

**Eastern Plains Transmission Project,  
Colorado and Kansas**

**Environmental Impact Statement  
Scoping Summary Report  
Second Addendum  
(DOE/EIS-0390)**

October 2007





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Appendix B	Stakeholder List
Appendix C	Comments Associated with the June 20, 2007, Public Meeting

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

BACT	Best Available Control Technology
CCS	Carbon Dioxide Capture and Storage
CRP	Conservation Reserve Program
DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DOE	Department of Energy
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMF	Electric and Magnetic Fields
EPTP	Eastern Plains Transmission Project
ESA	Endangered Species Act
IGCC	Integrated Gasification Combined Cycle
KDHE	Kansas Department of Health and Environment
kV	Kilovolt
MACT	Maximum Available Control Technology
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NOI	Notice of Intent
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
ROW	Right-of-Way
Tri-State	Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Inc.
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
Western	Western Area Power Administration

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## 1.0 Introduction

This report is the second addendum to the Scoping Summary Report for the Eastern Plains Transmission Project (EPTP) issued in January 2007. This addendum describes the public involvement activities conducted between March and July 2007 as part of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process. An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) will be prepared for the EPTP. The primary focus of these public involvement activities was an additional public meeting held on June 20, 2007, in Rush, Colorado, in response to public comments from the public and stakeholders in that area of Colorado, as well as an extended scoping period that ended on July 5, 2007.

Western extended the scoping period to provide the public and stakeholders an additional opportunity to comment on issues and concerns and to review the proposed primary alternatives, which had been revised, and the alternative Midway to Big Sandy transmission line corridors in the area between Fountain and Limon, Colorado. During this extended scoping period, Western also held one public meeting in Rush, Colorado. Landowners and stakeholders were invited to comment on any of the transmission lines that comprise the EPTP or any other issues related to the Project. This addendum presents, consolidates, and categorizes all comments received on the project during the following three scoping periods: August 2, 2006, to September 30, 2006; January 19, 2007, to March 9, 2007; and June 4, 2007, to July 5, 2007. The scoping periods coincide with three rounds of public meetings held throughout the EPTP analysis area. After the closing date of each comment period five additional days were allotted for delivery of comments by mail. Comments received after that period were included in the subsequent Scoping Summary Report or will be considered during preparation of the EIS. Landowners and stakeholders can continue to submit comments at any time to Western Area Power Administration (Western) for consideration during preparation of the EIS.

### 1.1 Description of the Proposed Project

The EPTP would consist of approximately 1,000 miles of new transmission lines, new or expanded substation facilities, and associated communication facilities in eastern Colorado and western Kansas. The EPTP analysis area covers part or all of the following 16 counties in eastern Colorado and eight counties in western Kansas: Adams, Arapahoe, Bent, Cheyenne, Crowley, Elbert, El Paso, Kiowa, Kit Carson, Lincoln, Morgan, Pueblo, Prowers, Washington, Weld, and Yuma counties in Colorado and Finney, Greeley, Hamilton, Kearny, Logan, Sherman, Wallace, and Wichita counties in Kansas.

Specifically, the EPTP would be comprised of 15 new high-voltage transmission lines connecting to eight expanded and four new substations. Table 1.1-1 lists the individual project segments and their lengths. Figure 1.1-1 shows the extent of the EPTP as it was shown to stakeholders at the public meetings. Eight of the transmission lines (777 miles) would be 500-kilovolt (kV) lines. The 500-kV structures would be lattice steel structures. Two of the transmission lines (165 miles) would be 345-kV lines. The 345-kV structures would be lattice steel structures. Five of the transmission lines (136 miles) would be 230-kV

lines. The 230-kV structures would be constructed of wooden or steel H-frames. Western may consider steel single-pole construction in congested areas for any of the transmission lines.

**Table 1.1-1 EPTP Transmission Line Segments**

<b>Transmission Line Segment</b>	<b>Approximate Length (miles)</b>
500-kV Rolling Hills Substation <sup>1</sup> to Energy Center <sup>1</sup>	87
500-kV Rolling Hills Substation <sup>1</sup> to Burlington Substation <sup>2</sup>	163
500-kV Energy Center <sup>1</sup> to Burlington Substation <sup>2</sup>	85
230-kV Energy Center <sup>1</sup> to Lamar Substation <sup>2</sup> (two single-circuit lines in separate right-of-ways, with a 3-mile separation goal)	40
500-kV Energy Center <sup>1</sup> to Boone Substation <sup>2</sup>	115
500-kV Energy Center <sup>1</sup> to Big Sandy Substation <sup>2</sup>	116
500-kV Burlington Substation <sup>2</sup> to Big Sandy Substation <sup>2</sup>	79
230-kV Burlington Substation <sup>2</sup> to Wray Substation <sup>2</sup>	60
500-kV Boone Substation <sup>2</sup> to Midway Substation <sup>2</sup>	38
500-kV Midway Substation <sup>2</sup> to Big Sandy Substation <sup>2</sup>	94
345-kV Big Sandy Substation <sup>2</sup> to Beaver Creek Substation <sup>2</sup>	72
345-kV Big Sandy Substation <sup>2</sup> to Green Valley Substation <sup>2</sup>	93
230-kV Green Valley Substation <sup>2</sup> to Beaver Creek-Erie Tap <sup>1</sup>	10
230-kV Big Sandy Substation <sup>2</sup> to 125-mile Substation <sup>1</sup>	26
<b>Approximate Total Miles</b>	1,078

<sup>1</sup> New substation

<sup>2</sup> Existing substation

New substations would be constructed at Rolling Hills (near Holcomb, Kansas), Energy Center (east of Lamar, Colorado), 125-mile (north of Simla, Colorado), and north of the existing Green Valley Substation along the existing Beaver Creek-Erie transmission line. Existing substations that would be expanded include Burlington (near Burlington, Colorado), Lamar (near Lamar, Colorado), Boone (near Boone, Colorado), Big Sandy (near Limon, Colorado), Wray (near Wray, Colorado), Midway (near Fountain, Colorado), Beaver Creek (near Brush, Colorado), and Green Valley (northeast of Denver, Colorado). The communication system for each of the transmission line segments would consist of a fiber optic cable integrated with one of the two static ground wires placed at the top of the structures. Regeneration sites would be spaced approximately every 50 miles along the fiber optic lines to refresh degraded signals. Regeneration sites would be located where electrical power from a distribution system and existing access are available.

The Midway to Big Sandy transmission line presented to the public in the June 2007 public meeting consisted of a proposed primary alternative and alternative routes. Only one transmission line would be built between the Midway Substation and Big Sandy Substation.

## 1.2 Purpose of this Report

This addendum to the scoping summary report does the following:

- Describes coordination with Federal, state, and local agencies; Native American tribes; other interested parties; and the public regarding the scope of actions, the alternatives, and potential effects that will be studied in the EIS
- Provides information about the June 20, 2007, public meeting in Rush, Colorado, including preparation activities and participation statistics
- Summarizes by topic all comments received between August 2, 2006, and July 10, 2007, including those associated with the Rush, Colorado, public meeting
- Lists all comments received in association with the June 20, 2007, public meeting to help define the scope of the EIS (Appendix C).

## 1.3 Information Considered for this Report

Information considered for this report was collected in the following ways:

- Comments submitted verbally, in writing, or on route maps at the public meeting held in Rush, Colorado, on June 20, 2007
- Meetings or correspondence with Federal, state, and local agencies; Native American tribes; landowners; and other stakeholders
- Comments mailed to Western, left on the EPTP hotline, or submitted electronically by fax, e-mail, or on the project website during the comment period that ended on July 5, 2007

Subsequent sections of this report provide additional detail on the types of input received from the public and stakeholders.

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### Proposed and Alternative Routes

EPTP Analysis Area

#### Legend

##### Substations

- Existing Substation
- Proposed Substation
- Siting Area

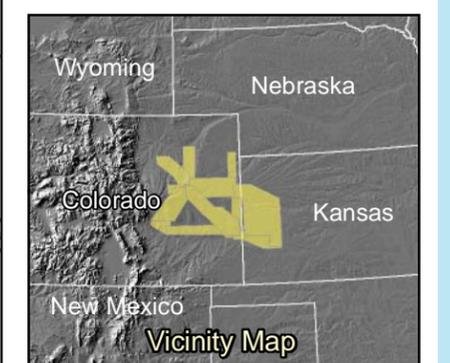
##### Routes

- |          |             | 230-kV                               |
|----------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| Proposed | Alternative | Burlington to Wray                   |
|          |             | Energy Center to Lamar               |
|          |             | Big Sandy to 125-mile                |
|          |             | Green Valley - Beaver Creek-Erie Tap |
|          |             | 345-kV                               |
| Proposed | Alternative | Big Sandy to Beaver Creek            |
|          |             | Big Sandy to Green Valley            |
|          |             | 500-kV                               |
| Proposed | Alternative | Boone to Midway                      |
|          |             | Burlington to Big Sandy              |
|          |             | Energy Center to Big Sandy           |
|          |             | Energy Center to Boone               |
|          |             | Energy Center to Burlington          |
|          |             | Rolling Hills to Burlington          |
|          |             | Rolling Hills to Energy Center       |
| Primary  | Alternative | Midway to Big Sandy                  |
|          |             |                                      |

Source Data: ESRI (Cities and Shaded Relief), BTS (Highways), National Atlas (States, Water Features), KGS/ CDOT (Counties)

1:750,000 When printed at 22 x 34 Inches

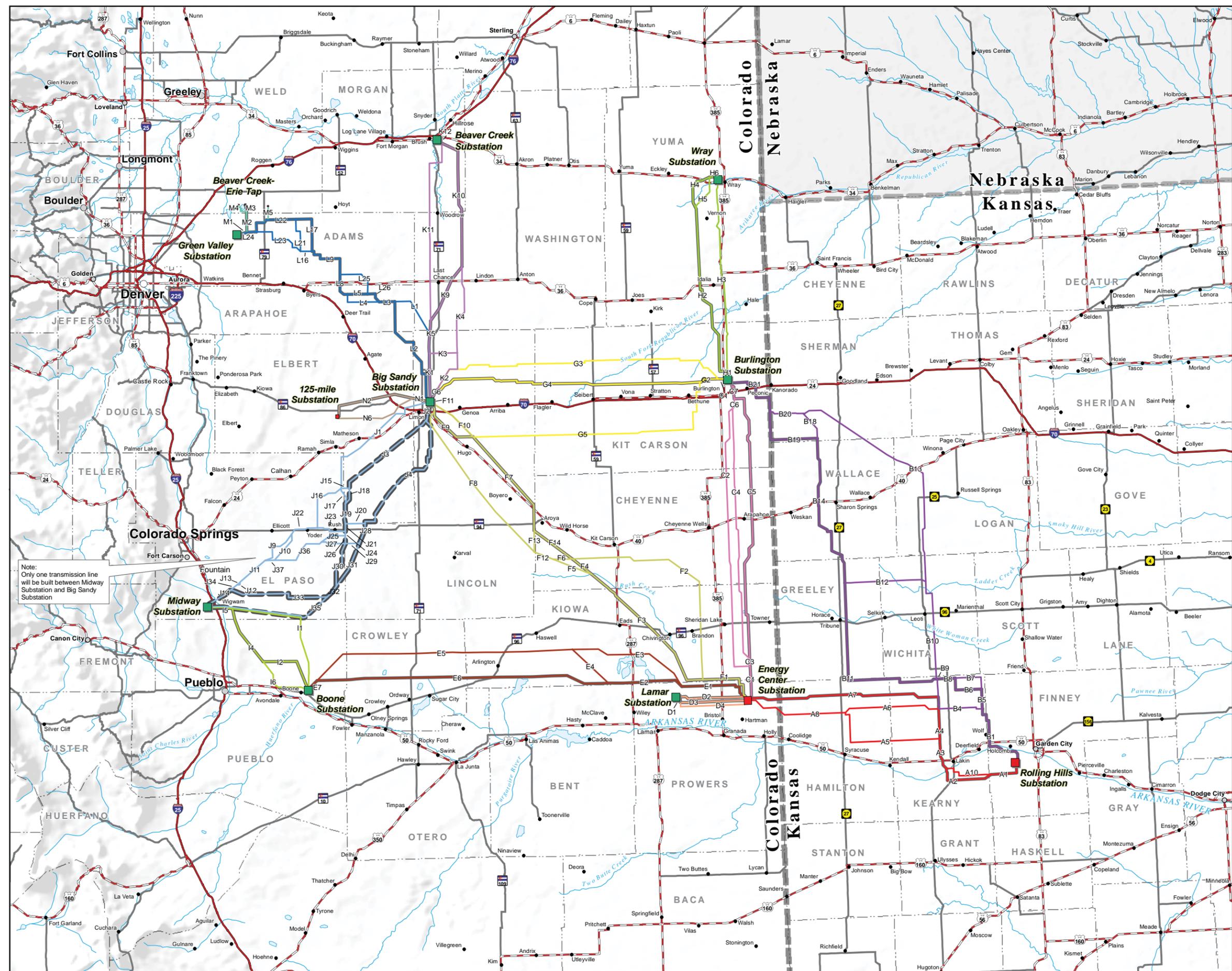
0 5 10 20 Miles



Last Revised: 05/16/07

MXD Path: P:\2006\06180035.01\GIS\Layouts\BaseMaps\070502\_750k\_BaseMap\_Proposed

