may provide minimal impact procedures on paper, I'm recommending the NO-ACTION alternative for the EIS Draft, particularly for the Monongahela National Forest crossings. The Path construction project's massive towers and ugly, barren ROWs, with access roads, would accomplish the destruction of the Horseshoe Run watershed and surrounding areas, if I am deciphering the location of the crossings correctly. The proposed PATH project will increase the use of coal-fired electrical generation. The Monongahela National Forest already receives some of the highest acid deposition rates in the country and will likely see more losses of aquatic species from stream acidification. Changes in soil

chemistry and soil productivity may also be impacted.

I'm very concerned that the USFS's policy of dedication to watershed safeguarding will be disregarded. Their management role of continuing to provide maximum benefits to visitors with minimum harm to the forest should be given major consideration. A PATH ROW corridor through the Monongahela National Forest upsets the ecological balance of the forest. Surely, following the agencies' evaluation of their purposes and resources the EIS Draft will conclude, NO-ACTION.

Correspondence ID: 1241 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Cooper, Janice
Address: 4626 Cooper Road Eden, MD 21822
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: National Park Service Att: PATH EIS Planning Team Denver Service Center-Planning P.O. Box 25287 Denver, CO 80225

Dear EIS Planning Team,

You have a monumental duty before you in considering the PATH ROW Applications. The five agencies in the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service are close to my heart and soul. My immediate family, friends, local outdoor club, biking group, Boy Scout troop, and I have enjoyed their recreational opportunities and natural beauty while backpacking, camping, hiking, and touring during the past forty years!

My request to the five agencies is that they heed the policies, regulations, and statutes that govern them and that they follow the intent of the National Environmental Policy Act. My belief is that the PATH project, with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineer's input, will have an extreme adverse impact on the biological, physical, cultural, social, and economic resources of the NPS and USFS, and their operations.

Even though the applicants may provide minimal impact procedures on paper, I'm recommending the NO-ACTION alternative for the EIS Draft, particularly for the Monongahela National Forest crossings. The Path construction project's massive towers and ugly, barren ROWs, with access roads, would accomplish the destruction of the Horseshoe Run watershed and surrounding areas, if I am deciphering the location of the crossings correctly. The proposed PATH project will increase the use of coal-fired electrical generation. The Monongahela National Forest already receives some of the highest acid deposition rates in the country and will likely see more losses of aquatic species from stream acidification. Changes in soil chemistry and soil productivity may also be impacted.

I'm very concerned that the USFS's policy of dedication to watershed safeguarding will be disregarded. Their management role of continuing to provide maximum benefits to visitors with minimum harm to the forest should be given major consideration. A PATH ROW corridor through the Monongahela National Forest upsets the ecological balance of the forest. Surely, following the agencies' evaluation of their purposes and resources the EIS Draft will conclude, NO-ACTION.

Correspondence ID: 1242 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Wodday, Elizabeth
Address: N/A N/A, UN N/A
USA
Email: -

Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: National Park Service July 12, 2010 Attn: PATH EIS Planning Team Denver Service Center-Planning P.O. Box 25287, Denver, CO 80225

EIS Planning Team,

I am writing in support of the PATH Project . Having a reliable, secure electrical system should be one of our top priorities in this country. We are living in a period of economic uncertainty, but once our economy recovers, we are going to need to be ready to grow once again.

The PATH Project has been studied for several years now and has been declared to be the best option to ensure the stability of our electric system. The PATH companies spent months going to the different locations along the route and talking with concerned citizens and landowners. They got feedback and created alternative routes that would best fit the desires of the community and the environment.

I understand that nobody wants a transmission line in their backyard, but we simply do not have any other feasible and timely alternatives. Energy experts have declared that we must secure our electric system and PATH is the best option to ensure that we meet our future energy needs in Maryland.

Correspondence ID: 1243 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Townshend, III, H. Walter
Address: 1504 Pittsfield Lane Mitchellville, MD 20716-1822
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,22,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: July 13, 2010

National Park Service Attn: PATH EIS Planning Team Denver Service Center-Planning Denver, CO 80225

To Whom It May Concern-

I believe it is my responsibility as a resident of Maryland to voice my support for the PATH project (Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline). I am glad to know Allegheny Energy and American Electric Power are concerned with our region's need for a reliable source of power and are doing their best to educate the public, elected officials, media and others about the benefits of PATH .

It is a very important project that will help ensure our region's power supply and it is very much needed.

I've been very impressed by how PATH continues to comply with the rules in seeking federal authorization for the project. And, in doing so, have also been able to respect the processes of the Public Service Commissions in Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia (the three states that will be impacted by the project). It is refreshing to see the state and companies working together collaboratively on such an important project that will bring more revenue, more jobs and a sustainable quality of life to Maryland.

Sincerely, H. Walter Townshend, III

Correspondence ID: 1244 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Snyder, Kathleen
Address: 60 West Street
Suite 100 Annapolis, MD 21401-2479
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Maryland Chamber of Commerce Business

Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: Letter

Correspondence: Dear EIS Planning Team Members:

I am writing in support of the PATH Project. Ensuring reliable and secure power systems should be a top priority for our country. Although we are living in a period of economic uncertainty, once our economy recovers, we must be ready to deal with our business and population needs for power.

The PATH Project has been studied for several years now and has been declared to be the best option to ensure the stability of our electric system. After months of working with concerned citizens and landowners, the PATH related companies created alternative routes that address the needs of the community and the environment.

The Maryland Chamber has consistently embraced the PATH Project as a critical part of our State's electric power plan. PATH is the best option to ensure that we meet our future energy needs.

Sincerely, Kathleen T. Snyder,CCE,President/CEO

Correspondence ID: 1245 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Taylor, Leslie
Address: N/A Annapolis, MD N/A
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,01,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: Letter

Correspondence: July 1, 2010

National Park Service Attn: PATH EIS Planning Team Denver Service Center- Planning Denver, CO 80225

To all -

For many months I've followed details in the news about the region's potential Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline Project, or PATH. I recognize that importance of PATH and the positive impact it will have on my family, my job and my region's economy.

I'm writing to comment the PATH team - Allegheny Energy and Americal Electric Power - for several reasons. First, for bringing this project to the forefront in Maryland and secondly, for remaining committed to the arduous process of finding a viable solution for our region's current and future power supply demands. Lastly, I applaud PATH for taking the proper steps in seeking federal authorization and respecting the Public Service Commission process in the

targeted states of West Virginia, Virginia, and Maryland.

Keep up the good work!

Regards, Leslie Taylor

Correspondence ID: 1246 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Ronan, Barry P
Address: 12400 Willowbrook Rd.
P.O. Box 539 Cumberland, MD 21501-0539
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Western Maryland Health System Business
Received: Jul,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: July 12, 2010

National Park Service Attn: PATH EIS Planning Team Denver Service Center-Planning Denver, CO 80225

To Whom It May Concern,

I am writing to give my support for the Potomac Appalachian Transmission Highline, or PATH Project. As a local resident and the CEO of one of the largest employers in the region, I recognize the importance of upgrading our region's electric transmission system, and both Allegheny Energy and American Electric Power are working to do this while using the most advanced technology available.

If approved, it is my understanding that PATH will utilize the latest 765-kV technology, which allows for the highest load carrying capacity as well as the highest efficiency. Both are very important in this day and age as customers pay millions of dollars each year due to transmission congestion. PATH will alleviate this gridlock while using the same right-of-way width as a 500-kV transmission line.

As CEO, I am responsible for ensuring that the patients of the Western Maryland Health System are assured of safe, reliable care when using our facilities. Uninterrupted electric power provided to our medical center is critical to our delivery of quality patient care.

I also understand that this line will be highly scrutinized. but I am confident that the PATH engineers have come up with the best way to ensure we have reliable power for years to come, while limiting the impact to our environment.

Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Sincerely, Barry P. Ronan President/CEO

Correspondence ID: 1247 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hudson, Alan D
Address: 720 Lincoln Dr. Charleston, WV 23313
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter

Type:

Correspondence: National Park Service Attn: PATH EIS Planning Team Denver Service Center-Planning Denver, CO 80225

PATH EIS Planning Team:

I am writing to submit my support for the Potomac Appalachian Transmission Highline, or PATH Project. Approvals from other federal and state agencies, such as what your team is in charge of, is also required to make sure that proper precautions are taken. Our region's national parks and historical resources are truly national resources and we appreciate your efforts.

Correspondence ID: 1248 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Simmons, Steve
Address: 809 Cobblestone Blvd. Scott Depot, WV 25560
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: National Park Service Attn : PATH EIS Planning Team Denver Service Center-Planning Denver, CO 80225

EIS Team,

I am writing to show my support for the PATH Transmission Project, which will run across my region. PATH is allowing appropriate review by all parties to ensure that project proper project approval can be accomplished.

PATH engineers and planners have taken the time and used their resources in choosing a proper route for the project. Siting new transmission lines parallel to existing lines when possible is a standard practice and this is no different with PATH. The route has been carefully routed to take the environment and many other factors into consideration. I hope that you approve this line and help assure reliable power in my area for years to come.

Thank you for your consideration, Steve Simmons

Correspondence ID: 1249 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Baxter, Deborah
Address: 125 Rolling Meadows Scott Depot, WV 25560
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: National Park Service Attn: PATH EIS Planning Team Denver Service Center-Planning Denver, CO 80225

I would like to submit to you my support for the construction of the PATH 765 kv transmission line project.

Many arguments both for and against the project already been made and they will continue to be put forth. What it comes down to is having enough electricity to meet the luxuries we have accustomed ourselves to. Not only luxuries but our safety, traffic lights are controlled by

electricity and if they are power shortages traffic lights cannot work properly then we have problems. We cannot count the ways electricity affects our everyday health and safety.

I would encourage your agency and all other agencies examining this project to do a timely and in depth examination then issue the necessary approvals.

Best regards, Deborah L. Baxter

Correspondence ID: 1250 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Day, Jr., Joe
Address: PO Box 430 Winefield, WV 25213
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: National Park Service Attn: PATH EJS Planning Team Denver Service Center-Planning
Denver, CO 80225

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing to submit my support for the Potomac Appalachian Transmission Highline, or PATH Project. From what information that I have read and seen the power companies are taking all the precautions they can to protect the environment and the population as they proceed with the approval process.

Sincerely, Joe Day, Jr.

Correspondence ID: 1251 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Sobonya, E.R.
Address: 1 May Apple Hts. Barboursville, WV 25504
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: Attn: PATH EIS Planning Team Denver Service Center-Planning Denver, CO 80225

PATH EIS Planning Team:

I am writing to submit my support for the Potomac Appalachian Transmission Highline, or PATH Project. If approved, the 765-kv transmission line will run from West Virginia to Virginia and on to Maryland. The PATH companies must receive authorization to build the project from the state utility commissions in West Virginia, Maryland and Virginia. Approvals from other federal and state agencies, such as what your team is in charge of, is also required to make sure that proper precautions are taken. Our region 's national parks and historical resources are truly national resources and we appreciate your hard work.

PATH is taking the proper steps in seeking federal authorization and respecting the PSC process in each state. The steps that need to be taken by the companies can be lengthy and timely. Even though there is a need today for the project, PATH is allowing appropriate review to ensure that project consideration can be accompanied in a timely manner. Thank you for

your consideration.

Regards, E.R. Sobonya

Correspondence ID: 1252 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gore, Juanita
Address: 5028 Indiana Ct. So. Charleston, WV 25309
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: National Park Service Attn: PATH EIS Planning Team Denver Service Center-Planning Denver, CO 80225

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing to submit my support for the Potomac Appalachian Transmission Highline, or PATH Project. This is a major electric transmission project that will help in shoring up our grid for years to come. From what I have read and seen the companies are taking all precautions into mind as they proceed with the arduous approval process.

Allegheny Energy and American Electric Power have not rushed the project, but have carefully planned the proposed route and taken the environment into consideration at every bend. They are taking all of the proper steps in seeking authorization and respecting the state and federal processes in doing so. Even though there is a need in the near future for the project, they are allowing appropriate review and are taking the necessary time. I look forward to your decision.

Sincerely, Juanita Gore

Correspondence ID: 1253 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Skidmore, Carl
Address: 1526 Poca River Rd. N. Poca, WV 25159
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: National Park Service Attn: PATH EIS Planning Team Denver Service Center-Plalming Denver, CO 80225

PATH EIS Planning Team:

I am writing to submit my support for the Potomac Appalachian Transmission Highline, or PATH Project. If approved, the 765-kv transmission line will run from West Virginia to Virginia and on to Maryland. The PATH companies must receive authorization to build the project from the state utility commissions in West Virginia, Maryland and Virginia. Approvals from other federal and state agencies, such as what your team is in charge of, is also required to make sure that proper precautions are taken. Our region's national parks and historical resources are truly national resources and we appreciate your hard work.

PATH is taking the proper steps in seeking federal authorization and respecting the PSC process in each state. The steps that need to be taken by the companies can be lengthy and

timely. Even though there is a need today for the project, PATH is allowing appropriate review to ensure that project consideration can be accompanied in a timely manner. Thank you for your consideration.

Regards, Carl Skidmore
Regards,

Correspondence ID: 1254 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gillespie, CR
Address: PO Box 1174 Scott Depot, WV 25560
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: National Park Service Attn: PATH EIS Planning Team Denver Service Center-Planning Denver, CO 80225

EIS Team:

I would like to express my support for the PATH 765kV transmission line project. I would encourage you to examine this project thoroughly and timely and issue your approval.

Projects such as PATH are vital to our region and nation.

Thank you

Correspondence ID: 1255 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Skidmore, Matt
Address: RR 95 Red House, WV N/A
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: National Park Service Attn: PATH EIS Planning Team Denver Service Center-Planning Denver, CO 80225

To Whom It May Concern:

The PATH project is integral in assuring that West Virginia, Virginia and Maryland all have reliable electric in the future for our homes and businesses. With energy demand projected to only increase in the future, there is a need for new high voltage power lines to be built in our region.

Even though construction of a project this size takes several years, PATH is allowing appropriate review by federal agencies to ensure that project is meeting all requirements for crossing park land. They have done numerous studies on the impact that the project will have on the environment and have by no means rushed through this process. The project will not only benefit us today, but protect our natural resource for upcoming generations.

Sincerely, Matt Skidmore

Correspondence ID: 1256 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

ID:
Name: Beske, Tara
Address: 202 Southern Woods Dr. Charleston, WV 25309
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: National Park Service Attn: PATH EIS Planning Team Denver Service Center-Planning Denver, CO 80225

I am writing to express my support for the Potomac Appalachian Transmission Highline(PATH). The task that you and the various state and federal agencies have before is monumental. It is a task that has wide range of issues but the one issue none of us can lose sight of is the need for reliable electricity.

The steps that need to be taken by the companies can be lengthy and timely. Thank you for your consideration.

Thank you

Correspondence ID: 1257 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: DeMarco, Nicholas "Corky"
Address: P.O. Box 3231 Charleston, WV 25332
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: West Virginia Oil and Natural Gas Association Business
Received: Jul,09,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: July 9, 2010

National Park Service Attn: PATH EIS Planning Team Denver Service Center-Planning Denver, CO 80225

To Whom It May Concern:

I'm compelled to write this letter to show my support for the Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH) project, which is expected to go through many parts of West Virginia when it's completed. It's a high-voltage transmission line that will help provide electricity to our region, and help alleviate the stress that is currently on our power grid system. It's a solution that will help ensure our region has a reliable source of energy in the future.