PDF Path: P:\2006\06180035.01\GIS\Maps\BaseMaps\070502\_750k\_BaseMap\_Proposed



Note: Only one transmission line will be built between Midway Substation and Big Sandy Substation

Figure 1.1-1 Proposed and Alternative Routes



## 2.0 Extended Comment Period

Western extended the public comment period for the EPTP, which began with a series of public meetings in August 2006, to include a second series of public meetings in February 2007 and the public meeting in Rush, Colorado, in June 2007. This section describes the comment period associated with the June 2007 public meeting, which began on June 4, 2007, and closed on July 5, 2007. Western held the public meeting to provide an opportunity for stakeholders to comment on proposed primary alternative and alternative routes; additional, revised, or new transmission line routes; the scope of the EIS; and comments previously received during the first and second scoping periods. Western will use the information received to help identify potential environmental issues, action alternatives, and mitigation measures associated with the project. Western will also use the results of the scoping comments to focus and clarify the issues to be addressed in the EIS.

Public involvement activities included publication of the notice to hold public meetings; identification and notification of new and existing landowners and stakeholders; a press release and a meeting announcement in newspapers, on the radio, and correspondence with potentially affected Federal, state, and local agencies and tribes; individual meetings with county representatives in the project area; and the public meeting itself. Each of these activities is described in more detail below.

### 2.1 Identification of Stakeholders

The stakeholder list identifies interested individuals, non-government organizations, interest groups, and agencies that were notified of the additional scoping period. Western compiled the list of stakeholders from mailing lists generated during pre-scoping public involvement efforts by Western and Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Inc. (Tri-State), contacts with agencies and tribes, and by submitted contact information during the preceding scoping periods. Stakeholders include the following:

- Interested individuals and businesses
- Potentially affected landowners
- Congressional representatives
- Native American tribal governments
- Federal, state, county, and local agencies and elected and appointed representatives
- Cooperating agencies to the EIS
- Special interest groups
- News media

Appendix B contains a list of stakeholders notified of the June 2007 meeting in Rush, Colorado. As new stakeholders are identified throughout the project, the list will continue to be revised.

## 2.2 Notification of Stakeholders

On June 4, 2007, Western published a notice in the *Federal Register* announcing the extended comment period and the June 20, 2007, public meeting in Rush, Colorado. The notice invited public participation in the EIS scoping process. This included soliciting public comments on the scope and content of the EIS and on proposed primary alternative and alternative transmission line routes. A copy of the notice is included in Appendix A.

The meeting announcement also was circulated through media outlets serving the affected communities on June 1, 2007. A press release was distributed to local TV, radio, and newspapers on June 1, 2007. The press release provided general notice and a description of the project as well as requests for public comment. This press release listed the time, date, and location of the June 2007 public meeting. A copy of the press release is included in Appendix A.

Public service announcements were distributed to local radio stations and aired starting the week June 13, 2007, and ran until June 20, 2007, the day of the meeting. These radio stations are listed in Table 2.2-1. A copy of the text is included in Appendix A.

**Table 2.2-1 Radio Stations**

Radio Station	Format	Audience Served
KCFR	National Public Radio	Byers, Colorado
K210CC (KRCC)	National Public Radio	Limon, Colorado
KRCC	National Public Radio	Hanover, Colorado
KGDQ	Spanish language	Hanover, Colorado
KKPC	National Public Radio	Avondale, Colorado
KAVA	Spanish language	Avondale, Colorado

Western published advertisements in two local newspapers in the weeks before the public meeting. Advertisements were distributed to the *Limon Leader* and to the *Fountain Valley News* and ran approximately two weeks before the public meeting. The advertisements included the meeting time, date, and location, as well as an open invitation to attend the public meeting. A list of the specific dates and newspapers that published the advertisements is listed in Table 2.2-2. A copy of the newspaper advertisement is included in Appendix A.

**Table 2.2-2 Newspaper Publications**

<b>Newspaper</b>	<b>Publication Frequency</b>	<b>Publication Date</b>
Limon Leader	Weekly (Wednesday)	June 6, 2007, and June 13, 2007
Fountain Valley News	Weekly (Wednesday)	June 6, 2007, and June 13, 2007

In May 2007, individual mailings were sent to approximately 1,850 stakeholders, including approximately 750 new landowners potentially affected by route adjustments since February 2007. Newly affected landowners received a comprehensive package with a letter, a project brochure, a landowner brochure, a comment form, an EPTP route map, and one or more parcel maps corresponding to the landowner's property. The original 1,100 stakeholders previously contacted about the project received a meeting notice and a revised route map. Copies of all documents included in the new landowner mailing, except for the individual newly affected landowner parcel maps, and existing stakeholder mailing are included in Appendix A.

Western maintains a web site for the EPTP (<http://www.wapa.gov/transmission/eptp.htm>), which provided notice of the public meeting; background documentation on the project such as the Notice of Intent (NOI) and notice for public meetings, project description, and maps; and an online comment form. The website addresses were provided to the public through materials included with mailings, advertisements, and public meetings.

## 2.3 Agency and Government Communications

Native American tribal contacts and Federal, state, and local agencies received the same mailing as existing landowners and stakeholders in May 2007 that consisted of the meeting notification and a route map.

Western and Tri-State held informational meetings with county governments and their planning administrators. Table 2.3-1 provides the date, time, and location of each county meeting. Representatives from Tri-State and Western provided county officials with copies of the same information and materials provided at the public meetings, including copies of fact sheets, brochures, the new landowner notification letter, and the existing landowner and stakeholder letter, and copies of the Federal Register notice announcing the public meeting. In addition, county officials received maps specific to their counties that illustrated the corresponding primary alternative and alternative transmission lines, a project map, the Midway to Big Sandy map, and a description of the evolution of the Midway to Big Sandy corridors.

Tribal contacts who requested to remain on the mailing list are included in the stakeholder list in Appendix B. Agencies contacted throughout the scoping process are listed in Table 2.3-2.

**Table 2.3-1 County Meetings**

County	Date and Time	Location
El Paso County	Thursday, July 19, 2007	County Commission Chambers 27 E. Vermijo Colorado Springs, Colorado
Elbert County	Monday, June 30, 2007	Elbert County Courthouse 751 Ute Street Kiowa, Colorado
Lincoln County	Monday, June 30, 2007	County Building 103 3rd Ave. Hugo, Colorado

**Table 2.3-2 Agencies**

Agency Name	Agency Name
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• City and town officials (from Boone, Colorado Springs, Fountain, Hugo, Limon, Pueblo) in the analysis area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colorado Dept. of Transportation</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colorado Division of Wildlife</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colorado Historical Society</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colorado Natural Heritage Program</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colorado Public Utilities Commission</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colorado State Land Board</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colorado State Parks</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colorado State Board of Land Commissioners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governors of Colorado and Kansas</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Colorado State Representatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County Commissioners, planning departments, land use administrators, and other county agencies</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kansas Corporation Commission</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kansas Dept. of Health and Environment</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kansas Dept. of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kansas Dept. of Wildlife and Parks</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kansas Natural Heritage Inventory</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kansas State Historical Society</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kansas Biological Survey</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U.S. Army Corps of Engineers</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U.S. Army Installation Management Agency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U.S. Bureau of Land Management</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U.S. Bureau of Reclamation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U.S. Dept. of Veteran’s Affairs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U.S. Environmental Protection Agency</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U.S. Federal Highway Administration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U.S. National Park Service</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USDA Farm Service Agency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USDA Forest Service</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USDA Rural Utilities Service</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U.S. Advisory Council on Historic Preservation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U.S. Department of the Interior</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Railroad Administration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Park Service</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U.S. Department of Army, Pueblo Chemical Depot</li> </ul>	

## 2.4 Public Meeting

The June 20, 2007, public meeting was held at the Miami-Yoder School located at 420 South Rush Road in Rush, Colorado. The meeting location was moved from the location used during the first and second scoping periods to be closer to potentially affected landowners and other stakeholders in the Midway to Big Sandy analysis area.

The public meeting ran from 5:00 pm to 8:00 pm to allow the public flexibility to attend at their convenience.

Western selected an open house format for the meeting. Large-format informational displays and take-home fact sheets provided information about the project. Large laminated sheet maps based on aerial photography and parcel boundaries illustrated centerlines and corridors for the proposed primary alternative and alternative routes. The sheet maps facilitated work with landowners and interested individuals to identify properties, issues, and concerns within specific alternative corridors. Commenters were able to note route-specific suggestions directly on the sheet maps with markers. Sign-in sheets for the meeting provided Western with additional stakeholder contact information to add to the project mailing list.

Western staffed the public meeting with agency representatives who could respond to public comments and questions. They included the project manager, the EIS manager, three realty specialists, a natural resources specialist, and a public information specialist. EDAW, the firm contracted to assist with the EIS, staffed the meetings with their project manager, assistant project manager, electrical characteristics expert, and two project assistants to aid with meeting logistics and recording public comments. Tri-State staffed the meetings with its project manager and public relations manager to answer technical questions about the project.

## 2.5 Public Meeting Attendance Summary

A total of 161 individuals signed in at the June 2007 public meeting. Attendance consisted primarily of local residential and agricultural landowners. Additional attendees included representatives from the Colorado State Land Board, El Paso County Planning and Development, local electric utility representatives; *Ranchland News*, Colorado Springs broadcast media, The Nature Conservancy, Western Resource Advocates, local financial institutions, local business owners, wind energy advocates, and other interested parties.

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### 3.0 Scoping Comments Summary

Western initially identified potential topics to be considered in the EIS through internal and interagency discussions. The following list of potential environmental topics was identified in the NOI to hold public scoping meetings published on August 2, 2006:

- Effects on protected, threatened, endangered, or sensitive species of animals or plants or their critical habitats
- Effects on other biological resources
- Effects on land use, recreation, and transportation
- Effects on floodplains and wetlands
- Effects on cultural or historic resources and tribal values
- Effects on human health and safety (including military, civilian, and agricultural aviation safety)
- Effects on air, soil, and water resources
- Effects on agricultural operations
- Effects on visual resources
- Effects on socioeconomic resources and disproportionately high and adverse impacts on minority and low-income groups

This list was designed to help members of the public frame their comments on the scope of the EIS. Western invited interested parties to suggest specific topics within these general categories or other topics not included above for consideration in the EIS. This list was not intended to be all inclusive or to imply predetermination of effects.