Despite a few minor setbacks, it is my understanding that the PATH project is currently going through the federal approval process and continues to act in accordance with the requests and requirements put forth by the federal court and the state Public Service Commission.

PATH is the viable solution to reliable power in our region, and I applaud Allegheny Energy and American Electric Power(AEP), the companies who are responsible for it, for their successes thus far and encourage them to keep PATH a priority in West Virginia.

Sincerely, Nicholas "Corky" DeMarco Executive Director

Correspondence ID: 1258 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Younkins, Diane
Address: P.O. Box 21 Rohnensville, MD 21779
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Jul,23,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: Park Form

Correspondence: Please find an alternative to the larger lines going over and through Loudoun Heights. My family recently hiked it and had difficulty trying to take a picture with Harpers Ferry in the background without getting the power lines in the picture. It's such a historic area of Thomas Jefferson's deep appreciation for the beauty of the area ? hence across the river is Jefferson Rock. Please do not further degrade the area. In addition, I attended the NPS's hearing at Harpers Ferry on July 19, 2010, and found their displays frustratingly inadequate. Their maps only showed the proposed power lines ? not the existing lines. This made it difficult to determine where the line would be ? either along an existing path or deviating from an existing path into a new area. Also, the scale made it difficult to see local impact. In our technological age, it would have been helpful to identify key "viewshed" areas and super-imposed the appropriate sized tower for a better sense of the towers' impact on a site. I would also have liked to see photographs taken and presented at the meeting identified as to the place and time of year they were taken.

The PATH going through our sensitive national park areas like Harpers Ferry National Historical Park do not justify a "trade" for putting the town's lines underground. The NPS has just about choked the life out of that town by scrubbing the town of life. Keep the small lines. Get rid of the transmission lines in the park area!

Correspondence ID: 1259 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Lewis, Jeanette
Address: 13621 110th Ave. Orland Park, IL 60467-1203
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Aug,07,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type:

Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1260 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Harville, Abbie
Address: 206 San Angelo Ave. Unit 2 Benbrook, TX 76126-2582
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Aug,07,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: E-mail

Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1261 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Gunther, Ken
Address: 11024 161st St. N. Jupiter, FL 33478-6188
USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Aug,07,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: E-mail

Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1262 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Coulombe, Nancy
Address: 36290 Wells Rd. Coarsegold, CA 93614-9059
USA

Email: -

Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,07,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1263 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Couch, Sandra
Address: 2903 Bartlett Ct. Unit 201 Naperville, IL 60564
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,07,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1264 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Proudfoot, Janice
Address: 4760 Mission Bell Ln La Mesa, CA 91941
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,07,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1265 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Robinson, Jacqueline
Address: 4843 Stately Oaks Ct Powder Springs, GA 30127
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,07,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1266 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Bercow, David
Address: 58 Marion Dr. New Rochelle, NY 10804
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,07,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1267 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hall, Gregory
Address: 1538 Brighton Glen Rd. San Marcos, CA 92078
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,07,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1268 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Slawson, Bob
Address: 5837 E. Harco St. Long Beach, CA 90808
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,07,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1269 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Seeber, Gil
Address: 200 N. Lombard Ave. Oak Park, IL 60302
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,07,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1270 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Schiffer, Kathy
Address: 5220 Dipper Way Elk Grove, CA 95758
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,07,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1271 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Harris, Jamie
Address: 301 Main St. Broomfield, CO 80020
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,07,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1272 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Foreman, Julia
Address: 2312 Hasti Acres Dr. Bakersfield, CA 93309
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,08,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1273 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Copenhaver, Elizabeth
Address: 942 Chestnut Ridge Rd.
Apt. I Morgantown, WV 26505
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,08,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1274 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Jones, Gwen
Address: 430 Civitan St. Morgantown, WV 26505
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Organization:

Received: Aug,08,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Aug 8, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

To Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line, I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered in the EIS process, and not simply the direct impacts to federal lands. All of the indirect but very significant and real impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountaintop removal should be considered.

I am a resident of WV and have traveled mos traveled most of the AT. I understand that the plans for this power line include intrusion on the corridor for the trail. I am opposed to this project for lots of reasons including the fact that though the West Virginians have no energy needs, we are now paying a high price for the seemingly endless growth of demand from our neighbors to the east and north in urban areas. We have lost our mountains, our once crystal clear streams and rivers, and our air quality continues to decline. Now, once again, this initiative threatens the wildlife and what is left of the remnant forests. All of this you already know. I just want you to understand that more and more people are getting better information every day here in WV. You are making the wrong decision for the wrong reason if you permit this to happen. Again, you know this. Do the right thing. Do not permit this project to go forward. What about using the existing corridor along US route 68? Why destroy more of the wild lands?

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have significant negative consequences for our energy future. This two billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH, but the many alternatives that exist, such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, and renewable energy generation. Once all of these factors are considered, the devastating impact of the numerous negative environmental effects becomes clear. The National Park Service should deny the permit to build PATH.

Sincerely, Gwen Jones 430 Civitan St Morgantown, WV 26505-2204 (304) 599-5815

Correspondence ID: 1275 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Schaef, Dennis
Address: 715 Limber Rd. Meadville, PA 16335
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,08,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1276 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Biancalana, June
Address: 948 W. 1470 N. Clearfield, UT 84015
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,08,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1277 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Sahoo, Dipak
Address: 1102 Kay St. Boalsburg, PA 16827
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,08,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1278 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Forman, Carole
Address: 189 Atlantic Ave. Apt. 3D Brooklyn, NY 11201
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,08,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1279 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hertwig, Sara
Address: 1301 Tennyson St. Denver, CO 80204
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,08,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1280 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: King, Monika
Address: 708 Elm Crest Leander, TX 78641
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,08,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1281 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Ferrell, Rebecca
Address: 16405 SE 24th St. Bellevue, WA 98008
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,08,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1282 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Monhollen, Mary Jane
Address: 1515 Mitchell Ln. Aberdeen , MD 21001
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,08,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1283 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Rickenberg, Anita
Address: RR 1 Box 1050 Ridgeley, WV 26753
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,08,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1284 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Danner, Teresa
Address: 5657 N. Teresa Dr. Alexandria, IN 46001
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,08,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1285 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Sherman, Patricia
Address: 4537 Pershing Pl Saint Louis, MO 63108
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,09,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1286 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Troisi, Patricia
Address: 317 Garrison Ln Waverly, WV 26184
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,09,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1287 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Culberson, James and Judith
Address: 1268 Colonial Dr. Morgantown, WV 26505
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,09,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Aug 9, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

To Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line, I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered in the EIS process, and not simply the direct impacts to federal lands. All of the indirect but very significant and real impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountaintop

removal should be considered.

Here in Northern West Virginia, near the origin of the PATH line, we already have four coal-fired power plants rendering our mountain air dirty and dangerous. At minimum, PATH plans are horribly unfair to those who suffer such pollution already for the convenience of the populous East. If we are to continue rejecting new power sources in favor of coal, at least site energy production so that users suffer their fair share of adverse consequences.

If the PATH lines are permitted as proposed they will have significant negative consequences for our energy future. This two billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH, but the many alternatives that exist, such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, and renewable energy generation. Once all of these factors are considered, the devastating impact of the numerous negative environmental effects becomes clear. The National Park Service should deny the permit to build PATH.

Sincerely, James & Judith Culberson 1268 Colonial Dr Morgantown, WV 26505-2425 (304) 599-4967

Correspondence ID: 1288 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Wood, Donna
Address: 1404 NW Coconut Point Ln Stuart, FL 34994
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,09,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1289 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Neff, Kim
Address: 300 57th St. Altoona, PA 16602
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,09,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1290 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hannah, Roger
Address: 268 W. Country Walk Dr. Round Lake Beach , IL 60073
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,09,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1291 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Rogers, Thomas
Address: E. Brierfield Dr. Eagle, ID 83616
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,09,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail

Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1292 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: White , Heather
Address: NE 68th Ave. Portland, OR 97213
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,09,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1293 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Leon, Giadira
Address: 20 Shelldrake Ct. Damascus, MD 20872
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,09,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1294 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Held, Michael
Address: 2288 Jones Rd. Pottstown, PA 19465
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,10,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1295 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Daley, Jessica
Address: 1251 Rising Sun Ave. Langhorne, PA 19047
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,10,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1296 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Leeling, Michael
Address: 829 Route 113 Souderton, PA 18964
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,10,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1297 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Tangi, Anna
Address: 2642 S. Alder St. Philadelphia, PA 19148
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,10,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1298 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: McLendon, Barbara
Address: 255 Gray Fox Trl Blairsville, GA 30512
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,11,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1299 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Charbonneau, Lauren
Address: PO Box 299 Charles Town, WV 25414
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,11,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1300 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Dimitri, William
Address: 4135 Illinois St. Apt. 8 San Diego, CA 92104
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1301 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Thomas, Christy
Address: 4802 Webster St. Omaha, NE 68132
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,12,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1302 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Mulcare, James
Address: 1110 Benjamin St. Clarkston, WA 99403
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1303 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Linden, Paige
Address: 434A 9th St. Brooklyn, NY 11215
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1304 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Harvey, Travis

Address: 909 Galbreath Ave. Upper Chichester, PA 19061-3515
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1305 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Bergalis, Anna
Address: 2 Perriwinkle Cir Stuart, FL 34996-6604
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,13,2010 00:00:00
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Outside Organization: Commonwealth of Virginia Office of Environmental Impact Review State Government
Received: Jul,27,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: July 26, 2010

National Park Service Attention: PATH EIS Planning Team Denver Service Center - Planning
P.O. Box 25287 Denver, CO 80225

RE: Scoping request for the preparation of the Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH) Environmental Impact Statement, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Appalachian National Scenic Trail, Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Historical Park, and Monongahela National Forest, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

Dear Sir or Madam:

This correspondence is in response to the June 17, 2010, Federal Register notice (Vol. 75, No. 116, page 34477) announcing the notice of intent to prepare an environmental impact statement (EIS) for construction and right-of-way permits requested from Harpers Ferry National Historic Park (NHP), Chesapeake and Ohio Canal NHP, Appalachian National Scenic Trail (NST) and Potomac Heritage NST, which are all managed by the National Park Service (NPS), and Monongahela National Forest, which is managed by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS).

Project Description

According to the notice (attached), the NPS, the lead agency, USFS and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are preparing an EIS and conducting public scoping meetings for construction and right-of-way permits requested by Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH) applicants. The applicants are seeking permits for the proposed construction of a new electric transmission line for portions of the project proposed to traverse lands managed by the NPS and the USFS in Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia. The federal action under consideration is the applicants' proposal that the NPS and USFS grant the requested permits. The federal agencies are seeking to identify issues and concerns with the proposed action, additional alternatives, and alternative mitigation strategies through the public scoping process.

Coordination of Environmental Reviews

The role of the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) in relation to the project under consideration is that DEQ's Office of Environmental Impact Review (OEIR) will coordinate Virginia's review of the EIS prepared pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and comment to the NPS on behalf of the Commonwealth.

Scoping and Environmental Review

We are sharing your scoping request with selected state and regional Virginia agencies and localities below. These entities will be asked to participate in the coordinated review of the EIS submitted by the NPS to this office.

? Department of Environmental Quality: o Valley Regional Office o Northern Virginia Regional Office o Air Division o Waste Division

? Department of Game and Inland Fisheries

? Department of Conservation and Recreation: o Division of Soil and Water Conservation o Division of Natural Heritage o Division of Planning and Recreation Resources

? Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services ? Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy ? Department of Forestry ? Department of Transportation ? Marine Resources Commission ? Department of Historic Resources ? Department of Health ? State Corporation Commission ? Frederick County ? Clarke County ? Loudoun County ? Northern Virginia Regional Commission ? Northern Shenandoah Regional Commission

In order to ensure an effective coordinated review of the EIS, we will require 22 copies of the document when it is published. The submission may include 6 hard copies and 16 CDs or 6 hard copies and an electronic copy available for download at a NPS web or ftp site. We recommend that project details unfamiliar to people outside the NPS be adequately described.

While this office does not participate in scoping efforts beyond the advice given herein, other agencies are free to provide scoping comments concerning the preparation of the NEPA document for the proposed project.

If you have questions about the environmental review process, please feel free to call me at (804) 698-4325 or Julia Wellman of this Office at (804) 698-4326.

I hope this information is helpful to you.

Sincerely,

Ellie L. Irons, Manager Office of Environmental Impact Review

Correspondence ID: 1308 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

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Received: Aug,04,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: August 4, 2010

National Park Service Attn: PATH EIS Planning Team Denver Service Center - Planning
Denver, CO 80225

RE: PATH EIS Seoping Request

Dear Sir or Madam:

This is in response to your request for comments regarding the preparation of the Potomac-Apralachian Transmission Highline Environmental Impact Statement.

Please be advised that the Marine Resources Commission, pursuant to Section 28.2-1204 of the Code of Virginia, has jurisdiction over any encroachments in, on, or over any State-owned rivers, streams, or creeks in the Commonwealth. Accordingly, if any portion of the subject projects involves any encroachments channel ward of ordinary high water along natural rivers and streams, a permit may be required from our agency. We will have detailed comments once we review the EIS.

Please do not hesitate to contact me if I may be of further assistance. I can be reached at (757)247-8027 and Elizabeth.Murphy@mrc.virginia.gov.

Sincerely, Elizabeth G. Murphy Environmental Engineer

Correspondence ID: 1309 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Received: Aug,18,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: Robert and Kathy Stump Stump and Jones Farms Rt 1 Box 577 Parsons, West Virginia 26287
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(304)478-3007 home (304)614-6300 Cell

Please add us to your mailing list

Our family does have concerns with the proposed PATH power line which in its current route will divide our family farm in half taking up the most valuable land we have. Before I begin I feel that a little history of the property should be discussed. Our farm has been in the family for generations and I have traced it back to 1870s when the property at that time consisted of a 1000 acre track owned by a relative Jasper Nestor. Our family has maintained the farm with cattle being the main product produced for the past sixty years. My wife and I are still farming and at this time produce 10 to 20 beef cattle each year. This in turn feeds 10 to twenty

households their beef each year.

Our farm contains several historical places well documented in history books. In 1780 Johnathon Minear a settler in the area was the last known settler killed by Indians along the Cheat River in 1780. The Indians took a hostage and were last seen coming onto our property crossing a rock formation known to this day as Indian Point. The Indians were pursued by the settlers and three of the Indians were killed when confronted and the hostage was rescued. These Indians were buried on our farm on the right of way of the proposed power line.

We have maintained the land and taken care of this property we were allowed to use and followed all the best management practices. Below are a few concerns we have with the proposed Power Line.

1. Is this line indeed needed? 2. Why does this power line take in so much private property and skirt around National forest? 3. Since our property is next to National Forest property shouldn't our property be a part of your study? 4. Why is the line being run across the mountaintops instead of being placed lower and or buried to at least conceal its large right of way? 5. Shouldn't the Power line steer away from historical places? 6. The line in its present position will destroy our view and the northern section of Tucker County, how can we allow this to happen? 7. Can I still raise cattle and calves without any problems from these lines? 8. This proposed line will affect several of our water sources we use to drink, water cattle and use on the farm. These water sources are springs and how will the lines affect these needed and essential water sources? 9. This line will cross several headwater streams on our property, These streams run into Jonathon Run and Bull Run which then run into the Cheat River which crosses National Forest property. The destruction of forest, the spraying and the runoff from the lines will go into the streams.

Looking at the attached photos will give you a better understanding of our situation.

Photo #1 Details the route the line will take across our property including the historical places and the streams it will affect.

Photo #2 Shows the position of our property which is near St George WV. The broken line shows the direct path the power line should have gone but if you look into this the line was went north to stay away from the National Forest property. (It is easier to take from the private landowner)

Photo #3 Shows the path of the power line across our field. (Photo taken from our front porch)

Photo #4 Shows the path of the line crossing the Cheat River and destroying the views from our property.

Photo# 5 Another summer photo of the line crossing our field. (The tower is feet away from the Indian grave site)

Photo# 6 Photo depicting two of the proposed towers as they cross our property. (The will be three or four towers on our property)

Photo #7 Shows Four of the towers as they cross our property.

Photo #8 Can we allow this line to take away from the beauty of our part of the world? Our family has worked the land and maintained it well for hundreds of years and to allow this line to cross it will do more damage to the land, our heritage, our future and our lives than we as a family can bear. I hated to destroy our beautiful photographs like I did placing the towers on them but the real destruction will take place when this line is approved and we are forced to allow the line to cross.

As you can see this line will not only affect the National Forest but will affect all of the area

surrounding the forest, its people, its property, streams and the way of life for thousands in our area. You must do studies for the entire length of the line. Not just the area where the line crosses National forest. This is why the power companies did not do a straight line from beginning to end of the line. The line goes north to avoid the National forest lands so they could deal with private land owners and not the National Forest lands. Please help us by conducting your study to include our land. Thank you for your time and consideration in this situation.

Bob and Kathy Stump

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Received: Aug,19,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: August 19, 2010

National Park Service Attention: PATH EIS Planning Team Denver Service Center-Planning PO Box 25287 Denver, CO 80225

RE: Potomac Appalachian Transmission Highline Scoping

Introduction

Pursuant to the invitation to the public made through Newsletter 1, dated June 2010(the "Newsletter") from the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, Chesapeake & Ohio Canal National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail and the Monongahela National Forest (collectively hereafter referred to as the "NPS") The Piedmont Environmental Council ("PEC") offers these public comments to help develop an environmental impact statement ("EIS") for the proposed construction of the Potomac Appalachian Transmission Highline ("PATH").

Summary

As proposed by the Newsletter the scope of review of the EIS is inadequate. None of the entities identified by the Newsletter would review the impact of the entire 276 miles of the line. None would weigh the effects on the federal resources which will bear the brunt of the inevitable environmental impact of the proposed line and its associated facilities. In fact, if the scope of review is as narrow as the Newsletter proposes no entity would be in a position to measure the impact of the line on those very Trails or Parks conducting this review. No entity would consider the real alternatives that exist to the proposed project with an eye towards which alternative would have the least environmental impact. In fact, the environmental impact of alternatives would not be considered at all if the Newsletter scope of review prevails.

The plain text of the National Environmental Policy Act and supporting regulations mandate a broad and inclusive review of the direct, indirect and cumulative effects of the proposed line. To do otherwise is to simply rubber stamp a private project to the detriment of air, water and lands held in trust by the NPS as trustees for the public.

Comments

To assist the NPS in understanding the need for a more realistic EIS, PEC offers a brief background on the planning and execution of transmission expansion in the eastern United

States.

History

PJM RTEPS

PJM Interconnection LLC ("PJM") plans and operates the regional electric transmission grid that encompasses thirteen states plus the District of Columbia. PJM formed as a wholesale power pool in 1927.

PJM is a Regional Transmission Organization and is charged by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (the "FERC") with administering reliability standards promulgated by the North American Electric Reliability Corporation ("NERC"). At PJM compliance with these standards is ascertained by creating a computerized simulation of the electric grid, adding or removing elements such as existing or new generating facilities to simulate the generating capacity of the system, then estimating the load, or amount of electricity needed to meet demand, or projected usage. These simulations are focused on future years, with PJM recently placing most of its emphasis on a 15 year planning cycle. PJM then "stresses" the system by manipulating clusters of generators creating imbalances and then measuring the effects of removing critical transmission lines through thousands of simulations. Because these are simulations of conditions that may or may not exist in the future, the assumptions underlying each variable is a critical part of the equation. PJM, through its utility stakeholder driven process, is in control of all variables and underlying assumptions.

With the addition of each new utility's territory the size of the PJM footprint has dramatically expanded over recent years. The tests that PJM uses to stress the system assume that generators located any place within this expanded footprint must be available to load any place within this footprint. If through these simulations a transmission line appears to be overloaded or system voltage drops below acceptable levels PJM identifies a violation and directs one of its members to propose a solution to the violation. Members of PJM are obligated by their Operating Agreement to build transmission, but not generation, to address identified violations.

PJM does not measure or consider the environmental impact of its remedial transmission plans. It considers environmental impact a "routing" matter that is left to the individual utilities to work through with state regulatory agencies.

In the 2006 Regional Transmission Expansion Plan ("RTEP") PJM identified violations on several lines between western and eastern PJM. Proposals for new transmission lines were presented to PJM by Allegheny Power and Dominion Virginia Power that were intended to relieve these overloads. Dominion and Allegheny Power were ordered to build the Trans-Allegheny Interstate Line ("TrAIL") to solve these problems.

In the 2007 RTEP additional transmission line violations were identified. In response AEP and Allegheny Power were directed to build the Potomac Appalachian Highline ("PATH") project to solve these problems by 2012. Initially this line consisted of two segments. The first segment was a 765 kV line from the John E. Amos substation in St. Albans West Virginia to an existing substation in Bedington, West Virginia. The second segment was to consist of two 500 kV lines from Bedington, WV to a new substation to be built near Mt. Airy Maryland. The Mt. Airy substation was called Kemptown. One of those 500 kV lines was to go to north of Frederick, Maryland. The second 500 kV line was to go south of Frederick, Maryland.

Subsequently, PJM and PATH discovered that they could not engineer an acceptable configuration that would take two 500 kV lines out of the Bedington substation. A new configuration was proposed that made the entire line 765kV. It was split into two segments, with the first going from the Amos substation to a new substation in Welton Springs, WV and the second segment continuing into the Kemptown substation roughly following the southern route around Frederick, MD. The new in-service date for this line was 2014.

2009 Applications

Allegheny and AEP formed a series of companies that were tasked with the siting, certificating and constructing the 267 mile long PATH project. To accomplish this the PATH companies undertook preliminary engineering and siting work in order to file applications in three states. These applications led to the filing of the application to cross federal lands which is the subject of this EIS.

Virginia

On May 19, 2009 PATH Allegheny Virginia Transmission Corporation ("PATHVA") filed an application with the Virginia State Corporation Commission ("SCC"). The Virginia segment consisted of two non-contiguous segments totaling 31 miles. This Application was based upon violations identified in the 2007 RTEP supplemented by the 2008 RTEP. Numerous individuals, organizations and governmental bodies intervened as Respondents in the proceedings. Public hearings were held in August and November of 2009. In October the Respondents filed their testimony, and in December the Staff of the SCC filed its testimony. The testimony filed by the Respondents as well as the testimony filed by Staff was overwhelmingly opposed to the transmission lines.

On December 4, the Hearing Examiner ordered that PATH-VA produce additional and updated load flow analyses and file the results of these load flow analyses together with their rebuttal testimony.

On December 21, PATH-VA filed a Motion to Withdraw Application and Terminate Proceedings in Virginia. The Motion stated that based upon the preliminary results of the additional and updated load flow analyses ordered by the Hearing examiner the PATH project was not needed in 2014, hence PATH-VA no longer supported the application. The Motion went on to state that the other PATH companies would delay their applications in West Virginia and Maryland until completion of the 2010 PJM RTEP.

On January 6, 2010 the Hearing Examiner issued a Report to the SCC recommending that PATH-VA be permitted to withdraw its application. The Hearing Examiner placed additional conditions on what information had to be included in a future PATH application. Those conditions included: that the application be based upon PJM's 2010 or later RTEP and PJM's 2010 or later Reliability Pricing Model auction results; the updated load flow analysis produced pursuant to the Hearing Examiner's December 4 ruling; and an analysis of the PATH project's original routing that went through Bedington, WV and avoided Virginia altogether. On January 27, 2010 the Virginia see accepted the Hearing Examiner's Report, allowed PATH to withdraw its application and imposed the recommended conditions on any new application.

To date PATH has not filed a new application in Virginia.

Maryland

On May 19, 2009 The Potomac Edison Company, d/b/a Allegheny Power filed an application "on behalf of" PATH Allegheny Transmission Company for permission to build the Maryland portion of the PATH project. The Maryland portion consisted of approximately 20 (?) miles of transmission line and a new substation. Ultimately the Maryland Public Service Commission ("PSC") concluded that it could not accept this application because Maryland law permitted only a utility to apply for a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity.

On December 21, 2009 a new application was filed. In this application The Potomac Edison Company d/b/a Allegheny Power was a 5% owner of the applicant. In May of 2010 the Maryland PSC ruled that the new applicant was a utility within the meaning of Maryland law and the PSC accepted the Application.

In June of 2010 PATH filed supplemental testimony supporting its claim that the line was still

needed. However in August of 2010 attorneys for PATH submitted a letter to both the Maryland PSC and the West Virginia PSC stating that PJM had discovered an error in its modeling and that it would have to resubmit its testimony once the correct data had been incorporated into its model.

West Virginia

On May 15, 2009 PATH West Virginia Transmission Company, LLC, the PATH-WV Land Acquisition Company and the PATH-Allegheny Land Acquisition Company jointly filed an application for permission to build approximately 225 miles of 765 kV transmission lines across the state. The West Virginia portion of the line begins at the substation in Putnam County located adjacent to the John E. Amos Power Station, "one of the world's largest coal-fired generating station" and "the largest generating plant in the AEP system and in the state of West Virginia."

The line proposes new right of way across West Virginia to a new substation called Welton Springs in Hardy County. From Welton Springs it continues across West Virginia to the Virginia border, re-enters West Virginia prior to exiting near Harper's Ferry. PATH suspended proceedings in West Virginia after it requested permission from the Virginia SCC to withdraw its application. On July 8, 2010, PATH filed supplemental testimony.

2010 RTEP

Notwithstanding its statement that any new applications would be based upon the 2010 RTEP, the supplemental testimony filed by PATH has is based upon preliminary findings of the 2010 RTEP. To date the full 2010 RTEP has not been adopted by PJM.

The Scope of the EIS is too narrow

Entire line must be considered

The Newsletter announces that the "EIS will not evaluate the entire 276-mile transmission line corridor or alternative means to address the Applicants' stated need for the PATH project." Prior to limiting the scope of the EIS, the NPS must comply with the National Environmental Policy, ("NEPA") as amended (42 U.S.C 4321 , et seq.) and with its supporting regulations (40 C.F.R. '150B, et seq.). The agency must consider three types of actions, (Connected actions, cumulative actions and similar actions); three types of alternatives (No action, other reasonable courses of action, and mitigation measures); and three types of impacts (direct, indirect and cumulative).

The de minimis level of review provided for in the Newsletter might be consistent with the stated wishes of the Applicants, but it cannot be reconciled with the plain text of NEPA or the associated regulations. The purpose of NEPA is to

encourage productive and enjoyable harmony between man and his environment; to promote efforts which will prevent or eliminate damage to the environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of man;

The EIS should assess the cumulative impact, the direct effects and indirect effects of an action. The Newsletter seems to be incorrectly limiting itself to the direct effect of the erection of the tower structures supporting the PATH line. The study must assess the indirect effect

which are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect effects may include growth inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems ...

Effects and impacts as used in these regulations are synonymous. Effects include ecological

(such as the effects on natural resources and on the components, structures, and functioning of affected ecosystems), aesthetic, historic, cultural, social or health, whether direct or indirect or cumulative. Effects may also include those resulting from actions which may have both beneficial and detrimental effects, even if on balance the agency believes that the effect will be beneficial.

Impacts on federal resources extend beyond 2.5 miles-cumulative and indirect must be assessed

As part of the EIS the NPS must consider the "purposes and resources of the affected national park system units and the national forest....." The affected units are not simply the two and one half miles directly impacted by the tower structures. The affected units are the Harper's Ferry National Historic Park, the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, the Chesapeake and Ohio National Historic Park, the Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail and the Monongahela National Forest. The EIS should assess the impact on these resources as a whole.

Resources already impacted by consequences of transmission

With over one hundred miles of the Appalachian Trail ("AT") in the Shenandoah National Park, the AT is currently impacted by visibility and pollution issues attributed to distant fossil burning power plants. These power plants are one of the primary sources of electricity that traverses the lines from the Ohio River Valley into the eastern parts of the United States. The PATH line does not exist in a vacuum. Without the electricity that is generated at or near its starting point at the John E. Amos Power Station the line would have no purpose and it would not be being proposed. The single purpose of a transmission line is to transmit electric power. To ignore the source of that power defeats the purpose of the EIS. Should the NPS decide to do so it must adequately explain why this is not a direct, indirect or cumulative effect.

Impact on AT, C&O canal and SNP from electricity generation enabled

To adequately address the environmental impact of the construction of the PATH line, the NPS should assess the impact on the line will have on the capacity of existing fossil burning power plants operating for more hours. If these plants will operate more it is predictable that they will produce more pollution that might impact the resources that are the subject of this EIS. The key to this analysis is the concept of congestion. According to the PJM Market Monitor, "congestion occurs when available, least-cost energy cannot be delivered to all loads for a period because transmission facilities are not adequate to deliver that energy."

PJM confirms that this line (and others) will permit additional coal burning

As a general rule coal fired electricity is the lowest cost resource available in PJM. When PJM identifies congested transmission lines it is because the line is the conduit between low cost resources and high value markets. When a line is congested the resource cannot reach the market and the generator cannot run. Average capacity factor for coal is 72.2% (in 2008 last year available).

It is worth including in the scoping whether the availability of that increased access to the low cost resource that comes from the burning of coal would have a direct impact, and indirect impact or a cumulative impact on the resources being studied here. PJM says that the PATH line will reduce congestion in the future. PATH is put forth as part of the solution to 9 of the 20 top congestions in PJM (See Exhibit A).

The EIS must address the source of the power transmitted on this proposed transmission line and the foreseeable impact that changes in generation patterns might have on federal resources.

Alternatives must be examined

It is difficult to reconcile the Newsletter's contention that it cannot evaluate or review alternative means to address the Applicants stated need for the project with the acknowledged availability of a no-action alternative. As with the environmental reviews discussed above, the agencies identified by the Newsletter, NERC or state environmental agencies, do not consider alternatives to proposed transmission lines. State public service commissions likewise generally limit their consideration to approval, disapproval or routing modifications of filed applications. In this EIS proceeding the NPS has the opportunity to review alternatives which could meet the same identified need with less impact on the federal resources. At the very least the NPS can find comfort in the fact that its decision to deny a permit will not lead to a catastrophic loss of electricity in the eastern interconnection.

Dominion, LS Power and PJM Alternatives

On June 10, 2010 Northeast Transmission Development, LLC sent a letter to PJM offering enhancements to a proposal that Northeast Transmission had previously presented to PJM. These enhancements were intended to address concerns about the ability of this alternative to the PATH line being able to resolve thermal issues through PJM's entire planning horizon. This alternative should be considered as part of the EIS. Additionally, Dominion Virginia Power presented a series of four alternatives to the PATH line in time for consideration at the June 9, 2010 RTEP meeting. Finally, the staff at PJM has created another potential line that would compete with the PATH line. Each of these alternatives is set out in Exhibit B of this Comment. These transmission alternatives must likewise be a part of this EIS.