Based on comments received during the three scoping periods, new topics were identified and existing topics were refined. The following list is a final summary of environmental topics that the public and stakeholders requested be considered in the EIS:

- Effects on access and transportation including ground and air traffic, infrastructure, overland access during construction and operation, and safety
- Effects on agricultural operations, farmland and rangeland, livestock, and land value
- Effects on air quality from construction and operation
- Effects on animals including domestic livestock, wildlife, special status species, aquatic and avian species, and their habitats
- Effect on cultural, historic, and tribal resources
- Effects on other electrical systems in close proximity to high-voltage power lines
- Effects of high-voltage power lines, including radio and television interference, noise, and electric and magnetic fields (EMF)
- Effects on the health and safety of humans, livestock, wildlife, and vegetation in close proximity to high-voltage power lines
- Effects on rural, low income, and/or low population communities
- Effects on floodplains, wetlands, surface water, springs, seeps, and aquifers
- Effects on area geology, including topography and soil stability and erosion

- Effects of hazardous materials and solid waste
- Effects on the use of federal, state, public, and private land including traditional, historic current, and future land use
- Effects on recreation activities and areas
- Effects on social and economic resources, including property and land values communities, and economies
- Effects on vegetation, including habitats, grassland, native prairie, wetland and riparian vegetation
- Effects on visual resources, including scenic viewsheds
- Effects on water resources, including quality, quantity, and sources

In addition to the list above, several unique comments were received that did not fit into a defined resource topic:

- Cumulative effects of the project on resources including agriculture, wildlife, economies, land use, existing utilities, and future projects
- Effects and cumulative effects of Tri-State's proposed generation facilities on access and transportation, agriculture, air quality, climate, cultural and historic resources, environmental justice, hazardous materials and solid waste, health and safety, land use, noise, social and economic values, special status species, vegetation, visual resources, water, and wildlife
- Consideration of alternatives to Tri-State's coal fired generation
- Consideration of alternative energy sources
- Process and public involvement, including the NEPA and public involvement processes and activities
- Assessment of proposed and alternative corridors

Individuals, organizations, and agencies provided comments during each of the scoping periods that will be used to further identify and refine the issues to be considered in the EIS. The comments also are the basis of the issues described in the following sections of this report. Not all comments relate to the scope of the EIS. For example, comments expressing general support for, or opposition to, the proposed project or requests to remain informed of project progress are not included. The list of comments received in association with the June 2007 public meeting is provided in Appendix C.

### 3.1 Comments Received

Western examined all comments received in association with the June 2007 public meeting and entered the comments into a database. In the database, each comment is associated with the commenter's name and contact information as well as a topic (for example, project alternatives or water resources). Appendix C contains a listing of the substantive comments, organized by topic. Appendix C does not contain the name and contact information of each commenter. All of the comments were considered, together with comments received during the first two scoping periods, in development of the issues summary section of this scoping report.

Table 3.1-1 displays the number of specific comments received for each topic in association with the June 2007 public meeting. The comments include comments received in all formats from agencies, individuals, and organizations during the scoping period. The order of topics in Table 3.1-1 and Appendix C does not imply importance or level of interest on the part of Western, the public, organizations, or agencies.

**Table 3.1-1 Substantive Comments**

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Number of Comments</b>
Access and Transportation	6
Agriculture	68
Air Quality	4
Alternatives	147
Aquatic Species and Habitats	0
Climate	4
Cumulative Effects	20
Electrical Characteristics	10
Environmental Justice	3
Fiber-Optic Cable	0
Floodplains and Wetlands	6
Generation	18
Geology	2
Hazardous Materials and Solid Waste	1
Health and Safety	84
Historic and Cultural Resources	14
Land Use	46
Mitigation	11
Noise	8
Process	23
Public Involvement	125
Radio or Television Interference	14
Recreation	8
Residential	122
Rights-of-Way Acquisition	31

Topic	Number of Comments
Social and Economic Values	124
Soils	9
Special Status Species	5
Vegetation	14
Visual Resources	36
Water	9
Weeds	1
Wildlife, Wildlife Habitat, and Migratory Birds	27
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,000</b>

<sup>1</sup> The total number of substantive comments is less than the sum of the comments for individual topics because some comments addressed more than one topic.

## 3.2 Comment Categories

All scoping comments for all three scoping periods were compiled, entered into the database, and organized into one of six categories based on how they will be addressed in the EIS. Within each category, Western summarized the individual comments into a set of statements that will be used to define the scope of the discussion for each topic in the EIS. The categories include the following:

- **Comments on Topics to be Considered in the EIS.** Western will consider the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of the project, including appropriate mitigation for each of the resource topics in the EIS.
- **Comments to be Analyzed as Cumulative Effects.** Comments in this category will be used to develop the discussion of cumulative effects in the EIS. This section does not include comments on Tri-State’s generation projects.
- **Comments on Tri-State’s Generation.** Western will use comments in this category to develop a discussion of effects in the EIS that is specific to Tri-State’s generation projects in the cumulative impacts section.
- **Comments on Interconnection of Renewable Energy Resources.** Western will address comments regarding interconnection of renewable energy in the cumulative impacts section.
- **Comments on Process and Public Involvement.** Comments in this category will be used in NEPA and public involvement activities to the extent that they are applicable to Western’s NEPA process for this project.
- **Comments on Proposed and Alternative Corridors and Routes.** Comments in this category apply to specific alternatives and routing considerations. These comments will primarily be used to refine the alternative routes leading up to the proposed and alternative routes that will be described in the EIS.

### 3.3 Comments on Topics to be Considered in the EIS

Western has organized the summary statements developed in the above categories from all three scoping periods into resource topics. Western will consider all comments from all of the scoping periods that relate to the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of the EPTP in the EIS under the resource topics presented below. Comments on the effects of other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable projects, including Tri-State's proposed generation, are discussed in subsequent sections of this report.

#### 3.3.1 Access and Transportation

- Analyze direct, indirect, and cumulative effects on roadways and transportation during construction and operation, including sedimentation, airborne particulates, access, travel management, traffic congestion, and enforcement.
- Discuss landing strip/airport conflicts such as arriving and departing flights, emergency aircraft flights, and agricultural spraying flights.
- Minimize traffic and potential effects on private property and prevent access of unauthorized surveyors, construction crews, project staff, and public to rights-of-way (ROWs) on private lands.
- Consider the number of vehicles, including construction and maintenance equipment, and the trips per day in the project area during construction and operation of the project.
- Consider that access and transportation in some areas, especially south of I-70, can be difficult because of rough terrain, topographic features, sandy soils, and erosion risk.
- Evaluate proposed road improvements, new road construction, increased access, travel management, and enforcement. Consideration should be given to use of asphalt or concrete for new roadways instead of dirt or gravel and the effects of new road construction on land use.
- Consider conflicts with existing and planned roadways and other transportation corridors, such as the Prairie Falcon Parkway Express, Ports to Plains toll road, and the proposed Albuquerque-Denver-Cheyenne rail corridor.
- Consider access and road closure from inclement weather, including snow, ice, and wind.
- Consider using existing road ROWs as transmission line corridors and access points during construction and operation of the project.
- Restrict access over sensitive land such as native grassland, native prairie, conservation easements, special state lands, wildlife habitat, wetlands, floodplains, wet and soggy or sandy soils.
- Consider field damage from ROW access locations.
- Consider using private driveways from Sanborn Road as access roads, in the Midway to Big Sandy study area. Provide new gates, and improvements to existing gates to restrict access.
- Provide details of access requirements on an annual basis.
- Provide a mitigation plan in the EIS to avoid potential impacts from traffic.

### 3.3.2 Agriculture

- Analyze the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects to agriculture and agricultural operations, including irrigation systems, farmland, rangeland, prime irrigated farmland, livestock, crop production, crop loss, crop production centers, pastures, access to farmland, farm characteristics, farm values, planting and harvest seasons, livestock grazing, and damage caused during construction.
- Discuss safety of livestock and other domestic animals (cattle, sheep, horses, and hogs).
- Analyze effects caused by transmission lines crossing center pivot irrigation, watering systems, electric fences, pastures, ponds, springs, wells, stock tanks, livestock ranges, grain bins, grain elevators, feedlots, homesteads, houses, farm buildings, corrals, feedlots, grain bins, and farm headquarters.
- Analyze the difficulty farming around transmission line poles (especially when several lines are adjacent) and inability to use farm machinery, crop dusters, aerial applicators, spray planes, pesticides, and herbicides leading to crop loss or damage. Consider how transmission lines interrupt the flow of farming machinery affect workload and farming efforts.
- Consider economic viability and decreasing land value of farms and ranches, farmland, and rangeland, including the decline of crop production, productive farmland, and the local agricultural economy.
- Consider the effects of construction on agricultural land, including damage to crops and fields, muddy or flooded fields, and weed infestation. Implement mitigation measures such as revegetation, dust controls, and avoiding the use of heavy equipment on crops and fields, muddy or flooded fields, and agricultural land.
- Consider alternative routes for the transmission lines and alternatives to steel transmission towers to eliminate interference with ranching operations.
- Consider avoiding fragmenting large tracts of cultivated fields, dryland farming areas, farmland used for research, active and prime irrigated farmland, historically valued farmland, rangeland, pastureland, and productive agricultural land.
- Consider siting transmission lines on grazing land, rangeland, pastureland, and Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) grassland, section lines, field lines, existing utility ROWs, and roads instead of active farmland and cultivated fields.
- Consider effects on organic farming practices.
- Consider effects on agricultural tourism such as loss of revenue and visual resources. Agricultural tourism includes, but is not limited to, ranch tours, trail riding, guest cattle drives, bird watching, hunting, wildlife and scenic photography, and “real” ranching experiences.
- Consider interruption to agricultural operations, such as irrigation during power outages and surges.
- Consider a preference for using rangeland to farmland because the ROW acquisition will cost less and cattle can easily graze around a tower.
- Consider annual reimbursement for interruption of agricultural operations, crop loss, crop damage, and difficulty farming around towers.

- Leave adequate space around transmission lines to maneuver farm equipment, about 60 to 140 feet.
- Assess and mitigate long-term effects of the project and reasonably foreseeable future projects to family-owned agricultural lands and the natural resources they support.
- Consider providing financial compensation to mitigate long-term impacts to agricultural operations, agricultural lands, and the associated natural resources.
- Analyze the effects of the projects and other reasonably foreseeable future projects on the continued viability of agricultural operations.
- Consider creating buffers and minimum distances between proposed transmission lines and existing transmission lines to allow farm equipment to maneuver between structures.
- Avoid impacts to planned ranch development, such as purchased land or land available for sale and slated for grazing or construction of new farm buildings.
- Avoid destruction of fences and gates.
- Fence around transmission towers to keep livestock away from structures.
- Avoid potential impacts to leased grazing land, deeded land, and lease agreements. Honor existing grazing rights.
- Avoid impacts to the ranching lifestyle.
- Avoid the Frost Livestock Company's Fountain Creek conservation easement and other private or publicly owned land on which land conservation and environmentally responsible agriculture are practiced.
- Avoid potential impacts to a foundation herd of Beefmaster Cattle.
- Avoid breach of CRP contracts as individual landowners and contract holders may be held liable. Provide details of coordination with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resources Conservation Service, and USDA Farm Service Agency to mitigate impacts on producers with existing CRP contracts. Provide conditions under which the EPTP would breach CRP contracts. Provide details of which federal agency will negotiate, prepare, execute, and administer CRP contract modifications.
- Compensate landowners for or replace wells abandoned because they are in the ROWs.
- Mitigate the aggregate impact to eastern Colorado ranchland.