Dominion Warren, nuclear plants, Catoclin, CPV St. Charles

In addition to these transmission alternatives, generation alternatives to the proposed PATH line should be considered within the scope of this EIS. Dominion Virginia Power has submitted an application to the Air Board of the Department of Environmental Quality for the Commonwealth of Virginia for permission to construct a 1200 MW plant in Warren County, Virginia. This generating plant could provide an alternative to the PATH line. If this single plant were found to be inadequate to satisfy the need asserted by the sponsors of the PATH line, the NPS should consider the combination of this facility with other planned facilities in the vicinity of the terminus of the line, including potential nuclear plants at Calvert Cliffs, Maryland, North Anna, Virginia, or gas plants in Maryland and Virginia.

Demand management, energy efficiency

In addition to supply-side solutions summarized above, demand side solutions, including demand management programs instituted by utilities and third party providers and increasingly effective energy efficiency programs mandated by federal and state laws are available alternatives to the PATH line. Either alone or in combination, these alternatives should be considered as a part of the EIS.

Others do not review

The EIS Newsletter states that the "evaluation and review [of the entire 276-mile long transmission line corridor or alternative means to address the Applicants' stated need for the PATH project] is the responsibility of other agencies: primarily the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC), the state public service commissions, and the state environmental agencies".

States measure only individual state impact

It is axiomatic that each state will determine the impact of the proposed PATH line on its own lands. The state reviews of environmental impact are limited to the direct consequences of land clearing and tower construction. What will be missed if the EIS abdicates to the individual states is a review of the environmental impact of the line in its totality as well as a review of the impacts from the line that is "farther removed in distance but are still reasonably foreseeable." Those impacts include the capacity of the western resources, particularly coal burning power

plants, being able to operate at times that they cannot operate now in the absence of the PATH line.

Virginia "environment doesn't trump reliability"

In the Virginia hearing on the TrAIL line (PUE 2007 00030 & PUE 2007 00033) the Hearing Examiner was presented with evidence from both public witnesses and expert witnesses that established the deleterious impact upon the environment inflicted by construction of that transmission line. After summarizing the testimony, the Hearing Examiner reviewed the evidence presented by the applicants.

"Environmental considerations are generally made after determinations of need and are addressed in terms of routing. Put simply, in the analysis of need undertaken herein, environmental impacts do not trump system reliability." Exhibit C.

Put simply: state review of the transmission line is not a substitute for a federal environmental impact statement.

State commissions are unwilling to place the environmental impact of a transmission line on equal footing with its reliability impact. NEPA makes it clear that the federal government has just such an obligation and the EIS is the appropriate vehicle for undertaking that review. To assume that state environmental agencies or public service commissions will do so has no basis in fact or law.

NERC does not assess line impact

NERC neither evaluates the corridor of a transmission line nor reviews alternative means to address the need for any particular transmission line. NERC is responsible for establishing standards. NERC's mission is:

Our mission is to ensure the reliability of the bulk power system in North America. To achieve that, we develop and enforce reliability standards; assess reliability annually via 10-year and seasonal forecasts; monitor the bulk power system; and educate, train, and certify industry personnel. NERC is a self-regulatory organization, subject to oversight by the U.S. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and governmental authorities in Canada.

NERC establishes and enforces reliability standards. NERC will not review the PATH line for compliance with environmental laws. NERC will not compare the PATH line with alternative transmission lines, alternative routes, or alternative means of achieving grid reliability. The EIS cannot defer to NERC for a review of these aspects of the PATH line or for a review of the entire 276-mile line.

Conclusion For the reasons set forth above, together with the input from the public scoping sessions and other public comments it is apparent that the scope of the EIS should be more inclusive than the Newsletter proposes.

PEC looks forward to working with the NPS to conduct a review that will adequately protect vital resources held in trust for the benefit of all citizens.

Sincerely, Piedmont Environmental Council By: Robert G. Marmet 45 Horner Street PO Box 45 Warrenton, VA 20188 (540) 347-2334 rmarmet@pecva.org

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Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,16,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: Morgan McCosh Elmer National Park Service Denver Service Center 12795 West Alameda Parkway P.O. Box 25287 Denver, Colorado 80225

Dear Ms. Elmer,

I have just discovered that NPS, NFS, and AED are conduction scoping for an EIS on "PATH".

Pleae read and contemplate carefully all the West Virginia Public Service Commission records on PATH and the equally jingoistic proopagandized "TrAIL." Public comment and expert witness testimony have multitudinous data, opinions and rationale for the denial of construction permits for both of the in-needed, highly inefficient high-voltage power transmission lines.

Said to transfer power from coal-fired plants, the lines actually meaner through areas designated by the American Wind Energy Association for industrial wind development, which, in my opinion, would be replaced by "small" nuclear in short order.

Marion Harless Attachments - 3

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Correspondence: Aug 17, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If permitted, the PATH lines are permitted they will keep the US locked into dirty fossil fuel burning for even more years than do past investments. Already, like the Titanic, our nation has its course set--by financial demands of investment in oil and gas infrastructure and related expenses. This 2 billion dollar project, which will not come on line until 2015, locks us into the collision course with intensified climate calamity. it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project. Permitting this project would amount to an unconscionable assault on our children's future.

We could better spend the same \$2 billion to invest in energy conservation, creating thousands of new green economy jobs and building up an infrastructure that will serve America's long-term interests. We have the talent, the technology and the need. Energy conservation provides far and away a bigger bang for the buck than ANY other strategy!

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Sincerely,

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Correspondence ID: 1349 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

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Correspondence: Aug 17, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

For far too long our use of EIS has been little more than a formality in the process of development projects. It is time to make them matter. We created the EIS requirement for a reason, and we need to start reviewing these statements more closely, and making decisions to protect our environment wherever we can. We are living on borrowed time, and unless we do these kinds of things, we will never repay our debt to nature. This is the simplest thing we can do. Prevent new development from having negative impacts upon the environment by actually considering the true environmental cost of these projects.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Sincerely,

Mr. Sam Kloss 2296 Grandview Ave UP Cleveland, OH 44106-3142

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Correspondence ID: 1354 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Wait, Patience
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Outside Organization: STOP PATH WV, Inc. Non-Governmental
Received: Aug,17,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Hi, Morgan -

(1) I hope to get time between now and COB Friday to submit some additional information on PEPC for the PATH EIS scoping. In case I don't, however, I wanted to bring to your attention a Department of Energy report released in December entitled, "National Electric Transmission Congestion Study" (here's the link: http://congestion09.anl.gov/documents/docs/Congestion_Study_2009.pdf).

Here's one key quote, from the executive summary:

The 2009 study identifies regions of the country that are experiencing congestion, but refrains from addressing the issue of whether transmission expansion would be the most appropriate solution. In some cases, transmission expansion might simply move a constraint from one point on the grid to another without materially changing the overall costs of congestion. In other cases, the cost of building new facilities to remedy congestion over all affected lines may exceed the cost of the congestion itself, and, therefore, remedying the congestion would not be economic. In still other cases, alternatives other than transmission, such as increased local generation (including distributed generation), energy efficiency, energy storage and demand response may be more economic than transmission expansion in relieving congestion.

Thus, a finding that a transmission path or flowgate is frequently congested should lead to further study of the costs and impacts of that congestion, and to a careful regional study of a broad range of potential remedies to larger reliability and economic problems. Although congestion is a reflection of legitimate reliability or economic concerns, not all transmission

congestion can or should be reduced or "solved." [emphasis mine]

(2) On a completely different note, can you tell me where I can find a list of all the contracts, BPAs, and any other contract vehicles that the Louis Berger Group holds with the National Park Service? Is there any electronic database where I can search by vendor name (since I can think of several companies involved with PATH that I'd like to check out)?

I appreciate your assistance.

Patience Wait Shepherdstown, WV

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National Park Service Planning Team

To Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line, I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered in the EIS process, and not simply the direct impacts to federal lands. All of the indirect but very significant and real impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountaintop removal should be considered.

Dear Folks at NPS,

PATH is a project approved by FERC (a federal agency) and guaranteed 14% profit by FERC!!!! The project spans several states; thus it is a federal project that will have impacts for thousands of people over many hundreds of square miles. Because of these reasons, an EIS should be carried out for the entire projected area over which PATH will traverse, not just the very small areas of federal lands.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH, but the many alternatives that exist, such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, and renewable energy generation. Once all of these factors are considered, the devastating impact of the numerous negative environmental effects becomes clear. The National Park Service should deny the permit to build PATH.

Sincerely,

Kathy Gregg 23 Meade St Buckhannon, WV 26201-2629 (304) 472-4055

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Received: Aug,19,2010 00:00:00
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Correspondence: Dear Sirs:

It has been brought to my attention that trAILCo. (Allegheny Power) has filed for a permit for road use in the Monongahelia National Forest. I am a resident and land owner in the area. National Forest lands are within a mile or two of my house in any direction you travel. I have sat here and watched the construction to date for the trAIL power line, and I am deeply concerned, and heart wrenchingly saddened.

I am concerned about our beautiful streams, which were beforfl. trAIL crystal clear native trout streams. I am concerned about land erosion, water run off, forest fragmentation, endangered plant life, and wifd life in the area. About a mile up stream from my house they have dumped gravel right across the creek and are driving equipment daily accrossed it multiple times. I am most concerned about water quality from the above mentioned activities, and from the spraying of herbicides in the area. With an abundance of smaller springs that feed the small streams, some of this water is crossed and sprayed several times by the time it joins streams like Horseshoe Run, and all of them flow into Forest lands. What is the cumulative effect of deforesting in terrain such as the high Appalachains, where fresh water springs occur between each rise or hill? Furthermore, the clear cut land that has resulted from these lines being built leaves entire hill sides bare, with land erosion happening right before our eyes each time it rains. The rain of course runs right off, making high streams cause land erosion along banks, and that loss of land is private property, and Forest property. That loss of land happens for miles down stream, not just where the construction is taking place.

The power lines, both trAIL and PATH wili cross over top of my drinking water spring. I have filed complaints and been an active intervener on the case before the Public Service Commission. However, to this date neither the P.S.C. or trAIL seem to care what they do to my drinking water, and I am basically being ignored. This is a good example of the amount of respect they have for water resources, land, private land owners and the legal process that has jurisdiction over this

matter. Presently, they are constructing right in the area of my spring and I have no idea ~ they are spraying herbicides, how often, what kind, or if I am already drinking these chemicals.

I have company several times a year that come from out of State to visit this beautiful Forest. They enjoy the area by biking, hiking, walking, skiing, site seeing and camping on State Camp Grounds. If you ruin the scenic beauty, and the environment is effected our tourists will not come to see this place any more, and that means direct financial impacts to the local economy and the local residents pertaining to jobs. National Forestlands were set aside to be protected so that they stay beautiful for future generations, not so power companies can plow paths through them and bring the modern world into natural beauty. It seems to me, if we begin allowing them to be destroyed now, then even your own jobs could be in danger.

My biggest concern is the cumulative effects of these activities. As I said, I am surrounded by National Forestlands. What they do to my land will impact your land. All of the multitude of springs and streams around me flow onto Forestlands before a few hours has passed. IN turn, what is done to National Forest lands will impact my land.

I would ask you to inspect the activities of trAllCo. closely before you make a decision about a road permit, and, if you do approve this permit, please put conditions on the construction that protect the steams and land as much as possible, but more that than, please keep a watchful eye on them to make sure that they then follow those conditions. I would specifically ask that whoever makes this decision come to this area and personnally take a look at what has already been done, and what the terrain is like here. There are pictures that can be viewed, but the pictures are nothing compared to seeing it in person. A person in a city in an office who has never seen this area personnally can not possibly know the impact of such a project.

Thank you for your time and reading my concerns. I sincerely hope you help to protect this beautiful enviorment because the Public Service Commission is not doing it, and, they are not going to protect it.

Paula Stahl Rt2 Box 177 Parsons, WV 26287 (304) 478-4188

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RE: Comments on Allegheny Energy's PATH transmission project Scope

I must preface my scoping comments with a statement of my belief that the announcement of this project by the federal agencies and the outreach to the public has been too narrowly crafted and thereby has discouraged input on the full range of likely impacts from this project. Many of my specific scoping comments will focus on my family's farm that is adjacent to the proposed route and within the Monongahela National Forest. However, the impacts of this project extend across the whole length of the 276 mile line. The current attempt by the applicant and the lead agencies to limit the scope of this NEPA review to the footprint on federal land and lands immediately adjacent to federal lands neglects the intent and letter of NEPA. The attempt to limit the EIS to the footprint of the project on federal land appears to be an effort at project "segmentation" so as to avoid full NEPA review of the impacts of this project. A project that requires hundreds of federal permits for implementation, federal permits for project activities along every single mile of the project's 276 mile length, can not be segmented so as to pick and choose what parts receive NEPA review.

The concerns I raised in my letter to the Park Service and Forest Service June 23, 2009 (Attachment 1) should be incorporated as part of these scoping comments. The concerns I raised then as to the need for a full and complete EIS on the entire project, unfortunately, still remain.

The farm owned by my family in Tucker County was established by Mr. Levi Hile in the 1850s. His descendents live throughout this area. The farm has been in continuous operation since the 1850s, first as a subsistence farm with a diversity of livestock, orchards and crops, now as a cattle and hay operation. This farm is immediately downstream of PATH's proposed route. It is

on a state classified trout stream which has been identified as eligible for state tier 3.0 status. We have Mountain Earth Snakes (a local endemic) on our land and are within the range of the Indiana Bat, among other rare species. The water quality here is excellent and water from our streams and springs has been used for raising livestock and for direct human consumption for generations. I have drunk from our springs and from Hile Run for over 40 years. The PATH project threatens our lives.

Need for re-Scoping of the project:

The lead agencies seem to have confused the difference between the TRIGGER for a federal EIS and the SCOPE of an EIS. The TRIGGER may be federal permits (or other federal action), but the SCOPE is defined by the extent of possible impacts of a project. The scope must be defined during the scoping process, not before the scoping process as has been attempted by limiting the EIS to the project's footprint on federal lands. In any case, the vast extent of federal permits needed for this project make it clear that federal permitting of this project is not limited to federal lands. Because of the inadequacy of the outreach to the public during initial scoping and the attempt to limit NEPA to the footprint of the project on federal lands, I ask that the project be re-scoped with adequate notice of the full character of the entire project and the full level of federal involvement in the project funding and permitting. The description of federal involvement must include the role of the Army Corps in permitting hundreds of stream and wetland crossings by access roads. The role of all federal agencies that are playing a significant role in this project must be clearly articulated so that the full scope of the federal role in this project can be understood.

The transmission project is a connected action and can not be segmented:

It appears that the applicant's proposed project is being interpreted by lead agencies as modification, expansion, and construction of new right-of-ways across federal lands. This ignores the hundreds of other federal permits needed for Allegheny Energy's proposed project to construct a 276 mile long transmission line. The transmission line project can not be segmented into pieces with some receiving NEPA review and other portions outside NEPA. It is all a connected action that must receive full NEPA review. "Segmentation" is an attempt to circumvent NEPA by breaking up one project into smaller projects and not studying the overall impacts of the single overall project.