### 3.3.3 Air Quality

- Analyze direct, indirect, and cumulative effects to air quality.
- Analyze the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts on air quality from construction and roadway use, including fuel use, vehicle emissions, air toxics, particulates, visibility, and hazardous air pollutants from the construction and operation and maintenance of the EPTP. Include in the discussion truck traffic, including displacement of particulate matter and chemical air pollution.
- Analyze effects by airsheds rather than political boundaries.
- Implement dust control measures.
- Obtain a Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) construction permit from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE).
- Comply with all state and federal air quality standards.

### 3.3.4 Aquatic Species and Habitats

- Analyze direct, indirect, and cumulative effects to aquatic wildlife and habitats.
- Explain within the EIS the extent to which aquatic habitat could be impaired by potential activities, including effects on surface and subsurface water quality and quantity; aquatic biota, stream structure, and channel stability; streambed substrate, including seasonal and spawning habitats; large organic material deposits (woody debris); stream bank vegetation and riparian habitats; and the overall physical integrity of aquatic ecosystems.

### 3.3.5 Cultural and Historic Resources

- Analyze direct, indirect, and cumulative effects to tribal and cultural resources such as human remains, archeological items, significant historic properties, and Native American graves, dwellings, cultural and historic sites.
- Analyze potential effects on the Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site.
- Consult with Colorado and Kansas State Historical Preservation Officers, tribal nations, tribal databases, and the Colorado Historical Society.
- Avoid historically valuable land, agricultural land, ranches, campsites, artifacts, homesteads, fire pits, teepee rings, trails, and stage stops.
- Avoid potential impacts to historic properties such as Centennial Ranch, Belview School House, the Santa Fe Trail, Dry Camp, Horse Creek Ranch, and Holt Ranch.
- Avoid the bluffs in Brush, Colorado, that contain mastodon tusks and other artifacts.
- Avoid cemeteries, historic ranches, historic farmhouses, ranches with historic water rights, and historic buildings.

### 3.3.6 Electrical Characteristics and Radio and Television Interference

- Describe transmission line proximity to and effects on other electrical systems and utilities such as electric and regular fences, irrigation wells, pipes and booms, water and gas pipelines, automatic sprinklers, grain elevators, radio, AM/FM weather radio, local radio and television stations, emergency broadcasts, internet connections, television, satellite television and internet, two-way radios, cell phones, satellite global positioning system, computers used in agricultural equipment, instrument panels, spray planes, tractors, combines, farm equipment, railroad operations, residences, large metal farm structures, and buildings with metal roofs.
- Consider health and safety concerns for humans, domestic animals, livestock, and wildlife from exposure to power lines and EMF levels.
- Describe any policies or guidelines in Colorado for EMF levels of newly constructed transmission lines.
- Consider the effects to other transmission lines, lower-voltage transmission lines, and local distribution systems such as Intermountain Rural Electric Association. Consider interference, carrying capacity, and proximity.
- Consider the effects of power outages, surges, and other electrical interruptions caused by inclement weather or system failure on transmission system reliability and agricultural operations.

- Consider the effects of stray voltage and static electricity discharge, including ground vibrations, health and safety, and impacts to vegetation.
- Describe the ground clearance of the high-voltage transmission lines.
- Describe the voltage of each line, avoid increasing voltage on the lines, and consider using lower-voltage lines.
- Consider the effects of electric and magnetic fields on water sources for humans, domestic animals, and livestock, including surface water, aquifers, underground streams, wells, hydrants, and metal water pipes.
- Consider the “box canyon” effect caused by multiple lines that surround one area.
- Consider broadband over power lines on the EPTP.
- Describe the size of an electric field and its effect.
- Describe the destination of the power carried on the line.
- Avoid interference with satellite TV and Internet that requires a southern exposure in the Rush, Colorado, area.

### 3.3.7 Environmental Justice

- Analyze direct, indirect, and cumulative effects to rural low-income communities, low population rural farming communities, communities of color, households with elderly and ill individuals, housing, schools, and labor force.
- Describe relative effects to rural and urban areas, including loss of large parcels of land and undeveloped environmental conditions.
- Discuss distribution of wealth and profit of the proposed project.
- Consider that the siting criteria unfairly discriminate against historic agricultural land and long-term ranching families in favor of more recent residential development and land uses that have created the need for additional power transmission.
- Consider that Colorado should not withhold access to landowners’ land and property.
- Consider that the project encroaches on landowners’ rights by affecting their rural lifestyle.
- Provide the documented evaluation of environmental justice to the general public.
- Consider that the proposed project excludes Baca County, Colorado, giving the people of that county no chance to improve their socioeconomic status and helping create more low-income households.
- Consider that the ROW acquisition for the project creates an unconstitutional taking of property.
- Consider that impacted landowners feel that their lands have been chosen to avoid affecting wealthier and more politically powerful communities in El Paso County and closer to Colorado Springs.

### 3.3.8 Floodplains and Wetlands

- Analyze direct, indirect, and cumulative effects to floodplains and wetlands, including waters of the U.S., wetlands, farmed wetlands, prior converted wetlands, forested wetlands, fens, draws, ephemeral wetlands, playa lakes, flooded and muddy fields, surface water, water quality and supply, aquatic and terrestrial habitat, channel and bank

stability, structural integrity, flood storage, groundwater recharge and discharge, sources of primary production, recreation, and aesthetics.

- Consider protection of hydrologic processes, aquatic ecosystems, and functioning riparian areas.
- Include in the EIS a wetlands mitigation plan and incorporate the 404 permitting process.
- Replace/mitigate affected and drained wetlands and provide details on mitigation banks or other similar compensation programs.
- Delineate and mark perennial seeps and springs and wetlands before development activities and establish buffer zones to avoid adverse effects.
- Disclose the locations of floodplains, waterways, wetlands, and other water resources and map the proposed ROW along with these resources so that the potential impact can be evaluated.
- Give preference to wetland restoration over wetland creation and enhancement because the former has a higher rate of success.
- Consider wetlands and floodplains as designated critical habitats of the Kansas state threatened green toad (*Bufo debilis*), Arkansas darter, and tiger salamander.
- Adhere to Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands, and the interim goal of “No Overall Net Loss of the Nation’s Remaining Wetlands” by making a mitigation commitment to avoid disturbances if at all possible.
- Describe the effects to wetland conservation easements and Wetlands Reserve Programs.
- Consider the effects of construction activities on wetlands, floodplains, draws, and boggy and flooded fields. Avoid using heavy equipment over wetlands, floodplains, draws, and boggy and flooded fields.
- Avoid wetlands adjacent to and surrounding Sand Creek and Horse Creek.

### 3.3.9 Geology

- Analyze area geology, topography, soils, and stream stability in terms of erosion and potential for mass failure to portray the potential risk to resources from the implementation of specific alternatives adequately.
- Consider the effects of construction on topographic features such as steep hills, bluffs, and rough terrain.

### 3.3.10 Hazardous Materials and Solid Waste

- Analyze the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of unintentional contaminant leaks and exposure to hazardous materials.
- Discuss the likelihood and frequency of hazardous material spills and response capabilities.
- Identify and inventory all hazardous materials that will be used at project sites, the amount that is used and stored, and the mode of transport.

- Consider that the use of single poles instead of towers will create less waste during construction.
- Avoid constructing chemical depots and areas where flammable chemicals are used.
- Describe the cleanup measures taken after project closure.

### 3.3.11 Health and Safety

- Analyze direct, indirect, and cumulative effects to human health, public health, future public health, livestock, and domestic animals caused by air pollution, EMF levels, mass failure, natural catastrophes, erosion, static electricity, and stray current.
- Consider safety of agricultural operations and other activities near and under transmission lines, including the use of large farm machinery, aerial sprays, and flammable chemicals.
- Consider the effects of high-voltage lines on drinking water for humans, livestock, and domestic animals.
- Consider and mitigate effects of electrical and magnetic fields on sensitive humans, including individuals with existing illness, children, and the elderly.
- Mitigate aircraft and powerline collisions and consider safety concerns at local airports, including clearance of arriving and departing planes.
- Provide evidence that high voltage is not a health hazard.
- Mitigate health and safety concerns of human and public health, domestic animals, livestock, and wildlife. Provide measures to ensure safety around electrical facilities.
- Consider and mitigate the health and safety concerns of residents during inclement weather, including emergency response time to falling towers and cables and stray voltage transfer to standing water. Maintain a ROW wide enough to accommodate a structure if it is knocked over. Describe the potential scenarios if a structure is knocked over, including damage and how long the downed cable would be considered charged.
- Consider the effects to the safety of recreational areas, including hunting grounds.
- Consider safety considerations during construction.
- Avoid residences, homes, homesteads, high-density residential development, future home sites, and highly populated areas.
- Describe the potential symptoms that may be related to exposure to EMF, including head pain, problems with pacemakers, leukemia, cancer, myeloid leukemia, difficulty healing, heart disease, diabetes, arrhythmia, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
- Avoid landowners who are environmentally ill, a condition in which an individual has extreme chemical and electrical sensitivities, including sensitivity to transmission lines emitting EMF.
- Keep transmission lines at least 1,500–2,000 feet from homes.
- Explain the liability and compensation if materials are lost or damaged during construction, if a landowner or family member is injured, if a line is downed because of severe weather, or if livestock, possessions, buildings or residences are harmed or damaged.
- Avoid placing transmission line above gas lines and pipelines.

### 3.3.12 Land Use

- Analyze direct, indirect, and cumulative effects and mitigation plans for land use, including conflicts with Federal, state, public, and private land; state parks; recreational use areas; conservation easements; current and future land use, including residential, subdivided, leased, commercial, and industrial; existing and planned utility corridors and ROWs; existing and proposed wind farms; agriculture and ranching; zoned land; public use of land; and transportation, including airports, railroads, and highways.
- Avoid conservation easements; CRP lands; state lands; Colorado Natural Heritage Program land; Stewardship Trust Lands; and state and national parks, including Blackwolf Creek, Colorado Peaks to Prairie, the Fountain Creek Crown Jewel Conservation Program, Quivira National Wildlife Refuge, Cimarron National Grassland, Steel Fork Pheasants LLC State Park; and large tracts of preserved agricultural land and native grassland.
- Consider traditional and historic land-use patterns.
- Avoid areas with the potential for sustainable development in the future.
- Consider single pole construction instead of towers to decrease the area of land used and allow farm machinery to be maneuvered between poles. Leave 60 to 140 feet between structures and section lines to maneuver farm equipment.
- Consider the conflict with the proposed Ports to Plains toll road and the Prairie Falcon Parkway Express toll road.
- Follow field and section lines, county roads, and highways, and use sparsely settled and unpopulated areas for the project.
- Choose the shortest route to mitigate land use impacts.
- Avoid residences, homes, homesteads, areas of high-density residential development, future home sites, and highly populated areas.
- Use existing ROWs to site the project.
- Do not allow any other entity to use a purchased ROW.
- Describe land uses compatible with transmission lines and ROWs.
- Do not impose one easement on two landowners.
- Assess easement values based on the value of properties before the project was proposed. Consider past, current, and future land and property values. Make sure landowners are compensated for current property values.
- Consider the cumulative effects of utility projects on land use (amount of ground space taken up by easements and lines). Consider the effects of placing multiple easements, or adding to existing easements on small acreage property.
- Address in the EIS the cumulative effects of possible conflicts between the proposed action and the objectives of Federal, regional, state, and local land use plans, policies, and controls for the areas concerned.
- Describe the exact locations and dimensions, including the tower footprint, that transmission structures would take up, as well as a detailed construction and clearing plan for the effected property.
- Avoid conflicts with land lease agreements, including the breach of existing CRP contracts and amended and secured water rights.