When a project is truly one "connected action" as is the PATH transmission line, segmentation is not allowed under NEPA. The Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) has rules against such subdivision of a project. CEQ (regulation 1508.25, Attachment 2) states that "connected actions" must be considered together in an EIS. Actions are "connected" if they automatically trigger other actions which may require EIS; cannot or will not proceed unless other actions are taken previously or simultaneously; or they are interdependent parts of a larger action and depend on the larger action for their justification". The PATH transmission line and its need for federal permits for stream crossings and right-of-ways meets at least two of the CEQ's three criteria defining a connected action. While there is some case law where NEPA review was avoided because of limited federal permitting involvement, in none of those cases were there the large number of federal permits involved (5 right-of-ways across federal lands and over 400 access road stream crossing permits) nor was the geographic scope of the federal permitting involvement so broad (federal stream crossing permits along every mile of the 276 mile project, 5 right-of-ways separated by 100 miles along the 276 mile transmission line)

Regardless of whether segmentation of PATH is being promoted by the applicant through their piecemeal permit application process, or is being sought by the lead agencies to reduce workload, the right-of-way aspects of the transmission line have been inappropriately separated from the other federal permits required for this project in an attempt to avoid NEPA on the entire transmission line. Separating out a portion of a project simply to avoid NEPA review is contrary to CEQ guidelines and established NEPA law.

Area of Potential Effect/Area of Impact:

One of the first steps in an EIS is to define the Area of Potential Effect (APE) and the Area of Impact (AI or AOI) for the many resources that may be effected by the proposed project. While that process is somewhat dependent on input from scoping, it can not occur if the area is limited by inadequate definition of the project. Clear definition of the transmission line project, which is a single connected action, must be established before scoping and definition of areas of impact can be defined. Inadequate definition of the project or segmentation of the project to carve off portions to avoid NEPA review prevent appropriate definition of APEs and AIs for the potentially effected resources. A full EIS of the entire project is warranted:

The wide spatial scale of the proposed project and the diversity of resources that are potentially impacted requires that a full EIS be conducted to evaluate the potential impacts of the entire project. The 276 mile long project extends from near the Ohio River Valley, crosses over the eastern continental divide and terminates east of the Potomac River. In West Virginia alone, the proposed route passes through 23 ecoregions of 10 different types and, over most of the route, entirely new right-of-way would be cleared.

Multiple and spatially extensive federal permits are needed.-- Although the lead agencies have chosen to initial focus on the applicant's need for several right-of-way permits from the National Park Service and the Monongahela National Forest, there are hundreds of other federal permits needed by the applicant for their project. The materials submitted by the applicant (available at: <http://www.pathtransmission.com/meetings/westvirginia.asp>) indicate that there will be 325 stream crossings by the line and the right-of-way will cross 68.2 acres of wetlands (Appendicies E and E, Tables 3.2-1) . Activities within these streams and wetlands will require Army Corps of Engineers permits under Section 404 of the Clean water Act. According to the applicants materials, access roads and tower base construction will be the most common activity within streams and wetlands. The applicant's shorter, sister line, TrAIL which traversed some of the same areas, had 126 stream crossings and required 187 Corps permits for access road construction across streams. Although Allegheny has not provided information on the number of stream crossing permits it will need for access/maintenance road for PATH, based on the permit needs for TrAIL one can project that PATH will need approximately 482 stream crossing permits for its PATH project. Furthermore, Allegheny has not provided information on the number of river crossings that will require permits under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 but we can assume that PATH will need at least several because it crosses the Potomac, Kanawha, Pocatalico, Little Kanawha, Buckhannon, Middle Fork, Tygart Valley, and Cheat Rivers.

The full 276 mile project is a connected action.-- The federal permits needed by PATH for the transmission line are the "federal action" that triggers the NEPA review of the entire project. Once a federal EIS has been determined to be necessary, the impacts to all resources, natural, historic, cultural, and socioeconomic, as well as the cumulative impacts of this and other projects along the entire length of proposed route must be fully evaluated. The federal permits for this transmission project not only include the right-of-way permits that the lead agencies have chosen to focus their attention on, but Army Corps of Engineer permits for approximately 482 stream crossings for project roads for construction and maintenance of the line.

The Pittsburgh District of the Army Corps needs to be a full partner in the EIS:

Based on the geographic range of the Corps' districts, the route of PATH, and experience with the TrAIL line, it appears that the Pittsburgh District will administer the vast majority of the 482 stream crossing permits needed for access/maintenance roads. At the time of the public meetings in July, it appeared that only the Baltimore District of the Corps has become engaged. The Pittsburgh District needs to either become involved in the PATH NEPA process or delegate it's responsibility for the stream and wetland permits to the Baltimore District.

The Fish & Wildlife Service must be more fully engaged in the NEPA process:

The proposed transmission lines passes through a diversity of terrestrial ecosystems and one of the counties (Tucker) bisected by the proposed line has been identifies as a hotspot of rare species (Science 1997, Vol. 275) . The Central Appalachian and Ridge and Valley ecoregions are the home of many rare, threatened, and endangered species. The Fish and Wildlife Service

must provide input for this project on threatened and endangered species, compliance with the ESA and compliance with the Bald eagle/Golden eagle Protection Act. The expertise of the Fish & Wildlife Service is critical to full consideration of the potential impacts of this project on these species.

Cumulative Impacts:

The CEQ requires that cumulative impacts of a project be considered in an EIS. Cumulative impacts include those impacts from similar projects or projects that have similar impacts within the Area of Impact. Given that PATH will run parallel to the TrAIL line of part of its route, clearly the additive and synergistic impacts of PATH and TrAIL must be considered. The combined impacts of PATH and other projects that create similar impacts, such as stream siltation, stream warming, degradation of scenic values must be considered along the length of the line.

Environmental Justice:

Given that the line is proposed to cut through some of the poorest areas in this country, the environmental justice of this project must be evaluated as part of the EIS and considered during administration of the NEPA process. This line will have impacts on both the economic and social structure of the communities through which it passes. Environmental justice must be considered: when agencies reach out to the public by scheduling meetings within local communities, not at great distances from the impacted communities; when agencies evaluate the economic impacts of the project, the low incomes and few job opportunity must be considered; and when agencies evaluate environmental impacts when the impacted communities depend on those resources, be they ginseng, or scenic views that attract tourists.

Cultural sites are un-inventoried:

There is a long history of farming and timbering, and living from the land in this area. The hills and valleys hide many lost settlements that once held churches, schools and homes. The history of these communities and isolated farms is slipping away as elders pass on. I am aware of several settlement sites in our immediate area along Hile Run and Bonifield Run. To my knowledge they are unrecorded and may be adversely impacted by the construction and maintenance of the PATH line. These settlement sites must be fully inventoried.

The railroad was an integral part of the culture and the timber industry at the turn of the century. At one time our farmhouse served as a boarding house for workers on the railroad and in the forest. Several railroad lines ran through the Horseshoe Run watershed area. All of these have long since been abandoned, yet their traces still remain in the form of old rail ties in far-flung hollows, bridges across hidden creeks, foundations of railroad support buildings, and the occasional rail or rail spike. These rail lines are incompletely mapped and knowledge of their locations are fading. The lines should be mapped and recorded.

Through this area ran, and still run old trails used by Indians and early settlers. Although there are written descriptions of the general locations in local history books, to my knowledge, no mapping of these old trails has been conducted and thus it is impossible to determine what the impact of PATH might be on them. At least two historic trails pass through the Horseshoe Run watershed, but their exact location is undocumented. Because the evidence of those trails fades with each year, every cut, every road, every alteration to the landscape makes their identification, documentation, and preservation more difficult. The path of these trails needs to be mapped and recorded so that this important part of our early history can be preserved.

The cultural landscape is un-inventoried:

Cultural resources are more than archeological sites. Cultural resources are the past, but they are also the culture of the present, the culture that makes our communities a living connection with the past and a link to the future. Culture in this place continues a tie to the land that has been lost in many of the more transient communities across the country. People here still till the land, tend their cattle and harvest the bounty of the forest. Some of the farms that will be directly

impacted by PATH have been in the same family for over 100 years. Rural farm communities here are still living, some barely holding on, some strong and thriving; keeping to themselves for the most part, but carrying on traditions of stewardship brought to these mountains hundreds of years ago. It is from the rich history and vibrant present of these communities that we harvest a bounty of social and cultural benefits. A bounty that is rooted in history, in traditions, and in a tie to, and a dependence on the land. The rich rural culture of many West Virginia communities provides a wellspring for the values of honor, friendship, and interdependence that are lacking in some of places we now live. This cultural landscape provides us with a sense of place, a home. I speak from the experience of one that was welcomed into a small West Virginia community many years ago and now counts those people as my closest and most trusted friends.

As a farm owner adjacent to the preferred route in Tucker County, W.Va. and directly in the path of alternative routes being discussed, I am very aware of the potential impacts of the PATH line; impacts to the natural resources of our land, but also impacts to our friends, family and community. The agony many of my neighbors are going through with the construction of the TrAIL line and the threat of the PATH line has driven some to leave the community. It has contributed to the loss of long-standing members of the community. It has contributed to despair for the future. These impacts to the culture of this land are not being evaluated, they must be. As Thomas King, co-author of National Register Bulletin 38, wrote in his book *Places that count: traditional cultural properties in cultural resource management*;

"...traditional cultural property (TCP) . We used these innocent words to refer to places that communities think are important, because they-the places-embodiment or sustain values, character, or cultural coherence. A fancy way of saying places that count to ordinary people, are held dear by them, whatever significance they may have for professional scholars."

and

"...in writing Bulletin 38 we were primarily concerned about people outside the American cultural, ethnic, and economic mainstream. We wanted such people to have access to the protections of environmental and historic preservation law for the places they hold dear." In my area there are several communities and places that should be studied and evaluated as Traditional Cultural Properties, either jointly or separately. They include Thunderstruck Run, the community of Shafer, the community of Location (Fairview), and the community of Leadmine. I am sure there are many other important places along the length of the PATH line that should be considered. A complete EIS must evaluate these places that count.

Project threatens this place for art and artists:

The Horseshoe Run area has long been a place for the practice of art. My extended family includes a professional painter and two professional musicians. They have found inspiration and opportunity by working in the area. Among the featured paintings at this web site: <http://www.abelartist.com/> is art made during visits to this area. Included as a separate filing by US mail is one of those paintings of our farm that includes the hillside on which towers are proposed. The Hile Run area has inspired recordings by both my in-laws and my immediate family. Their recordings are included in a separate filing by US mail. These artistic pursuits provide both economic and spiritual resources to our extended family.

In the Shafer community there are at least two families that depend significantly on art for income, both these families are being impacted by TrAIL and would be more profoundly impacted by PATH. Their ability to practice art is tied in several ways to physical location and the beauty of the place. PATH will adversely impact that place. The economic, social, and cultural impact to artistic pursuits must be part of the evaluation of the proposed project.

Impacts to streams and rivers:

One hundred and fifty miles of steep slopes exposed.-- According to Allegheny's application material(<http://www.pathtransmission.com/meetings/westvirginia.asp> , Appendices E & E, Tables 3.2-1) 147.2 miles of the line will be on slopes greater than 20%. These slopes will be

exposed by clearing of the right-of-way and will be subject to erosion. Erosion is a frequent problem on transmission line right-of-ways (Figures 1 and 2) . With a 200 foot right-of-way cleared of vegetation, as was done on Allegheny's TrAIL project (e.g. Figure 3, 4, 5, 6), there will be 3,568 acres of steep soils exposed by clearing for PATH. Further soil disturbance for the hundreds of miles of access/maintenance roads, particularly on steep slopes (Figures 4 and 5), will release more sediment to streams and rivers. Not only does right-of-way clearing and road construction release sediment to surface waters, but the maintenance and use of those roads for line and ROW maintenance will provide for long-term degradation of water quality.

Towers construction threaten streams and stream banks.-- Construction of towers adjacent to streams will expose those streams to siltation, potential spills of fuels, chemicals and green cement, and maintenance around the tower bases will preclude recovery of streamside vegetation. Examples of Allegheny's existing construction for TrAIL demonstrates the risks of tower placement adjacent to streams; with slope failure sliding into a river (Figures 7 and 8); and tower footers encroaching into a stream bed (Figure 9).

Miles of stream channel exposed by clearing of PATH right-of-way.-- Over twelve miles of stream channel will be exposed by clearing for the PATH right-of- way. According to Allegheny's application materials, the wires will pass over 325 streams. With a 200 foot right-of-way this will expose 12.3 miles of stream channel to increased light, heating, invasive species, herbicides, erosion and runoff from the PATH right-of-way. Documents submitted by Allegheny show: 325 stream crossing by the wires of PATH (PATH Line Route Evaluation Reports (LRE) Amos to Welton Table 3.2-1 & Welton to Kemptown Table 3.2-1); and a 200 foot right-of-way (PATH LRE Amos to Welton Section 1.2.3) . Combining this information: $325 \times 200 = 65,000$ feet, shows that 12.3 miles of stream channel will be crossed by PATH right-of-way. Clearing in the past by Allegheny has frequently been to the bare ground, leaving no residual vegetation at streams (Figure 10) . An additional length of stream channel will be impacted by the 482 stream crossings that will be necessary for access roads to build and maintain PATH (e.g. Figures 8 and 9) . Recent experience with Allegheny's TrAIL transmission line shows that they routinely completely clear across streams, leaving no vegetation. Filings with the West Virginia Public Service Commission asking that Allegheny be held to the standards described in their TrAIL permit application have been unresolved after 11 months. Those filings ask that Allegheny abide by their written commitment to conduct no Class I clearing in West Virginia and to leave significant vegetation within 100 feet of stream crossings (Attachments 3, 4, 5, 6) . As can be seen from information in the filings, and in Figures 4 - 10, to a significant degree, Allegheny has not followed those commitments.

Impacts to Visual resources:

Visual resources are of great value to the local community for both personal and economic reasons. Tucker County gains significant revenue from tourist. Degradation of scenic values, values that are currently abundant in Tucker County, (Figures 11 and 12) undercuts this economic resource for Tucker County residents. The significant impact to visual resources of PATH and PATH combined with other existing, and proposed transmission lines must be fully considered and evaluated in the EIS.

I appreciate the effort required to undertake an EIS and the resource limitations that some agencies are currently under. However, the scale of the proposed PATH transmission line and the resources potentially impacted requires that substantial resources be committed to evaluating it's possible impacts. Limiting agency involvement by excluding portions of the project from NEPA review is not an option.

This filing is an initial attempt to identify some of the impacts of the proposed transmission line. Given the lack of an clear and accurate project description and the inappropriate effort to limit scoping to the project's footprint on federal lands, these comments are incomplete. I look forward to further opportunities to submit comments on both the scope and the potential impacts of the full transmission project as the EIS becomes more fully defined. Please keep me fully informed of developments with the federal review.

Sincerely, John Coleman

Correspondence ID: 1372 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: O'Leary, David
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USA

Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club - Maryland Chapter Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Aug,20,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: E-mail

Correspondence: These comments are submitted on behalf of the Sierra Club Maryland Chapter, regarding the process for developing the scope of the Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed multi-state PotomacAppalachian Transmission Highline (PATH) project.

Because the proposed PATH project will facilitate additional greenhouse gas emissions from increased coal fired electricity generation in West Virginia and Ohio, we believe that the impacts of the line extend beyond the direct impacts to the federal lands crossed by the transmission line Right of Way.

In addition to the direct increase in emissions of global warming pollution, it is clear that importing coal generated electricity will increase other air pollution throughout the region while undermining implementation of additional renewable energy projects, particularly in the eastern PJM Region.