- Avoid creating new land disturbances.
- Plan new easements so that they would accommodate future expansion of the EPTP.
- Develop a mitigation plan that addresses potential conflicts between federal, state, local, public, private, and recreational land use.

### 3.3.13 Noise

- Analyze direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of noise from construction and operation of the project and noise produced from substations, lines, and transmission structures.
- Discuss the potential for short- and long-term noise pollution.
- Provide details of mitigation measures that will be implemented to reduce effects from noise.
- Conduct baseline noise monitoring.
- Consider noise that may be above or below the human range of hearing and its effects to wildlife, livestock, and domestic animals.
- Describe the noise released by the transmission lines in normal and inclement weather, including volume level, changes in volume level, and other noise characteristics.
- Consider the noise produced by loose insulators rattling.
- Avoid placing lines too close to homes because of the noise pollution from high-voltage transmission lines, including humming, crackling, and popping.
- Avoid potential effects to the peace and quiet characteristic of the eastern plains.

### 3.3.14 Paleontology

- Analyze the direct indirect and cumulative impacts to paleontological resources.

### 3.3.15 Recreation

- Analyze direct, indirect, and cumulative effects on recreational activities and tourism, including hunting and fishing, camping, picnicking, ranch tours, trail riding, guest cattle drives, bird watching, wildlife and scenic photography, horseback riding, hiking, visual character, scenic resources, aesthetics, areas that may become state parks, and functional quality of recreational areas.
- Provide details of mitigation measures to reduce intrusion into recreational areas.

### 3.3.16 Social and Economic Values

- Analyze direct, indirect, and cumulative effects on social and economic values, including property and land values, home and building values, local businesses, rural areas and communities, loss of residential development potential, loss of land, noxious weeds, difficulty of farming, mineral interests, cultivated fields, high-value farm and agricultural land, loss of agricultural productivity, loss of crops, visual resources, local economic drivers, local housing, workforce, schools, and quality of life.
- Discuss the potential devaluation and loss of prime irrigated farmland and dry land farmland and the associated economic changes to communities.
- Assess the general economics of the project including benefits, opportunity costs, cost-effectiveness, cost-benefit analysis, and effects on workers, schools, and housing.

- Analyze effects of eminent domain on economic viability of farms and ranches, and monetary compensation for such damages.
- Consider that Baca County, Colorado, and Tribune, Kansas, have been excluded from the project, causing the loss of potential benefits to the counties from the project.
- Financial compensation should be provided to individuals to mitigate short- and long-term effects to agricultural land, land with historical and cultural value, natural resources, property and land values, mineral interest, and visual resources.
- Financial compensation should be provided to cover damages to property caused by construction, core drilling, survey crews, and environmental impact studies.
- Route the project to avoid rural communities and assess effects to the rural lifestyle and quality of life.
- Consider increase in rates for locally provided electrical service.
- Consider landowner rights and the need for additional power transmission. It is unreasonable and unethical to ask only some families to absorb all the effects of the project.
- Provide research and statistics for loss of property values.
- Assess easement values based on the value of properties before the project was proposed. Consider past, current, and future land and property values.
- Consider that new transmission lines in no way benefit the landowners or the areas in which they live.
- Consider that new transmission lines will create rural development, new jobs, and better public relations.
- Consider that towers are not cost-effective over time.
- Consider that short and direct routes and routes through rangeland will cost less to construct and acquire easements than long, indirect routes through active farmland.
- Describe the ROW and damage payment processes. Provide the range of compensation, how it is calculated, and the different variables considered on a per acre basis for both the short- and long-term timeframes. Provide details on compensation amounts, terms, conditions, and circumstances of payment, the payer of those amounts, the license to survey process, associated taxes and fees, and the year-to-year operation and maintenance access requirements for both short- and long-term timeframes. Provide a schedule of payment and compensation. Identify who is responsible for paying for easement maintenance, emergency repairs, and structure replacements.
- Work with landowners to provide fair compensation for ROWs.
- Consider that the production and associated revenue of farming operations is reduced by having to farm around structures and hanging lines.
- Notify local home loan lenders, prospective buyers, and real estate agents of potential effects from the lines on a property for sale.
- Avoid potential impacts to sources of family income on landowner's property, including ranching and farming operations, mineral interest, leasing land and grazing rights, and real estate development.
- Factor visual resources into the calculations for compensation amounts of easements.

### 3.3.17 Soils

- Analyze direct, indirect, and cumulative effects to soils, erosion, compaction, potential for mass failure, exposed soils, muddy unstable clays, sand dunes, sandy soils, blowouts, and sandhills from surveys, construction, maintenance, access roads, and wind and water erosion.
- Consider existing erosion of sandy soils caused by utility projects, including transmission lines, water lines, and crude oil lines.
- Consider current and future reclamation and mitigation efforts. Control erosion during and after construction and work with landowners to revegetate.
- Discuss erosion hazard to water resources.
- Assess difficulty of reclamation in sandy soils, especially with drought conditions.
- Avoid traffic and construction using heavy equipment on highly erodible and unstable soils and use areas of heavier and more stable soils. Consider the preference to have crews hike or carry in equipment. Avoid USDA designated highly erodible land under the USDA's Highly Erodible Land Conservation Certification.
- Mitigate potential damages done during soil surveys.

### 3.3.18 Special Status Species

- Analyze direct, indirect, and cumulative effects to Endangered Species Act (ESA)-listed threatened, endangered, proposed, or candidate species; state-listed species; sensitive and other special status species; designated critical habitats; crucial wildlife habitats; and any other species in need of conservation.
- Consider habitat loss and threat to the lesser prairie chicken (*Tympanuchus pallidicinctus*), green toad (*Bufo debilis*), Topeka shiner (*Notropis Topeka*), sandhill cranes (*Grus canadensis*), piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*), western snowy plover (*Charadrius alexandrinus*), mountain plover (*Charadrius montanus*), bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*), American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*), tiger salamander (*Ambystoma tigrinum*), Arkansas darter (*Etheostoma cragini*), long billed curlew (*Numenius americanus*), and greater sage grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*).
- Provide "buffer zones" around specific critical areas.
- Inventory and analyze the effects to habitat for special status species: any high-quality or locally and regionally rare habitats or plant communities, such as remnant prairies, native vegetation, cacti, grassland, riparian areas, wetlands, and playa lakes.
- Identify mitigation for loss of any special status species or habitats.
- Consider it not a preference to cross major tracts of native grassland where lesser prairie chickens have been documented.
- Avoid areas of proposed grassland restoration near Holcomb.
- Avoid properties with potential special status species sitings and properties that may be protected under the Federal ESA.

### 3.3.19 Vegetation

- Analyze direct, indirect, and cumulative effects to vegetation, including habitat for terrestrial and aquatic life, sources of primary production, designated critical habitat, native grassland, crucial wildlife habitat, area ecology, Federal and state sensitive plants, invasive plants and weeds, stream bank vegetation, native prairie, wetland and riparian vegetation, high-quality or locally and regionally rare plant communities, remnant prairie, forested or treed areas, ongoing or planned forest or tree reclamation areas, and all local crops and vegetation.
- Inventory and develop mitigation for rare vegetation and habitats.
- Mitigate and analyze sources of noxious weeds, effects from and management of noxious weeds, and compensate landowners for noxious weed management.
- Create mitigation plan that includes and considers reclamation activities, avoidance of large contiguous tracts of grassland and native prairie, create 100-foot buffers of native vegetation around project components, replace trees, and time construction to avoid disturbing plants during crucial life cycles.
- Consider that even slight disturbances can cause invasive weeds to grow under the towers and become a harbor for invasive weeds and insect pests like grasshoppers.
- Consider that the project impairs aerial spraying practices for weed control and consider reimbursement to landowners for damage to crops and loss of productivity.
- Create a mitigation plan for invasive weed infestation that includes constructing physical barriers around tower bases and laying gravel. Consider mitigation methods that are conducive to organic farming practices.
- Western and Tri-State should be responsible for managing and eradicating invasive weeds in the ROW.
- Consider the effects of electrical and magnetic fields on vegetation during times of high moisture and drought.
- Consider the physical effects of construction on grassland and native grassland, including erosion, compaction, and invasive weeds.
- Avoid central shortgrass prairie, prairie grassland, cacti, native grasses, sandhill grasses, sandsage shrubland and habitat, and grassland restoration areas.
- Consider a preference for using grassland over cropland.
- Consider using single pole to towers because it is easier to control invasive weeds.
- Avoid impacts to landscaping, especially trees placed strategically or naturally to provide winter protection.

### 3.3.20 Visual Resources

- Analyze direct, indirect, and cumulative effects to visual resources, including viewsheds from major and scenic roadways, homes, farmsteads, pastures, wetland aesthetics, light pollution, effects out of character with the setting, and construction, operation and maintenance equipment and crews.
- Include skyline visual effects.
- Describe aesthetics of undisturbed topography and scenic residential views.
- Discuss visibility effects and air quality effects from dust.

- Assess potential for light pollution at night from substations.
- Reduce visibility from the I-25 corridor.
- Analyze the effects of visual resources on property values and the housing market.
- Consider the potential effects to visual resources related to recreation activities, including scenic photography, hiking, agricultural tourism, climbing, bird watching.
- Consider the potential effects to businesses dependent on visual resources, such as tourism.
- Mitigate effects to visual resources by siting transmission lines behind topographic features or in valleys and painting or camouflaging the towers.
- Consider how effects to visual resources would affect a town or community, including the success or failure of local real estate markets.
- Avoid the visual impacts of the view of Pikes Peak and other Front Range mountains.

### 3.3.21 Water

- Analyze direct, indirect, and cumulative effects to water resources (groundwater, surface water, drinking water, municipal water sources, streams, rivers, tributaries, perennial seeps, and springs), including quality, quantity, drinking water sources, adjacent water basins, aquifers, culverts for water drainage, dams, pipes, hydrants, wells, wildlife habitat, hydrologic processes, contaminants in water, water demands, functioning riparian areas, and water quality parameters (conductivity, dissolved and suspended solids, metals, pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen).
- Reduce non-point source pollution using best management practices.
- Consider the interaction of wells and irrigation with transmission line structures, including well maintenance.
- Consider impaired designated uses and water quality standards.
- Consider stormwater management, including flooding and runoff.
- Consider effects of transmission line foundations on groundwater, aquifers, water table.
- Mitigate water crossings and effects to water resources and quality.
- Adhere to Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands, and the Clean Water Act.
- Create a mitigation plan that includes restoring and maintaining water quality and hydrological processes.
- Provide accurate descriptions of surface and groundwater resources and identify affected watersheds on maps before development activity.
- Obtain and provide water rights to all water resources used in the project and make this information public.
- Analyze affects by watershed instead of by political boundaries.
- Consider the effects on water resources and water rights used for agricultural uses.

### 3.3.22 Wildlife

- Analyze direct, indirect, and cumulative effects to wildlife and habitats, physical and biological complexity, crucial wildlife habitat, the prairie ecosystem as a whole, and breeding and nesting activities.