Possible climate change impacts include more frequent droughts and more severe storms, including increased probability of flooding in Harpers Ferry and along the C & O Canal Towpath and throughout the region. Higher temperatures are likely to have significant impacts on the "islands" of habitat throughout Monongehela National Forest including places like the Dolly Sods plateau and the Spruce Knob. Rising sea levels, extended droughts, and other extreme events will of course affect the ecosystems of all other federally managed properties.

It is also important to capture the direct impacts of the proposed PATH project, such as habitat fragmentation in the sections of Monongehela National Forest and the adjacent private land. Forest canopy openings provide opportunities for invasive plants, and changing weather conditions can exacerbate the ecosystem damage caused by invasive species. All of these impacts should be documented in the EIS.

Given that alternatives to construction of the PATH transmission line exist, including alternatives with significantly less environmental impact, we urge that you consider a broad scope for the Environmental Impact Statement for this project, including not only visual and recreational impacts in the National Parks and in Monongehela National Forest, but consideration of the entire route of the project, the associated infrastructure of access and service roads, the construction impacts, and as noted above, the effects of climate change induced by the increased burning of coal for electricity generation facilitated by this proposed line.

Thank You. David O'Leary Sierra Club - Maryland Chapter

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Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual

Received: Aug,05,2010 00:00:00

Correspondence Type: E-mail

Correspondence: To: colette_carmouche@nps.gov From: johncoleman <John@HileRun.org> Date: 07/28/2010 09:35PM Subject: Cultural properties, PATH

Colette, It was a pleasure to talk with you briefly at the PATH scoping openhouse on the 22nd. I suggested some local communities that should be researched for consideration for eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. I spoke from a very local perspective and I'm sure there are others, even in Tucker County, that should be researched but the other community that I couldn't think of the historic name is "Fairview". We now call the area "Location" after the ridge that the farms lie along, but historically the area and school were called Fairview.

I'd appreciate if you could add this information to my comment that you recorded at the meeting. thanks, john

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Correspondence ID: 1375 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Received: Aug,02,2011 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Aug 2, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

To Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line, I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered in the EIS process, and not simply the direct impacts to federal lands. All of the indirect but very significant and real impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountaintop removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have significant negative consequences for our energy future. This two billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Thanks so much for helping protect your world for your kids, their kids, and their kid's kids!!!!

Cheers, Sam

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH, but the many alternatives that exist, such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing

transmission lines, and renewable energy generation. Once all of these factors are considered, the devastating impact of the numerous negative environmental effects becomes clear. The National Park Service should deny the permit to build PATH.

Sincerely, Mr. Samuel Ashelman 111 Manor House Ln Berkeley Springs, WV 25411-6922

Correspondence ID: 1376 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
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Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Aug 2, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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If the PATH lines are permitted they will have significant negative consequences for our energy future. This two billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

One of the primary reasons for the state of our environment is that we are not evaluating the entire scope of projects. I use cooling water, and return it clean but warm to the river. In business we use total lifecycle costing. I'm sure PATH has all the downstream lifecycle costs (repair, replacement, mowing) identified for this project. They haven't decided it's profitable, BECAUSE the costs of environmental protection and remediation are not included.

Responsible permitting would call for all of these costs and damages to be assessed and included, and then if the company still can make a profit, albeit smaller, the project goes forward. Thanks for your time and attention.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH, but the many alternatives that exist, such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, and renewable energy generation. Once all of these factors are considered, the devastating impact of the numerous negative environmental effects becomes clear. The National Park Service should deny the permit to build PATH.

Sincerely, William Ashforth 138 Acoustic Dr Martinsburg, WV 25404-7310 (304) 260-5762

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Correspondence: Aug 2, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

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If the PATH lines are permitted they will have significant negative consequences for our energy future. This two billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to

permit the PATH project. Path is not needed in west Virginia. Please review and analyze thoroughly the impact it will hve on all of us! Thank you for consideration of this very important matter.

Jill Burkhart

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH, but the many alternatives that exist, such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, and renewable energy generation. Once all of these factors are considered, the devastating impact of the numerous negative environmental effects becomes clear. The National Park Service should deny the permit to build PATH.

Sincerely, Jill Burkhart 711 Cushwa Rd Martinsburg, WV 25403-1228

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Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Aug 2, 2010

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To Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line, I

respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered in the EIS process, and not simply the direct impacts to federal lands. All of the indirect but very significant and real impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountaintop removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have significant negative consequences for our energy future. This two billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

This is another assault on West Virginia by outside corporate robber barons, it has been going on since the 19th century. William Csutoros

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH, but the many alternatives that exist, such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, and renewable energy generation. Once all of these factors are considered, the devastating impact of the numerous negative environmental effects becomes clear. The National Park Service should deny the permit to build PATH.

Sincerely, Mr. William Csutoros RR 1 Box 189 Lost Creek, WV 26385-9741 (304) 745-4746

Correspondence ID: 1392 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Dadisman, Larry
Address: 912 Greendale Dr. Charleston, WV 25302
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1393 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Dicken, David
Address: RR 9 Box 496D Fairmont, WV 26554
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1394 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Doig, Kathy
Address: RR 3 Box 126 Elkings, WV 26241
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,04,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1395 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Donahue, Michael
Address: RR 2 Box 44 Alderson, WV 24910
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1396 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Donahue, Michael
Address: RR 2 Box 44 Alderson, WV 24910
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1397 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Dunlap, James
Address: 1803 Washington Ave. Saint Albans, WV 25177
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1398 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Eddis, Dottie
Address: PO Box 88 Augusta, WV 26704
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1399 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Ede, Emily Kelly
Address: 11 Moore St. Elkins, WV 26241
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,03,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1400 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Eisenhart, Brenda
Address: 14887 LeetownRd. Kearneysville, WV 25430
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1401 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Ellifritz, Dora
Address: 23 Oakwood Rd. Fairmont, WV 26554
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1402 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Ferris, Martha
Address: 398 W. Oak Dr. Masontown, WV 26542
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1403 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Fincham, Scott
Address: 143 Shady Meadows Ct. Charles Town, WV 25414
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,03,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Aug 3, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

To Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line, I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered in the EIS process, and not simply the direct impacts to federal lands. All of the indirect but very significant and real impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountaintop removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have significant negative consequences for our energy future. This two billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please be the agency that finally puts a halt to this project. Why destroy federal and private lands for a line that makes no sense and will have a devastating environmental impact.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH, but the many alternatives that exist, such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, and renewable energy generation. Once all of these factors are considered, the devastating impact of the numerous negative environmental effects becomes clear. The National Park Service should deny the permit to build PATH.

Correspondence ID: 1404 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Fooce, Kevin
Address: 2222 Mount Vernon Ave. Point Pleasant, WV 25550
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1405 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gallagher, Julie
Address: 25 Tattersaul Ct Reisterstown, MD 21136

USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,03,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1406 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Galvin, Staci
Address: 455 Camelot Blvd Falling Waters , WV 25419
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1407 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gardiner, Carole
Address: 9683 Maryland Ave. Laurel, MD 20723
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1408 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Garson, Michael
Address: 2883 Audubon Rd. Hedgesville, WV 25427
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1409 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gearhart, Pam
Address: 20 E. Market St. Leesburg, VA 20176
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: My husband and I are interveners in the PATH project in WV. Our home is in jeopardy of being taken by the power companies. They need half of our land as a right of way and the half they need has our septic system on it. We know we would still own the land but couldn't do anything with it so if our septic would ever fail, we wouldn't be able to put another one in. Right now, we have about an acre of land and if they take half for a right of way, you need an acre for a septic system. In addition, the lines would cross very close to our house (which is only 5 years old) and we do not want to live close to the monster towers and run the risk of the harm the EMF will do. We have lived on our property for 23 years, put a new house up 5 years ago, planned on living there as long as we were able, then sell the house and use that for retirement. Now those hopes and dreams may be done away with. PATH is not needed, it 's all about greed, not need. All reports indicate that electric usage is down, people are taking measures to conserve. The governors of 13 east coast states do not want this project to go through. The power companies are guaranteed a 14.3% return if this line is built so that will pad their pockets while draining the pockets of their consumers who will have to pay to have these lines built (which the cost has

now dramatically gone up since it was first proposed) and then will have to pay to maintain the lines. We live near the Appalachian Trail where there is a lot of wild life and hikers. How will the hikers feel coming into an area with these huge towers that are constantly making noise and will be an eyesore. I hope through all of your studies that you will agree these lines do not need to be built. So many people will be displaced, lose their homes, lose their land, all for padding pockets. Please maintain the beauty of Harpers Ferry National Park, the Appalachian Trail and the C&O Canal in the West Virginia/Maryland/Virginia areas. Thank you for your time.

Pam Gearhart Legal Services Assistant Commonwealth Attorney's Office 20 E. Market Street
Leesburg, VA 20176 703-777-0242 703-737-8844 (fax)

Correspondence ID: 1410 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gibson, Scott
Address: 120 Riverview Dr. Saint Albans, WV 25177
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1411 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gole, Robert
Address: 9400 Ewing Dr. Bethesda, MD 20817
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1412 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Gordon, Jeffrey
Address: 45 Maple Ave. Morgantown, WV 26501
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Aug 2, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

To Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line, I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered in the EIS process, and not simply the direct impacts to federal lands. All of the indirect but very significant and real impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountaintop removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have significant negative consequences for our energy future. This two billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH, but the many alternatives that exist, such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, and renewable energy generation. Once all of these factors are considered, the devastating impact of the numerous negative environmental effects becomes clear. The National Park Service should deny the permit to build PATH.

Sincerely, Mr. jeffrey gordon 45 Maple Ave Morgantown, WV 26501-6571

Correspondence ID: 1413 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Greathouse, Tammy
Address: 638 Newark Acres rd. Elizabeth , WV 26143
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1414 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Green, M
Address: Rr 2 Box 311 Ronceverte, WV 24970
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Aug 2, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

To Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line, I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered in the EIS process, and not simply the direct impacts to federal lands. All of the indirect but very significant and real impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountaintop removal should be considered.

Don't bite yourself in the butt. Have foresight and see what dirty fossil fuels will do to extenguish your 'business' of beautiful federal lands.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have significant negative consequences for our energy future. This two billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH, but the many alternatives that exist, such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, and renewable energy generation. Once all of these factors are considered,the devastating impact of the numerous negative environmental effects becomes clear. The National Park Service should deny the permit to build PATH.

Sincerely, Ms. M Green RR 2 Box 311 Ronceverte, WV 24970-9523 (304) 647-5637

Correspondence ID: 1415 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Hankins, Thomas
Address: 307 ADA Dell Ave. Hurricane, WV 25526
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1416 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Haverty, Alison
Address: PO Box 14 Chloe, WV 25235
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,21,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Good Morning Ms. Elmer,

I'm sure you have enjoyed your meetings thus far with the citizens of the WV northern panhandle and MD folks as well. I would like to invite / request you hold meetings in the eastern sections of the proposed PATH route as well. I am sure you will be expanding the EIS to include the length of the line because it is, after all, a federally authorized project. PATH first applied to FERC for a rate incentive authorization in December of 2007. They received this guarantee of how the project would be paid for and implicitly the full force and power of backstopping authority from our federal government before they applied to any of the affected states or federal agencies for permits.

They have used this federal backstopping threat on numerous occasions with our WV Public Service Comm. and have also stated that they "believe in federal siting - especially for EHV backbone transmission infrastructure is the only means of ensuring that critical infrastructure gets developed."

It is my opinion that we need to understand the full environmental impact of this massive project before it is approved by any more agencies.

Please do expand the scope and we would love to have you visit Calhoun County for one of the public meetings. We have been skipped over by PATH's initial open houses and the PSC's public meetings, but we have a community center I would be thrilled to book for you and your team.

Warm regards and do enjoy the drive through our hills,

Alison Haverty PO Box 14 Chloe, WV 25235

Correspondence ID: 1417 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Herbert, Colin
Address: 12303 Laurel, MD 20708
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1418 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684

Name: Higgs, Marilyn
Address: 103 Water St. Severna Park, MD 21146
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Jul 14, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

Dear Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line; I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered, not simply direct impacts to federal lands, but indirect impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountain top removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have a terrible effect on our energy future. The 2 billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

This project is totally irresponsible. We have a moral responsibility to our children and future generations to be better stewards of the environment that they will inherit from us.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH but the many alternatives such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, or new renewable energy generation. In conclusion, please deny the permit to build PATH for its numerous negative environmental impacts.

Sincerely, Ms. Marilyn Higgs 103 Water St Severna Park, MD 21146-4572 (410) 544-5109

Correspondence ID: 1419 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hoffa, Jeff
Address: HC 67 Box 591A Renick, WV 24966
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,03,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1420 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hovatter, Agnes
Address: 709 Fulton St Fairmont, WV 26554
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,03,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Aug 3, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

To Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line, I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered in the EIS process, and not simply the direct impacts to federal lands. All of the indirect but very significant and real impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountaintop removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have significant negative consequences for our energy future. This two billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project. It has been a hot summer and the grid has not failed. Do we really need another line? One is enough for WV.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH, but the many alternatives that exist, such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, and renewable energy generation. Once all of these factors are considered, the devastating impact of the numerous negative environmental effects becomes clear. The National Park Service should deny the permit to build PATH.

Correspondence ID: 1421 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hudson, Peter
Address: 19307 Penrod Ter Germantown, MD 20874
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1422 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hunt, Arthur
Address: 2668 Middle Rd Culloden, WV 25510
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,03,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1423 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hunter, Ken
Address: 522 S Samuel St. Charles Town, WV 25414
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,03,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Aug 3, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

To Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line, I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered in the EIS process, and not simply the direct impacts to federal lands. All of the indirect but very significant and real impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountaintop removal should be considered.

To the National Park Service: Re EIS process for PATH transmission line in WV

Please ensure that the EIS process is a complete environmental assessment of the effects on national park lands. The effects on air quality, and wildlife should be considered adequately. While the United States is slowly attempting to transition from a dependence on coal and oil and their effects on the climate approval of PATH would lock us in to use of dirty fossil fuels for many years - as well as leading to higher energy costs with no positive effect on global warming.

Ken Hunter 522 S. Samuel Street Charles Town, WV 25414

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH, but the many alternatives that exist, such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, and renewable energy generation. Once all of these factors are considered, the devastating impact of the numerous negative environmental effects becomes clear. The National Park Service should deny the permit to build PATH.

Correspondence ID: 1424 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hutchinson, Patricia
Address: 1202 N 17th St. Clarksburg, WV 26301
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1425 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hutchison, Lynn
Address: PO Box 330 Flatwoods, WV 26621
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Sep,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type:
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1426 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Jordan, Mel
Address: 5037 McIntyre Cir Austin, TX 78734
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,01,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1427 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: King, Scott
Address: 120 Arlington Ave. Charleston, WV 25302
USA
Email: -

Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1428 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Kovich, Jenni
Address: 50 Dud Bennett Rd Leon, WV 25123
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,03,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1429 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Lawlis, Cathy
Address: 3427 Newton St. Mount Rainier, MD 20712
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1430 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Lawson, Anita
Address: 545 West Virginia Ave. Morgantown, WV 26501
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1431 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Leonard, Esther
Address: 154 Cedar St, Huntington, WV 25705
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1432 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Lewis, Rita
Address: 65 Grannies Crk Newton, WV 25266
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,03,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Aug 3, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

To Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line, I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered in the EIS process, and not simply the direct impacts to federal lands. All of the indirect but very significant and real impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountaintop removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have significant negative consequences for our energy future. This two billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project. In addition, PATH will cause a decrease in property values of private lands in its path as well as degrade scenic and recreational areas on National Forest and National Park lands.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH, but the many alternatives that exist, such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, and renewable energy generation. Once all of these factors are considered, the devastating impact of the numerous negative environmental effects becomes clear. The National Park Service should deny the permit to build PATH.