- Consider the displacement of wildlife, habitat fragmentation, and the importance of nesting areas, feeding areas, wintering areas, migratory corridors, and flyways to wildlife.
- Consider the effects of transmission lines and towers on birds, including collision and electrocution. Consider a mitigation plan that includes phosphorescent markers on power lines to improve visibility to birds.
- Avoid flyways in eastern Arapahoe County.
- Consider effects to specific species, including population statistics for dove, ducks, raccoons, wild turkey, Rio Grande turkey, owls, hawks, predatory birds, migratory birds, raptors, snow geese, Canada geese, cranes, ducks, sparrow hawks, quail, deer, antelope, elk, and horned lizards, waterfowl, eagles, sandhill cranes, western meadowlarks, western horned larks, lark buntings, loggerhead shrikes, common flicker, brown-headed cowbird, many different kinds of sparrows, mourning doves, western box turtles, several different types of snakes, lizards, fox, coyotes, mountain lions, mule deer, white tailed deer, pronghorn antelope, black tailed jack rabbit, cotton tail rabbit, striped skunk, badger, killdeer (plover), great blue herons, night heron, night hawks, a variety of species of butterflies, bees, yellow headed blackbirds, ring-neck pheasants, great horned owls, short eared owls, screech owls, orioles, gold finches, juncos, kangaroo rats, raccoons, American kestrels, falcons, bobwhite quail, turkey vultures, Wilson's phalaropes, common snipes, sandpipers, long-billed curlews, American avocets, cattle egrets, American coots, willets, frogs, toads, tiger salamanders, gophers, 13-lined ground squirrels, Eastern and Western king birds, grackles, red-winged blackbirds, crows, mockingbirds, thrashers, mountain blue-birds, and barn swallows.
- Maintain integrity of playa lakes, intermittent ponds, draws, wildlife dams, wetlands, and streams because they are important habitat or stopover points for migrating water fowl.
- Comply with Federal and state game and fish wildlife management objectives and consider wildlife mortality.
- Mitigate effects to wildlife and wildlife habitat.
- Avoid fragmenting large areas of wildlife habitat with access roads and construction effects.
- Analyze to effects of EMF on wildlife.
- Identify "Potential Conservation Areas" by contacting the Colorado Natural Heritage Program.
- Consider effects to recreational activities that involve wildlife, including hunting, bird watching, wildlife viewing, wildlife photography, and agricultural tourism.
- Multiple transmission lines will have negative effects to birds in their feeding area.
- Avoid impacting or clearing trees that serve as wildlife habitat and winter protection.
- Avoid wildlife mortality caused by construction equipment.
- Avoid potential impacts to wildlife habitat improvement programs at Horse Creek Ranch.

## 3.4 Comments to be Analyzed as Cumulative Effects

Comments in this category will be used to develop the discussion of cumulative effects in the EIS. Comments related to cumulative effects to specific resources have been included in the previous section. Comments specific to Tri-State's generation projects are discussed in Section 3.5.

### 3.4.1 Conflicts with Existing Utilities and Transmission Lines

- Consider the cumulative effects of multiple existing and proposed transmission lines on one landowner's property and near residences.
- Avoid cumulative effects of cutting through farmland with numerous overhead utility lines, including high-voltage power lines, cellular towers, and underground city and domestic water lines, sewer lines, irrigation pipelines and wells, pump stations, oil and gas lines, and public works projects such as highways, county roads, bridges, etc.
- Consider that 3 miles south of Sharon Springs is a conglomeration of already existing transmission lines and underground public and private gas lines, city water lines, domestic water lines, and crude oil lines that prohibit the building of any permanent structure on the ROW.
- Avoid properties with existing utilities projects, such as Mobile Gas, Bittercreek Gas, Xcel Energy, Mountain View Electric, Phillips 66, and Unocal.
- Avoid siting multiple EPTP transmission line routes on one landowner's property.
- Do not allow other utility projects to use the EPTP easements.

### 3.4.2 Conflicts with Reasonably Foreseeable and Other Future Projects

- Consider the cumulative impacts of reasonably foreseeable future projects within the project area, including the Peak to Prairie Land Conservation Initiative, the Fountain Creek Crown Jewel Project in El Paso and Pueblo counties, Xcel Energy proposed transmission lines and renewable energy generation, the Falcon Prairie Toll Road, Rocky Mountain Rail Authority Albuquerque-Denver-Cheyenne rail corridor, Invenergy, LLC Squirrel Creek Energy Center, the Southern Delivery Water Project (Colorado Springs Utilities/Bureau of Reclamation), the LaFarge West, Inc. Gravel Pit and Concrete Batch Plant, Unocal Gas Storage Project, the relocation and widening of Highway 27 in Sherman County in Kansas, and the Ports-to-Plains Trade Corridor.
- Consider the cumulative impacts of other future project within the project area that have not yet been planned, including public works and utilities projects, additional transmission corridors and energy development, proliferation of the EPTP, and general commercial, residential, and industrial development of the Front Range, eastern Colorado, and western Kansas.

## 3.5 Comments on Tri-State's Generation

Western will use comments in this category to develop a discussion of effects specific to Tri-State's generation projects in the EIS analysis of cumulative impacts. The comments related to Tri-State's generation projects are summarized by topic because of the large number of comments that apply to specific resources or components of these projects.

### 3.5.1 Access and Transportation

- Consider the effects on local traffic flow during construction and operation of generation facility.
- Consider the effects on railroad activity delivering coal to Holcomb and Garden City, Kansas, generation facilities.
- Consider the effects on proposed upgrades and maintenance to local infrastructure, including roadways and railways.
- Consider the effects on alternative transportation routes for vehicles carrying hazardous materials.
- Consider the effects of total and daily train trips.
- Consider locating the proposed power plant near the source of the coal used for easy access.

### 3.5.2 Agriculture

- Consider effects to crops, farmland, and agriculture caused in any way by generation projects, including air emissions and changes in water use.
- Assess effects to crops within 500 miles of power plants in terms of the aggregate of lost value per year and remediation cost per year.
- Consider loss of productive agricultural land when water is sold from the land for use in coal-fired power plants.
- Assess the amount in tons-per-year or pounds-per-year of increased deposition of various pollutants on each highly agricultural region in the United States.

### 3.5.3 Air Quality

- Assess the effects on air quality during the following phases: (1) construction, (2) startup, (3) operation, and (4) shut-down.
- Evaluate air quality assessments, including Class I increment and Class II PSD.
- Consider potential effects on all criteria pollutants under the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, including ozone, visibility impairment, and air quality-related values in the protection of any affected Class I areas, significant concentrations of hazardous air pollutants, and protection of public health.
- Consider effects to human health, wildlife, and agriculture from air quality issues, including, but not limited to, mercury and dioxin toxicity in fish caused by increased emission from coal burning power plants and consumed by humans.
- Assess the results of air quality modeling consistent with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and KDHE guidelines.

- Consider the amount, in tons-per-year or pounds-per-year, of specific emissions of carbon dioxide, methane, mercury, atmospheric sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur trioxides, particulate matter/particulate matter 10 microns or less, sulfuric acid mist, fluorides, dust particulates, hazardous air pollutants, and any potential air toxics.
- Assess the effects of air pollution control measures and devices, including coal washing, Best Available Control Technology (BACT) limits, Maximum Available Control Technology (MACT), sulfur dioxide scrubbers, mercury emissions controls, etc.
- Describe the schematics of the air pollution control system, including carbon and mercury capture, bypass of the pollution control system, and conditions under which bypass will occur, activated carbon injection, fabric filters with flue-gas desulfurization control, circulating dry scrubbers, drift eliminators, coal washing, and circulating fluidized bed technology.
- Assess dust control methods for storage piles, conveyors, crushers, pulverizers, and storage bins.
- Mitigate significant deterioration of air quality near the plant, such as emission offsets, coal washing, and Adaptive Resource Management.
- Obtain a KDHE PSD construction permit for the EPTP and meet Kansas air quality regulations.

#### 3.5.4 Alternatives to Supercritical Pulverized Coal-Fired Generation

- Consider alternatives to supercritical pulverized coal-fired generation, including studies on supply-side options, such as cleaner methods of fossil fuel generation, integrated gasification combined cycle coal (IGCC) generation, natural gas, renewable energy sources (wind, solar, biomass, hydroelectric), and demand-side options such as energy conservation.
- Consider the costs and socioeconomic benefits of wind energy, biomass, and gas-fired resources including pollution trade-offs.
- Consider peer-reviewed studies indicating that as much as 98 percent of the capital stock of US fossil power plants would need to be replaced with state-of-the-art carbon dioxide capture and storage (CCS)-enabled power plants by the year 2050.
- Consider the relative efficiencies of long-distance transmission of electricity versus local, decentralized electricity generation; use alternative energy sources and localized transmission to power the Front Range instead of long distance transmission.
- Provide a financial analysis of possible Tri-State generation alternatives.
- Describe the quantity of renewable energy to be developed for delivery on the EPTP, including the megawatts, megawatt hours, and the types of renewables, construction dates, locations, and operations timelines. Evaluate the capacity on the EPTP Tri-State will provide, and have available, for transmission of alternative energy.

#### 3.5.5 Climate

- Include climate change associated with power generation sources in the EIS.
- Consider amounts of greenhouse gas emissions, such as methane, nitrous oxide, and carbon dioxide, and how they will affect global warming.

- Consider the effects of atmospheric sulfur dioxide producing sulfuric acid and formation of atmospheric fog/haze during time of winter air inversions in the regional valleys.
- Consider and model drought and global warming projections in relation to water use.
- Implement mitigation measures such as carbon dioxide CCS technology.
- Consider whether transmission losses result in the need to generate more power and therefore increases the impact on climate change and air quality.

### 3.5.6 Cultural and Historic Resources

- Consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer and any Indian tribe regarding mitigation of effects to significant historic properties.

### 3.5.7 Cumulative Effects

- Assess all cumulative effects related to Tri-States three new coal units and coal consumption and combustion.
- Consider Tri-State's proposed generation as a connected action because it would require the EPTP to transmit energy to consumers and would not be built without transmission access.
- Consider Tri-State's proposed generation facility under cumulative impacts because the facility will have a significant impact on the environment and will contribute to climate change.

### 3.5.8 Environmental Justice

- Consider effects on minority and low income populations in all resource categories.
- Consider creating jobs that in rural areas through renewable energy generation and coal generation.
- Consider where the electricity generated by these projects will be used.
- Provide factual finding as to whether the following communities fit the definition of an environmental justice community: Holcomb, Garden City, Lamar, Las Animas, La Junta, Pueblo, and any other affected community not listed here.

### 3.5.9 Construction and Operation of Facilities

- Conduct and make a detailed report of environmental and cultural effects for all communities in the immediate vicinity of proposed coal power plants.
- Consider the effects to coal supplies and contracts and other fossil fuels resources to be used in Tri-State's generation.
- Consider potential future costs of pulverized coal generation plants if a carbon tax is enacted.
- Describe the megawatt size of each unit, the number of units to be constructed, the summer and winter megawatt rating of each, the type of burner technology to be used in each unit, the type of emission controls to be used at each unit, tons of coal burned annually by each unit of the plant, type of coal to be burned, heat rate of the coal burned, mercury content of the coal, and ash content of the coal.

- Describe the location of storage piles and source of materials used in construction and operation of the coal-fired power plant.
- Describe all mobile equipment that will be used on site and annual fuel use.
- Consider that the line segment from Holcomb to Lamar would not be required if the power plant were not connected to the EPTP.
- Describe the process used to locate Tri-State's proposed generation facility in Kansas to supply power to Colorado.
- Provide details about the planning, projected average plant capacity factor, operation, interconnection, and transmission of Tri-State's proposed generation facilities.

### 3.5.10 Hazardous Materials and Solid Waste

- List all hazardous materials that will be used, stored, or transported at all project sites.
- Describe the amount of waste (including, but not limited to ammonia, ash, scrubbers and hazardous waste), the disposal sites, and modes of transporting waste to disposal sites.
- Consider alternative transportation routes and disposal sites for all hazardous materials and other waste to avoid populated areas.
- Use MACT and BACT for hazardous wastes and emissions.