Correspondence ID: 1433 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Litton, Jim
Address: 1535 Erbacon Rd Sutton, WV 26601
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1434 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Lockridge, Michelle
Address: 1353 Valley View Ave. Wheeling, WV 26003
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Aug 2, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

To Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line, I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered in the EIS process, and not simply the direct impacts to federal lands. All of the indirect but very significant and real impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountaintop removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have significant negative consequences for our energy future. This two billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to

permit the PATH project.

It is bad enough that we are now being taken over with drilling into the Marcellus Shale all over our state of West Virginia with potentially devastating results.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH, but the many alternatives that exist, such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, and renewable energy generation. Once all of these factors are considered, the devastating impact of the numerous negative environmental effects becomes clear. The National Park Service should deny the permit to build PATH.

Correspondence ID: 1435 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Louis, Jeanette
Address: 13621 110th Ave. Orland Park, IL 60467
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,07,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1436 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Lynch, Frances
Address: PO Box 1150 Duxbury, MA 02331
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1437 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Martin, Donna
Address: PO Box 234 West Hamlin, WV 25571
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1438 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Mason, Amy
Address: 149 Davis St. Charles Town, WV 25414
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1439 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: McCormick, Samuel
Address: 392 Lambert Rd. Fairmont, WV 26554
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1440 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Mcintosh, Becky
Address: 1489 Charleys Creek Rd. Culloden, WV 25510
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1441 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: McMullen, Christopher
Address: 400 Nelson St. Apt. D Arroyo Grande, CA 93420
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,03,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1442 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: McNeil, Lynne
Address: 27 Holly Cir Winfield, WV 25213
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1443 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Menkin, Naomi
Address: 809 Southern belle Dr E Saint Johns, FL 32259
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,17,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1444 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Metz, Whitney
Address: 100 1/2 E Main St Mannington, WV 26582
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1445 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Meyer, Elizabeth
Address: 237 Grand Ave. Bridgeport, WV 26330
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1446 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Michaelis, Bjoern

Address: 7517 Maple Ave. Apt. 2 Takoma Park, MD 20912
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierrar Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1447 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Minzler, Anita
Address: 92 Valley Blvd Wheeling, WV 26003
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,04,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1448 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Moul, Laura
Address: 904 Florida St. Milton, WV 25541
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1449 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Nahay, Paul
Address: 1013 Rosemere Ave Silver Spring, MD 20904
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Jul,13,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1450 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: O'Connell, Ken
Address: 26302 Skyview Dr Hollywood , MD 20636
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,03,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1451 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Parker, Kent
Address: 901 Grandview Ave. Morgantown, WV 26501
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1452 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Pavlovic, Arthur
Address: 443 Ash St. Morgantown, WV 26501

USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Aug 2, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

To Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line, I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered in the EIS process, and not simply the direct impacts to federal lands. All of the indirect but very significant and real impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountaintop removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have significant negative consequences for our energy future. This two billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

It is urgent that you make a complete analysis of the PATH Project otherwise your decisions are incomplete and erroneous. This has large future consequences.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH, but the many alternatives that exist, such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, and renewable energy generation. Once all of these factors are considered, the devastating impact of the numerous negative environmental effects becomes clear. The National Park Service should deny the permit to build PATH.

Correspondence ID: 1453 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Peaslee, Paula
Address: 424 Springdale Ave. Star City, WV 26505
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,03,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1454 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Peterson, John
Address: PO Box 54
125 N Price St Kingwood, WV 26537
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1455 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Pullin, Daryl
Address: 5442 Shawnee Dr. Huntington , WV 25705
USA
Email: -

Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1456 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Reeder, Elizabeth
Address: HC 85 Box 305 Jumping Branch, WV 25969
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Aug 2, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

To Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line, I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered in the EIS process, and not simply the direct impacts to federal lands. All of the indirect but very significant and real impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountaintop removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have significant negative consequences for our energy future. This two billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

West Virginia residents, like me, can expect these negative impacts:

1. Increased air pollution from new or expanded coal-fired power plants, 2. More mountains and communities destroyed by mountaintop removal mining, 3. Greater emission of greenhouse gases that are causing dangerous climate change, 4. Decreased property values, and 5. Degradation of prime scenic and recreational areas on National Forest and National Park lands.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH, but the many alternatives that exist, such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, and renewable energy generation. Once all of these factors are considered, the devastating impact of the numerous negative environmental effects becomes clear. The National Park Service should deny the permit to build PATH.

Correspondence ID: 1457 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Rogers, John
Address: 1512 Knob Rd Charleston, WV 25314
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Aug 2, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

To Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line, I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered in the EIS process, and not simply the direct impacts to federal lands. All of the indirect but very significant and real impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountaintop removal should be considered.

As a lifelong resident of WV I have watched in disgust as major extractive industries have torn this state apart under the sham of "providing jobs." The truth is that the jobs are short-term, no one in a position of authority has any real concern for the communities which are left with devastation to their mountains, their roads and their water systems after the mines work out (which they all do). Short term, slash and burn approaches have made this state what it is: poor, educationally benighted and bereft of power. The PATH lines promote more of the same.

Nationally, If the PATH lines are permitted they will have significant negative consequences for our energy future. This two billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked into dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH, but the many alternatives that exist, such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, and renewable energy generation. Once all of these factors are considered, the devastating impact of the numerous negative environmental effects becomes clear. The National Park Service should deny the permit to build PATH.

Correspondence ID: 1458 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Romm, Daniel
Address: PO Box 557 Beckley, WV 25802
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1459 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Royalty, Debbie
Address: 199 Brannon Ln Charles Town, WV 25414
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,03,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1460 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Sconish, John
Address: 214 Violet St. Fairmont, WV 26554
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1461 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Sconyers, Jim
Address: 1049 Feather Rd Terra Alta, WV 26764
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,03,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Aug 3, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

To Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line, I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered in the EIS process, and not simply the direct impacts to federal lands. All of the indirect but very significant and real impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountaintop removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have significant negative consequences for our energy future. This two billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

The potential impacts of the PATH line are huge, and devastating. Destroyed mountains in southern West Virginia, more polluted air, more sick citizens, destroyed streams and communities. Focusing solely on a few miles of federal land is unconscionable - and violates the letter and spirit of NEPA. You need to look at the WHOLE PICTURE.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH, but the many alternatives that exist, such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, and renewable energy generation. Once all of these factors are considered, the devastating impact of the numerous negative environmental effects becomes clear. The National Park Service should deny the permit to build PATH.

Correspondence ID: 1462 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Sedlmeyer, Troy
Address: 2310 Magnolia Dr Fairmont, WV 26554
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1463 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Sherretts, Connie
Address: 141 Skyline Trl Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail

Type:

Correspondence: Aug 2, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

To Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line, I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered in the EIS process, and not simply the direct impacts to federal lands. All of the indirect but very significant and real impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountaintop removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have significant negative consequences for our energy future. This two billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Not considering all the different impacts from the PATH is like buying a car because it has a cup holder. Yes, it has four wheels and it goes, but if you need to haul lumber you better make darn sure you're buying a truck.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH, but the many alternatives that exist, such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, and renewable energy generation. Once all of these factors are considered, the devastating impact of the numerous negative environmental effects becomes clear. The National Park Service should deny the permit to build PATH.

Correspondence ID: 1464 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Snyder, Joseph
Address: 206 Ashley Dr
Juniper House Library Shepherdstown, WV 25443
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Aug 2, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

To Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line, I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered in the EIS process, and not simply the direct impacts to federal lands. All of the indirect but very significant and real impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountaintop removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have significant negative consequences for our energy future. This two billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to

permit the PATH project.

Electricity demand is down in the target service area for PATH, so it is really not needed.

A no-build option for PATH must be considered. I would rather see extensive development of residential and business solar energy installations--more sustainable, more environment-friendly. If Ontario, Canada can do solar in conjunction with the local utilities, I do not see why we cannot do it.

I cannot support the PATH proposal.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH, but the many alternatives that exist, such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, and renewable energy generation. Once all of these factors are considered, the devastating impact of the numerous negative environmental effects becomes clear. The National Park Service should deny the permit to build PATH.

Correspondence ID: 1465 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Snyder, Sally
Address: 921 Little Pigeon Rd Pigeon, WV 25164
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1466 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Songer, Susan
Address: 6619 Kanawha State Forest Drive Charleston, WV 25314
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1467 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Springmann, Marcus
Address: 91 Crestview Dr Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1468 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Stone, Joy
Address: PO Box 87
910 Greenbrier Dr Hinton, WV 25951
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,03,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1469 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Swan, Trevor
Address: 23A Valley Bend Rd Belington, WV 26250

USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1470 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Stasz, Charles
Address: PO Box 630 Elkview, WV 25071
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1471 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Taylor, Daniel
Address: 704 10th Ave Huntington, WV 25701
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1472 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Taylor, Eric
Address: RR 2 box 284 Fairmont, WV 26554
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Aug 2, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

To Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line, I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered in the EIS process, and not simply the direct impacts to federal lands. All of the indirect but very significant and real impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountaintop removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have significant negative consequences for our energy future. This two billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

I would also like to make sure that this line is not running through many Park systems in West Virginia and Virginia. There should be the ability for these areas to build power plants closer to where the power is needed and then there is not so much loss of power over the large distance

of power line.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH, but the many alternatives that exist, such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, and renewable energy generation. Once all of these factors are considered, the devastating impact of the numerous negative environmental effects becomes clear. The National Park Service should deny the permit to build PATH.

Correspondence ID: 1473 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Taylor, William
Address: PO Box 109 Lost City, WV 26810
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Aug 3, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

To Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line, I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered in the EIS process, and not simply the direct impacts to federal lands. All of the indirect but very significant and real impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountaintop removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have significant negative consequences for our energy future. This two billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Not only is this an unjustified intrusion on West Virginia, who I believe will receive NO power from the project, it would seem to be a gross waste of money that could be better spent on promotion of new energy production from clean technology.

Accordingly, please do not "roll over" to standard industry pressure and HOLD THEIR FEET TO THE FIRE!

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH, but the many alternatives that exist, such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, and renewable energy generation. Once all of these factors are considered, the devastating impact of the numerous negative environmental effects becomes clear. The National Park Service should deny the permit to build PATH.

Correspondence ID: 1474 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Thomas, Kimberly
Address: Basils Ln Gerrardstown, WV 25420
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1475 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Turner, D.W.
Address: PO Box 123 Spencer, WV 25276
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,03,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1476 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Van Way, Debra
Address: 3429 Butcher Bend Rd Mineral Wells , WV 26150
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1477 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Vedock, Aaron
Address: 708 Old Hickory Dr Fairmont, WV 26554
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1478 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Weddington, Tim
Address: 2960 Seymore Ave Hurricane, WV 25526
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1479 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Whitacre, Diane
Address: 523 Ira Way Kearneysville, WV 25430
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,03,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Aug 3, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

To Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line, I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered in the EIS process, and not simply the direct impacts to federal lands. All of the indirect but very

significant and real impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountaintop removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have significant negative consequences for our energy future. This two billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

Please do not ignore the concerns of the citizens of this area as we are directly affected by this and there are many other alternatives to upgrading the grid system other than building this monstrous destructive high tension wire across our neighborhoods and states. Not only the increase risk to the environmental states but the high percentage of proven increases in CANCER and Tumors among those close to these transmission wires.

To ignore our concerns would be pure derelict. Please reconsider. Thank you in advance.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH, but the many alternatives that exist, such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, and renewable energy generation. Once all of these factors are considered, the devastating impact of the numerous negative environmental effects becomes clear. The National Park Service should deny the permit to build PATH.

Correspondence ID: 1480 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: White, Janet
Address: 1107 High Country Rd Towson, MD 21286
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,03,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1481 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: White, Lisa
Address: 73 Nightingale Ln Shepherdstown, WV 25443
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,03,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1482 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Wilcox, John
Address: 209 Wilson Ln Elkins, WV 26241
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,03,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Aug 3, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

To Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line, I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered in the EIS process, and not simply the direct impacts to federal lands. All of the indirect but very significant and real impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountaintop removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have significant negative consequences for our energy future. This two billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

The clear-cut swathe across West Virginia and erection of the giant 750kV power lines will be paid for by West Virginians with no future benefits from the electricity. The only thing West Virginia gets from this is the ecological destruction. Continuing mountaintop removal is sickening our families from toxic chemicals and destroying our beautiful viewshed.

Our Governor and his appointed Public Service Commission obviously and historically don't care a bit as long as an energy company is involved, so we keenly need your protection from this abomination. You must say NO to PATH.

If the eastern cities need more energy to run their air conditioners, then let them build power plants there instead of destroying our mountains and parks.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH, but the many alternatives that exist, such as demand side management, efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, and renewable energy generation. Once all of these factors are considered, the devastating impact of the numerous negative environmental effects becomes clear. The National Park Service should deny the permit to build PATH.

Correspondence ID: 1483 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Wilson, Mary Lee
Address: RR 1 Box 339B Fairmont, WV 26554
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence: Aug 2, 2010

National Park Service Planning Team

To Planning Team,

In regards to the current pending proposal to build the PATH interstate transmission line, I respectfully request that the complete environmental impacts of the line be considered in the EIS process, and not simply the direct impacts to federal lands. All of the indirect but very significant and real impacts to our atmosphere, our air quality, global warming, and mountaintop removal should be considered.

If the PATH lines are permitted they will have significant negative consequences for our energy future. This two billion dollar project, which will not come into service until 2015, would keep us locked to dirty fossil fuels for many years to come. At a time when it has never been more important to transition away from fossil fuels such as coal and oil, it would be a grave mistake to permit the PATH project.

How can you remain so ignorant in the face of environmental devastation. It would be much cheaper to put every miner and oil driller on welfare with bonuses. the only beneficiaries of this project will be that disgusting devil at massey coal...he should be in jail...not head of a corporation.

Please consider not only ALL of the environmental impacts of PATH, but the many alternatives that exist, such as demand side management,efficiency improvements to the existing transmission lines, and renewable energy generation. Once all of these factors are considered, the devastating impact of the numerous negative environmental effects becomes clear. The National Park Service should deny the permit to build PATH.

Correspondence ID: 1484 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Wolf, Marty
Address: 334 Maplewood Ln Beaver, WV 25813
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1485 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Wright, Donald
Address: RR 1 Box 280A Lost Creek, WV 26385
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,02,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1486 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Zwobota, Linda
Address: 478 Red Fox Rd Harpers Ferry , WV 25425
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Sierra Club Unaffiliated Individual
Received: Aug,03,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: E-mail
Correspondence:

Correspondence ID: 1487 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Eaton, Ethel
Address: 2801 Kensington Avenue Richmond, VA 23221
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Virginia Dept. of Historic Resources State Government
Received: Sep,14,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: September 14, 2010

Morgan McCosh Elmer, Project Manager National Park Service Denver Service Center-
Planning 12795 W. Alameda Parkway P.O. Box 25287 Denver, CO 80225

Re: Environmental Impact Statement - Scoping Proposed Potomac-Appalachian Transmission
Highline (PATH) Federal Lands Portion DHR File No. 2008-0945

Dear Ms. Elmer:

Thank you for requesting our comments on the proposed activity. As Virginia's State Historic Preservation Office, the Department of Historic Resources stands ready to advise and assist the National Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in meeting their collection responsibilities under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

As you know our agency represents the interests of the citizens of the Commonwealth in protecting and preserving Virginia's irreplaceable cultural heritage. Our concern therefore is that appropriate consideration be given to alternatives that will best protect archaeological sites, historic districts, structures, battlefield and landscapes, balancing historic preservation with the need to supply necessary electrical power. We are pleased to see in particular that an alternative is under consideration (Route 9 Alternative) that would not cross Harpers Ferry National Historical Park. Avoidance of archaeological sites may be accomplished with due care. We strongly urge the agencies to work with the Applicants to avoid or minimize to the greatest extent possible adverse visual effects on historic and scenic viewsheds. The visitor's experience of the national parks should be an issue of high priority.

We look forward to working with the National Park Service, the Forest Service, the Corps and the Applicants to bring the 106 process to a successful resolution. If you have any questions concerning our comments, or if we may provide any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me at (804) 367-2323, ext. 112; ethel.eaton@dhr.virginia.gov.

Sincerely,

Ethel R. Eaton, Ph.D., Senior Policy Analyst Division of Resource Services and Review

Correspondence ID:	1488	Project:	28827	Document:	34684
Name:	Rhur, Roberta				
Address:	203 Governor Street, Suite 326 Richmond, VA 23219 USA				
Email:	-				
Outside Organization:	Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation State Government				
Received:	Sep,13,2010 00:00:00				
Correspondence Type:	Letter				
Correspondence:	September 13, 2010				

National Park Service Denver Service Center - Planning 12795 W Alameda Parkway Denver CO 25287

RE: DCR 10-075, NPS PATH EA; ATP impacts and Potomac River crossing in Loudoun Scoping Dear Ms. McCosh Elmer:

The Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR), Division of Planning and Recreational Resources (PRR), develops the Virginia Outdoors Plan and coordinates a broad range of recreational and environmental programs throughout Virginia. These include the Virginia Scenic Rivers program; Trails, Greenways, and Blueways; Virginia State Park Master Planning and State Park Design and Construction. The complete VOP is accessible at http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/recreational_planning/vop.shtml .

The proposed project has the potential to impact scenic and recreational sites. All such sites along the corridor need to be identified and located. In light of these resources a comprehensive scenic analysis and evaluation must be conducted along the corridor to assess the potential impacts to scenic and recreational resources as well as the impacts to tourism resources.

Although the areas of interest are identified along US owned and operated lands, there are potential impacts to Virginia Byways and depending on how the routes are aligned to designated Scenic Rivers. In light of the impacts to scenic and recreational resources there is a need to consider mitigation alternatives critical to lessen the visual impact in an area key to Virginia's outdoor recreation tourism or to provide for additional recreational facilities including trail or boating access along the route, since water access and trails are the top needs of Virginia's citizens according to the 2007 VOP. See the following website for more information on trails in Virginia: http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/recreational_planning/trails.shtml

Please be aware that projects involving land-disturbing activities equal to or greater than 10,000 square feet, or equal to or greater than 2,500 square feet in all areas subject to the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act, must comply with the Virginia Erosion and Sediment Control Law and all applicable regulations adopted in accordance with that law. Projects involving land-disturbing activities equal to or greater than one acre, or equal to or greater than 2,500 square feet in all areas of the jurisdictions designated as subject to the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Area Designation and Management Regulations adopted pursuant to the Chesapeake Bay Preservation Act, must comply with the Virginia Stormwater Management Act and the Virginia Stormwater Management Program (VSMP) Permit Regulations adopted in accordance with the Act. If you have project specific questions please contact the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation Warrenton Regional Office. http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/soil_&_water/swintro.shtml

Virginia Erosion and Sediment Control Law and Regulations:
http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/soil_&_water/documents/eslawrgs.pdf

Virginia Stormwater Management Act:
http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/soil_&_water/documents/vaswmlaw.pdf

Virginia Stormwater Management Program (VSMP) Permit Regulations:
http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/soil_&_water/documents/vaswmregs.pdf

Virginia Stormwater Program Permits http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/soil_&_water/vsmp.shtml

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Roberta Rhur Environmental Program Planner

Correspondence ID:	1489	Project:	28827	Document:	34684
Name:	Rudnick, Barbara				
Address:	1650 Arch Street Philadelphia, PA 19103 USA				
Email:	-				
Outside Organization:	US EPA Region III (3EA30) Federal Government				
Received:	Sep,10,2010 00:00:00				
Correspondence Type:	E-mail				
Correspondence:	Morgan,				

EPA Region III has received your letter of August 10 requesting input for scoping of the EIS on the Federal lands portion of PATH. We will respond by letter, but we have not yet been able to formalize the reply. I wanted you to know that we are interested in the project, and would like to coordinate with NPS, USFS and USACE on the development of the NEPA document.

The letter received asked for Section 106 coordination with our office. Though we have one person assigned in the region to assist with Section 106 issues, our office, as you likely realize is not a primary source for information on historic and cultural properties.

We have received a great number of letters and emails during the public comment period on scoping the PATH EIS, which I am sure you have also received. Most questions and comments are associated with the exclusion of the complete project in the scope of the document. We understand the limited Federal handle on the project, but we would appreciate discussing with you, at your convenience, the concern about project segmentation. We are discussing related issues for several linear projects, and are trying to get input from our Headquarters in order to be consistent nationally.

Thank you for including EPA in the scoping process on this document.

Barbara ~~~~~ Barbara Rudnick, PG NEPA Team Leader US EPA
Region III (3EA30) 1650 Arch Street, Phila, PA 19103 (215) 814-3322/ Fax: (215) 814-2783

Correspondence ID: 1490 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Hypes, S. Rene'
Address: 217 Governer Street Richmond, VA 23219
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation Division of National Heritage State Government
Received: Sep,08,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: Morgan McCosh Elmer National Park Service P.O. Box 25287 Denver, CO 80225

Re: Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline

Dear Ms. Elmer:

The Department of Conservatino and Recreation's Division of Natural Heritage (DCR) has searched its Biotics Data System for occurrences of natural heritage resources from the area outline on the submitted map. Natural heritage resources defined as the habitat of rare, threatened, or endnagered plant and animal species, unique or exemplary natural communities, and significant geologic formations.

Chesapeake & Ohio National Park Crossing (CHOH):

According to the information currently in our files, this site is located within the Lander Slopes Conservation Site. Conservation sites are tools for representing key areas of landscape that warrant further review for possible conservation action because of the natural heritage resources and habitat they support. Conservation sites are polygons built around one or more rare plant, animal, or natural community designed to include the element and, where possible, its associated habitat, and buffer or other adjacent land thought necessary for the element's conservation. conservation sites are given a biodiversity significance ranking based on the rarity, quality, and number of element occurrences they contain; on a scale of 1-5, 1 being most significant. Lander Slopes Conservation Site has been given a biodiversity significance ranking of B4, which repesents a site of moderate significance. The natural heritage resources of concern at this site are:

Arabis shortii Short's rockcress G5/S2/NL/NL

Hasteola suaveolens Sweet-scented Indian-plantain G4/S2/NL/NL

Short's rockcress is a biennial herb in the mustard family which ranges roughly from Ontario south to Alabama and from Nebraska to the Atlantic coast states. Within this range, it occupies nutrient-rich woods, bluffs, and calcareous ledges (Fernald, 1950), as well as rocky or alluvial soils along stream banks (Steyermark 2963). All known Virginia occurrences are found along the Potomac River, where they occupy nutrient-rich, north-facing slopes and the adjacent river

floodplain. Short's rockcress can be found in flower and fruit from approximately mid-April to mid-May in Virginia.

The sweet-scented Indian-plantain is found in riverine thickets, terraces along streams, wet woods, and in seepage springs. Threats to this species in Virginia include habitat loss through stream impoundment and intense timbering of preferred sites. In Virginia, the sweet-scented Indian-plantain is currently known from 16 locations, 3 of which are historic.

Due to the potential for this site to support populations of Short's rockcress and Sweet-scented Indian-plantain, DCR recommends an inventory for these resources in the study area. With the survey results we can more accurately evaluate potential impacts to natural heritage resources and offer specific protection recommendations for minimizing impacts to the documented resources.

DCR-Division of Natural Heritage biologists are qualified and available to conduct inventories for rare, threatened, and endangered species. Please contact J. Christopher Ludwig, Natural Heritage Inventory Manager, at chris.ludwig@dcr.virginia.gov or 804-371-6206 to discuss arrangements for field work. A list of other individuals who are qualified to conduct inventories may be obtained from the USFWS.

Harper's Ferry National Historical Park (HAFE) & Route 9 Alternative:

According to the information currently in our files, the Piney Run Conservation Site is located downstream of the project area. Piney Run Conservation Site has been given a biodiversity significance rating of B5, which represents a site of general significance. The natural heritage resource of concern at this site is:

Glyptemys insculpta Wood turtle G4/S2/NL/LT

The Wood turtle ranges from southeastern Canada, south to the Great Lake states and New England. In Virginia it is known from northern counties within the Potomac River drainage (NatureServe, 2009). The Wood turtle inhabits areas with clear streams with adjacent forested floodplains and nearby fields, wet meadows, and farmlands (Buhlmann et al, 2008; Mitchell, 1994). Since this species overwinters on the bottom of creeks and streams, a primary habitat requirement is the presence of water (Mitchell, 1994).

Threats to the wood turtle include habitat fragmentation, urbanization, and automobile or farm machinery mortality (Buhlmann et al., 2008). Please note that the Wood turtle is currently classified as threatened by the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (VDGIF).

In addition, Piney Run, has been designated by the VDGIF as a "Threatened and Endangered Species Water", is downstream of the project site. The species associated with this T & E Water is the Wood turtle.

To minimize adverse impacts to the aquatic ecosystem as a result of the proposed activities, DCR recommends the implementation of and strict adherence to applicable state and local erosion and sediment control/storm water management laws and regulations. Due to the legal status of the Wood turtle, DCR recommends coordination with the VDGIF to ensure compliance with protected species legislation.

Our files do not indicate the presence of any State Natural Area Preserves under DCR's jurisdiction in the project vicinity.

Under a Memorandum of Agreement established between the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (VDACS) and the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR), DCR represents VDACS in comments regarding potential impacts on state-listed threatened and endangered plant and insect species. The current activity will not affect

any documented state-listed plants or insects.

New and updated information is continually added to Biotics. Please contact DCR for an update on this natural heritage information if a significant amount of time passes before it is utilized.

The Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries maintains a database of wildlife locations, including threatened and endangered species, trout streams, and anadromous fish waters that may contain information not documented in this letter. Their database may be accessed from <http://vafwis.org/fwis/> or contact Shirl Dressler at (804) 367-6913.

Should you have any questions or concerns, feel free to contact me at 804-371-2709. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this project.

Sincerely, S. Rene' Hypes Project Review Coordinator

CC: Ernie Aschenbach, VDGIF Robbie Thur, DCR-DPRR

Correspondence ID: 1491 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Colligan, Mary A
Address: 55 Great Republic Dr. Gloucester, MA 01930-2276
USA
Email: -
Outside Organization: USDA NOAA Federal Government
Received: Aug,24,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Type: Letter
Correspondence: Morgan McCosh Elmer United State Department of the Interior National Park Service Denver Service Center 12795 W. Alameda Parkway P.O. Box 25287 Denver, Colorado 80225-0287

Dear Ms. Elmer,

This is in response to your letter dated August 10, 2010 regarding the proposed construction of a new 765~kV electric transmission line that will cross federal lands within Maryland, West Virginia, and Virginia. The line will require a new 200~foot right-of-way for the 765~kV transmission line and will require expansion of the existing transmission line right-of-ways through the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, the Appalachian National Scenic Trail, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Historical Park, via the Potomac River, and the Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail.

A population of the federally endangered shortnose sturgeon (*Acipenser brevirostrum*) is recognized to exist in the Potomac River below Little Falls Dam. Although a portion of the proposed project will occur in the Potomac River, the action will occur above Little Falls Dam where shortnose sturgeon are not known to occur. As such, no listed species under the jurisdiction of NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) will occur in the project area. Therefore, no consultation pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, is required. Should project plans change or new information become available that changes the basis for this determination, consultation should be reinitiated. If you have any questions about these comments, please contact Danielle Palmer at (978) 282-8468.

Sincerely,

Mary A Colligan Assistant Regional Administrator for Protected Resources

Correspondence ID: 1492 **Project:** 28827 **Document:** 34684
Name: Wickey, Kevin
Address: 1550 Earl Core Road, Suite 200 Morgantown, WV 26505

Email: USA
Outside -
Organization: USDA NRCS Federal Government
Received: Aug,25,2010 00:00:00
Correspondence Letter
Type:
Correspondence: August 25, 2010

Morgan M. Elmer, Project Manager National Park Service Denver Service Center - Planning PO
Box 25287 Denver, CO 80225

RE: EIS - Scoping Federal Lands Portion of the Proposed PATH.

Dear Mr. Elmer:

Reference is made to your letter of August 10, 2010, regarding the initiation of Scoping for the Federal lands portion of the Potomac-Appalachian Transmission Highline (PATH) project proposed for the eastern portion of West Virginia, western Maryland and northern Virginia.

In June 2008, NRCS provided comments to the Firm of Bums & McDonnell regarding the potential impacts of the PATH right-of-way to properties for which NRCS Conservation Easements were acquired through the agency's Wetland Reserve and Fannland Reserve Preservation Programs. It is not likely that NRCS conservation easements exist on any of the federal lands indicated in the August 10th correspondence; however, they could exist on nonfederally owned lands along the proposed right-of-way adjacent to the federally-owned properties. Any easements that may exist are recorded at courthouses within the respective counties.

A review of the areas of interest on the maps provided was made by the NRCS Resource Soil Scientist in Moorefield, WV. In Jefferson County, WV, the transmission line is proposed with a primary and alternate route. Federal lands of interest include the Harper's Ferry National Historic Park and the Appalachian National Scenic Trail. Based on a review of soil survey maps, there are NO prime or other important farmland soils at the Jefferson County locations.

In Tucker County, WV, the transmission line is proposed to intersect federal lands in three areas of the Monongahela National Forest. Based on a review of soil survey maps, there is a high degree of possibility that prime or other important fannland exists at all of these locations. You may wish to refer to the NRCS soil surveys for Jefferson and Tucker Counties, WV, for more specific details as to the locations of prime and other important fannland soils. Soils information may be accessed online at: www.wv.nrcs.usda.gov.

The Natural Resources Conservation Service does not have other comments pertaining to the PATH - Allegheny Transmission Line project to offer at this time. We may have additional comments to offer as the project is further defined. Please contact Pamela Yost, ASTC for Programs, at 304-284-7572 if you have questions or desire additional information.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments regarding the scoping process for the PATH project.

Sincerely, KEVIN WICKEY State Conservationist

cc: Pamela Yost, ASTC - Programs, NRCS, Morgantown, WV Ron Wigal, Environmental Specialist, NRCS, Morgantown, WV Robert Schnably, District Conservationist, NRCS, Ranson, WV Jared Beard, Resource Soil Scientist, NRCS, Moorefield, WV