### 3.5.11 Health and Safety

- Assess the human health effects of these coal-fired power plants.
- Describe all epidemiological, clinical, and environmental health studies related to cumulative and synergistic exposure to hazardous and criteria pollutants emitted from the proposed coal plants.
- Develop an emergency management plan, maintenance schedule, and traffic control plan for the coal-fired power plants.
- Develop explosion and fire hazard risks and mitigation for the coal-fired power plants, including monitoring equipment.
- Consider the lack of sufficient local medical facilities to address health effects to workers and local residents.
- Protect public health.
- Analyze and develop mitigation for the cancer and non-cancer health effects from emissions and discharge.
- Analyze risk to human and ecological health from all criteria pollutants and exhaust from trucks, trains, and on-site mobile equipment.

### 3.5.12 Land Use

- Consider the effects to lands caused by the proposed coal plants.

### 3.5.13 Mitigation

- Analyze proposed use of Adaptive Resource Management.

### 3.5.14 Noise

- Assess the potential effects of noise, including baseline noise monitoring.

- Assess the effects of noise levels of steam blows and proposed and alternative noise reduction control measures.
- Describe the projected peak and 1-hour average and maximum noise levels at the fence line of the coal plants in noise analyses.

### 3.5.15 Process and Public Involvement

- Request that Western reissue an NOI to include three new coal plants as part of the scope of this project.
- Request that Tri-State swear under penalty of perjury that all information provided to the public as part of this process is complete and accurate.
- Consider that the scoping meetings too narrowly defined what people could comment on and failed to identify the proposed new coal plants.
- Provide information and updates on the planning, permitting, and approval process.

### 3.5.16 Social and Economic Values

- Consider socioeconomic effects for all communities in the immediate vicinity of proposed coal power plants.
- Consider any proposals to mitigate effects to local infrastructure, including assistance to local agencies for infrastructure upgrades related to project construction and operations.
- Consider effects on medical costs and productivity on members of all affected communities.
- Consider financial effects of the proposed power plants on Tri-State's owners and the financial liability to each consumer.
- Consider locating the proposed power plant near the source of coal will reduce the cost required to transport it.
- Consider that using alternative energy sources benefits communities.
- Provide information on who will finance the power lines and power plants.

### 3.5.17 Special Status Species

- Consider effects to threatened and endangered species on and around the plant site and all related project components; for example, for increased deposition of various pollutants, assessments of the amount, in tons-per-year or pounds-per-year, by which each pollutant would directly or indirectly increase the deposition on the habitats of threatened and endangered species—of each chemical, including, but not limited to, mercury and dioxin.

### 3.5.18 Vegetation

- Consider the metal uptake by plants from emissions from the plant, specifically boron, fluorine, arsenic, and selenium.

### 3.5.19 Visual Resources

- Consider effects to visibility caused by emissions and for decreased visibility in scenic areas, the hourly, daily, and annual assessments of visibility degradations caused by

each project through performing visibility modeling for the maximum hourly average emissions and maximum 24-hour average emissions.

- Consider effects of light pollution.

### 3.5.20 Water

- Consider the total water consumption for all units of the project including a breakdown of individual uses including but not limited to cooling towers, blowdown water, scrubber, makeup to boilers, dust control, sanitary uses, and coal dust pile.
- Consider effects to existing wells, springs, wetlands; include detailed mitigation plans.
- For increased deposition of various pollutants, assess the amount in tons-per-year or pounds-per-year each option would directly or indirectly increase the deposition on waters.
- Consider the “plumbing” of Tri-State’s proposed power plants, including well field locations, surface water points of delivery, location of spreading basins, and injection wells.
- Consider the amount and characteristics of any wastewater discharged from plant operation processes and during project constructions. Consider proposed and alternative discharge locations.
- Provide detailed breakdown of acre-feet water demand for each coal plant including construction and operation.
- Consider proposed and alternative water consumption rates and amounts to include an analysis of proposed and alternative recycling methods.
- Require adjudication of all water rights before issuance of the Draft EIS (DEIS).

### 3.5.21 Wildlife

- Describe wildlife populations that will be affected by water use of pulverized coal produced electricity.
- Provide measures to keep wildlife away from waste ponds, disposal sites, other relevant plant operation facilities and throughout all project construction activities.
- Develop mitigation strategies to avoid effects to wildlife, wildlife migration routes, and wildlife habitat.
- Consider measures for protecting water at the source for use by wildlife.

## 3.6 Comments on Interconnection of Renewable Energy Resources

Western will use the comments listed below to develop the discussion of interconnection of renewable energy resources in the EIS.

- Question whether wind, solar, or other forms of renewable energy generation from private and/or public owners can be connected to EPTP.
- Consider modeling on concentrating solar power, wind energy, biomass, and IGCC generation.

- Consider whether the proposed transmission lines and substations are strategically located to best facilitate the tie in of planned and potential wind generation sites.
- Evaluate the capacity on EPTP Western will provide, and have available, for transmission of renewable energy.

### 3.7 Comments on Process and Public Involvement

Comments in this category will not be addressed in the EIS, but will be used to help define future NEPA and public involvement activities to the extent that they are applicable to Western's NEPA process for this project.

- Conduct careful and thorough environmental, natural resource, land use, and cultural resource investigations for all proposed and alternative routes.
- Consider Arapahoe County's "green printing" constraint mapping in the route analysis.
- Make all mitigation plans public information.
- Consider that Western should conduct all public meetings in a question and answer, open format with a facilitator and have all questions, comments, and answers recorded and transcribed.
- Consider and try to meet all of the needs of potentially effected landowners.
- Present the environmental effects of the proposal and alternatives in a comparative form, thus sharply defining the issues and providing a clear basis for choice among options by the decision maker and the public.
- Provide ongoing public involvement support and a staffed complaint hotline to address neighborhood problems such as noise, odor, dust, traffic, and vibration and a plan to resolve any identified problems.
- Provide public training and information on the permitting and NEPA process and schedule to all communities; especially designated environmental justice communities.
- Make independent experts available to the communities and other interested entities for review of permit applications, technical reports, and other project requirements and components.
- Notify and provide written notice all potentially effected landowners and stakeholders for the project, public meetings, and ROW requests.
- Provide purpose and need statements to the public.
- Follow the Arapahoe County 1041 Areas and Activities of State Interest permitting process for Major Facilities for a Public Utility.
- Follow federal permitting process per federal regulations and make the results public information.
- Consider all reasonable alternatives to overhead power lines in the EIS.
- Include priorities for line construction in Chapter 2 of the EIS.
- Notify stakeholders and landowners of all surveying activities and field studies.
- Hold public meetings in locations accessible to all potentially affected landowners. If they are not accessible, provide transportation to those landowners.
- Provide information to the public on project components including voltage, height, distance between towers, number of towers, what kind of towers, appearance of towers

and substations, how much land the substation and structures will use, use of temporary construction easements, and where and how centerlines in corridors are chosen.

- Provide more time between meeting notification and public meetings. Provide more time to comment.
- Discuss general approval or disapproval of the project, eminent domain, condemnation and unwanted easements, access acquisition, ROWs, and compensation offered including the cost amount.
- Inform landowners of the entire ROW acquisition process.
- Describe the specific locations and dimensions for land used for ROWs and access roads. Describe the specific clearing and construction activities required in the easement.
- Provide draft ROE and ROW contracts to landowners for review.
- Describe ownership of the ROW and transmission towers and lines.
- Describe how eminent domain will be exercised in the EPTP and what federal agency has the authority to permit purchase of an easement.
- Provide a detailed project schedule, including a sequence of events, final route decisions, additional public involvement activities, and construction dates.
- Describe the process and schedule used to choose routes and segments, including the planning, funding, and approval process.
- Make sure the EIS analysis is conducted in an objective and unbiased manner.
- Record and summarize all public and agency comments and make them available to interested parties.
- Provide a detailed record of coordination with Colorado governmental entities.
- Conduct individual landowner meetings, if requested. Assign a specific contact person to citizen groups.
- Provide the Western and Tri-State Agreement for the public to view.
- Consider using local knowledge in the routing process. Allow landowners to give tours of their properties to EPTP staff.
- Include tribes in the decision making process.
- Provide detailed EMF information to any landowner or stakeholder requesting it.

### 3.8 Comments on Proposed and Alternative Corridors

Comments in this category apply to specific routing alternatives. Western used the comments to refine the proposed and alternative routes. Some of the general comments listed below are summarized from notes drawn on the sheet maps during public meetings. Some of the route-specific comments also were taken from the sheet maps, including the minor route changes drawn on the sheet maps and transcribed here.

### 3.8.1 General Comments

General comments from the sheet maps included identifying property locations and land use. Several comments made general recommendations for selection of alternative routes for the EPTP. These recommendations include:

- Route transmission lines to avoid homes, schools, gas wells, the Garden City Western Railway tracks, center pivot irrigation systems, grain elevators, landscaped land, conservation easements, potential conservation areas, state land, nature conservancy land, farms, farmland, ranches, hog farms, cattle farms, the Bohart Ranch, Frost Livestock Ranch, the Owl Canyon Property, visually valuable land, and native grassland or prairies.
- Build project away from residential areas, farmsteads, developed and populated areas housing developments, neighborhoods, subdivisions, planned developments, and future homesites.
- Use existing linear features such as easements, utility corridors and ROWs, existing transmission lines and ROWs, roads including the I-70 corridor, Highway 71 corridor, Highway 94 corridor, Highway 287 corridor, Highway 40 corridor, existing dirt roads, field lines, section lines, fence lines, grass lines, and railroads.
- Site transmission lines near wind farms to reduce land use effects.
- Avoid properties that already have transmission lines and other utilities projects.
- Use low-value land for the project.
- Avoid spider-webbing out of substations.
- Give all feasible alternatives equal consideration and analysis.
- Address concern regarding why Baca County is not included in the project.
- Avoid construction and operation of the project on sandy and erodible soils.
- Use single poles instead of towers because they are easier to farm around.
- Choose the shortest, straightest, and most direct routes to save unnecessary construction, land use, and ROW purchases.
- Prefer to have compaction and soil erosion from construction in fields rather than in native grass and grassland.
- Consider removing the existing Beaver Creek to Hoyt line.
- Combine routes when possible. Consider planning fewer routes and substations.
- Leave sufficient space to maneuver farm equipment between the towers and section lines and roads.
- Avoid cutting through the middle of farmland, fields, sections, and residential areas.
- Route the project on land that is uninhabited, large open ranch ranges, grazing land, and state land.
- Avoid and maintain emergency transportation routes.
- Consider involving additional counties in the project.
- Create more alternatives to choose from.
- Do not further change or switch the proposed and alternative routes after the public open house meetings.

- Consider reasonable alternatives to overhead transmission lines, including underground transmission lines.
- Consider alternative sites for substations.
- Construct the project closer to the Front Range where the power will be used.
- Keep lines confined to as few ROWs as possible. Use existing ROWs.
- Provide additional alternative routes for the Boone to Midway, and Midway to Big Sandy corridors.
- Design, construct, and maintain the ROWs in a manner that will create minimal environmental impacts.
- Rebuild the lines over existing transmission lines and Tri-State's existing transmission lines.
- Avoid unique landscape features, such as canyons, lakes, and wetlands.
- Avoid relocating residences.
- Consider a preference to place lines in more populated and developed areas where the power will be used and visual impacts have already been made.
- Route the segments to maintain a 2,000-foot buffer between transmission lines and any other structures.

### 3.8.2 Route-Specific Comments

Commenters made many location-specific comments on the preliminary alternative corridors introduced in the August and September 2006 public meetings and on the proposed and alternative routes introduced in the February 2007 public meetings. Western has organized these comments by transmission line. Many of the comments are a reflection of landowner preferences and some comments conflict with other comments. Regardless, the analysis of the alternative transmission line routes to be carried into the EIS will include consideration of the comments, as well as other opportunities and constraints as routes are refined.

The comments on each transmission line are organized by comment period because each period had a specific set of transmission line routes that commenters reviewed. The first group of comments discussed below contains comments received between August 2, 2006, and December 31, 2006. The second group of comments discussed below includes comments received between January 1, 2007, and March 16, 2007. The third group of comments discussed below contains comments received between March 16, 2007, and July 10, 2007. The primary source of these comments in this third group was the Rush, Colorado, public meeting on June 20, 2007. Several of the routes were relabeled between scoping periods for the sake of organization and consistency.

#### 3.8.2.1 Rolling Hills Substation to Energy Center Substation

The following comments on the segments between the Rolling Hills Substation and the Energy Center Substation were received between August 2, 2006, and December 31, 2006.

- Prefer B3, B7, and B12.
- Avoid B1 and B2.

- Prefer line stay west of Holcomb.
- Avoid B7 (home would sit between two lines 1 mile apart).
- Consider that B7 and A3 possibly affect eight quarter-sections with three large lines in 3-mile area.
- Move B4 to eastern border of section 30 (to avoid affecting scenic views).
- Prefer B9 to B5, B6, B7, and B8.
- Avoid Little Lowe Rd.
- Avoid B13.

Following the first set of scoping meetings, the segments between the Rolling Hills Substation and the Energy Center Substation were re-labeled from “B” to “A”. The following comments on the segments between the Rolling Hills and the Energy Center substations were received between January 1, 2007, and March 16, 2007.

- Prefer A1, A6, A7.
- Prefer A2 over A1.
- Avoid A4, A7.
- Avoid A1, A2, A10; this area is critical habitat to lesser prairie chickens.
- Move A6 and A7 along section lines.
- There is a proposed home site on A1.
- Reroute A1 to the east to avoid an existing transmission line.
- There are more residents along A1 than are shown on maps. There are fewer residents on A2 in that area.
- Move A2, A7, and A9 to avoid homes.
- A5 comes close to the trail by Syracuse.
- Route the A route along the B route until A could turn directly west to Lamar.

The following comments on the segments between the Energy Center Substation and the Rolling Hills Substation were received between March 16, 2007, and July 10, 2007.

- Avoid the northern line.

### 3.8.2.2 Rolling Hills Substation to Burlington Substation

The following comments on the segments between the Rolling Hills Substation and the Burlington Substation were received between August 2, 2006, and December 31, 2006.

- Prefer A1, A3, A5, A11, A12, A14, and A15.
- Avoid A11.
- Prefer A5 and A11 (stay west of Leoti).
- Move A9 and A10 1.5 to 2 miles to the west (to avoid residences).

Following the first set of scoping meetings, the segments between the Rolling Hills Substation and the Burlington Substation were re-labeled from “A” to “B”. The following comments on the segments between the Rolling Hills and the Burlington substations were received between January 1, 2007, and March 16, 2007.

- The Lamar line could branch off at the B5 point on the Rolling Hills to Burlington segment.
- Prefer the proposed route B11, B14, and B18.
- Prefer B11 to provide economic and social benefits to the community of Tribune, Kansas.
- Prefer B13 to B14 because it is over rangeland and pastureland.
- Avoid homes near B13.
- Reroute B14 to avoid a home and farm and to follow county line.
- Prefer B7 to B6.
- Prefer B8 to B6 to avoid surrounding one residence with multiple lines.
- Prefer B2 to B1 because it avoids farmland, rangeland.
- Avoid or reroute B7 because it is over farmland.
- Reroute B7 to go over farmland instead of over rangeland.
- Avoid B4 because it obstructs visual resources.
- Avoid B6, Prefer no diagonal route (B6) between B5 and B7.
- Avoid B13 because it crosses Native American campgrounds containing artifacts and fire pits.
- Prefer an alternative to B5 and B7 that routes through grassland.
- Relocate B18 to go through soil banks instead of farmable land.
- Reroute B10 and B12 to avoid Whitam Land & Cattle and route along section lines.
- Use alternative route B2, B3, B4, B9, B11, B14, B18, B20, B21 to avoid conflict with a private runway.
- Continuing segment B3 straight north would avoid numerous residents.
- Reroute B1 to avoid a proposed disposal site.
- Reroute B9 to follow roads and section lines.
- Reroute B18 to avoid wind farm and meteorological tower.
- Reroute B11 to follow section lines.
- Reroute B21 to follow section lines instead of bisecting a farm.

The following comments on the segments between the Rolling Hills Substation and the Burlington Substation were received between March 16, 2007, and July 10, 2007.

- Avoid cutting through properties and irrigated fields on B20.
- Follow county line road on B19.
- Prefer B19.
- Do not cross irrigation circles on the B route.
- Avoid homes.
- Avoid crossing Smokey Hill River and cutting down trees that act as protection from winter weather.
- Avoid the Kansas and Colorado State line.

### 3.8.2.3 Energy Center Substation to Burlington Substation

The following comments on the segments between the Energy Center Substation and the Burlington Substation were received between August 2, 2006, and December 31, 2006.

- Avoid the Plainview School.
- Avoid hog farms.

The following comments on the segments between the Energy Center Substation and the Burlington Substation were received between January 1, 2007, and March 16, 2007.

- Prefer C5 and C7 because they do not obstruct visual resources.
- Prefer C2 or C3.
- Avoid cell tower near C2.
- Prefer C5 to C6 as it avoids homes, farmland, and the Penny Ranch.
- Avoid C2, C4, and C6.
- Avoid homes between C4 and C5.
- C4 crosses through the middle of farmed fields.
- Route C5 to run along section or range lines avoiding grain bins, irrigation, dry land farming, a gas well, and residences.
- Avoid home sites under C2, C4, and C6.
- Reroute C7 to avoid CRP land.
- Avoid historic town site and the Plainview school near C4.
- Avoid high gas line near C1.

No comments were received on the segments between the Energy Center Substation and the Burlington Substation between March 16, 2007, and July 10, 2007.

### 3.8.2.4 Energy Center Substation to Lamar Substation

The following comments on the segments between the Energy Center Substation and the Lamar Substation were received between August 2, 2006, and December 31, 2006.

- Coordinate with irrigation district for canal crossings.

The following comments on the segments between the Energy Center Substation and the Lamar Substation were received between January 1, 2007, and March 16, 2007.

- Prefer D3 to D4.
- Avoid runways, hangars, and airstrips near D2, D3, and D4.
- Avoid water tank near D4.
- Reroute D2 to avoid homes and run along roads.
- Avoid aerial spraying strips north of Bristol, Colorado.

The following comments on the segments between the Energy Center Substation and the Lamar Substation were received between March 16, 2007, and July 10, 2007.

- Avoid paralleling lines into the Lamar Substation.
- Prefer D2.

#### 3.8.2.5 Energy Center Substation to Boone Substation

The following comments on the segments between the Energy Center Substation and the Boone Substation were received between August 2, 2006, and December 31, 2006.

- Avoid area south of US 287 (effects to sand hills include damage and erosion).
- Concerned about lines near reservoirs and wildlife areas affecting migratory birds, including threatened and endangered species.

The following comments on the segments between the Energy Center Substation and the Boone Substation were received between January 1 and March 16, 2007.

- Avoid E4 because it is over CRP land, highly erodible soils, and native grass.
- Use an alternative site for the Boone Substation NE of the proposed site.
- Avoid homes and buildings near E6.
- Avoid well near E1.

#### 3.8.2.6 Energy Center Substation to Big Sandy Substation

The following comments on the segments between the Energy Center Substation and the Big Sandy Substation were received between August 2, 2006, and December 31, 2006.

- Avoid G7 (passes by homes and raises health concern).
- Prefer G8 and G9 (soil less sandy and more stable).
- Prefer lines routed as far SE as possible.
- Avoid G7 north of Colorado Highway 94 (very sandy).
- Prefer to extend G8 and stay north of Wildhorse (harder soils) rather than use G4, G5, or G6.

Following the first set of scoping meetings, the segments between the Energy Center Substation and the Big Sandy Substation were re-labeled from “G” to “F.” The following comments on the segments between the Energy Center and the Big Sandy substations were received between January 1, 2007, and March 16, 2007

- Prefer F3 to F2.
- Prefer F1 and F7.
- F7 has less erodible soil, and more level topography, and will require fewer towers than F8.
- The F line is the most direct route from Lamar to Limon and may have the least impacts.

- Follow the alternative route F5 to the point where it dissects County Road 2, and continue north to the point where it meets F7.
- Prefer F10 because it has little visual impact to homes and the town of Limon.
- Reroute F10 along section lines.
- Move F7 north 1 mile to avoid state land.
- Follow the F5, F8 and F7 routes.
- Prefer F10 to F8, F9, and F11 because it does not encroach on arriving and departing flights at the Limon Airport.
- Reroute F1 to avoid cultivated land.
- Reroute F5, F7 to avoid homes.
- Avoid state/leased land near F4.
- Avoid cell tower near F3.
- Reroute F4 and F5 so they connect and follow the Lincoln/Cheyenne county road.
- Avoid Quonset bin and sandy hills and soils near F8.
- Avoid dam in Seven Mile Creek, house, corrals, and steel shed near F7.

The following comments on the segments between the Energy Center Substation and the Big Sandy Substation were received between March 16, 2007, and July 10, 2007.

- Avoid F4-F6.
- Avoid residences, county roads, the Cage ranch HDQ, highways and railroads.
- Avoid the Big Sandy Creek.
- Avoid Arroya.
- Avoid visual impacts to area residences.

#### 3.8.2.7 Burlington Substation to Big Sandy Substation

The following comments on the segments between the Burlington Substation and the Big Sandy Substation were received between August 2, 2006, and December 31, 2006.

- Avoid I1 (snow loads, ice, and noxious weeds).
- Prefer I5.
- Prefer I1 and I2.
- Route line to the south of I-70 along existing line of H-frame structures on road 2W (much fewer homes).
- Avoid I5.
- Move I1 to the south (follow existing line).
- Prefer routing along existing 230-kV line.
- Route project to the south of I-70 to avoid residences and gain less expensive and more accessible land, grassland, and less ice and snow.

Following the first set of scoping meetings, the segments between the Burlington Substation and the Big Sandy Substation were re-labeled from “I” to “G”. The following comments on the segments between the Burlington and the Big Sandy substations were received between January 1, 2007, and March 16, 2007.

- Prefer G4 over G3 because it avoids farmland.
- Prefer G4 and G6.
- Avoid the route south of I-70 because of residential development.
- Avoid G3, avoid G4.
- Prefer G5 because it is on grassland, untillable land, it would cost less, and less people live near it.
- Prefer the proposed line.
- Prefer the southernmost alternative because it has better access and uses an existing linear corridor.
- Prefer the route north of I-70 because it has heavier soil and less wind erosion.
- Avoid homes and future home sites near G3, G4, and G6.
- Reroute G4 to follow existing 230-kV line, and avoid a solar water well, agricultural land, CRP land, the Three Rivers Ranch and a pasture.
- Avoid crop, grassland, and homes near G5.
- Reroute G3 to avoid a runway.

### 3.8.2.8 Burlington Substation to Wray Substation

The following comments on the segments between the Burlington Substation and the Wray Substation were received between August 2, 2006, and December 31, 2006.

- Avoid feedlots between H5 and US 385.
- H2 less populated than H1.

The following comments on the segments between the Burlington Substation and the Wray Substation were received between January 1, 2007, and March 16, 2007.

- Prefer H3.
- Move the “jog” in H2 to the south and along roads to avoid homes.
- Reroute H2 to state land and run along section lines.
- Avoid the Wine Glass home site, the Fox Ranch, the McCoy Ranch, home sites, center pivot irrigation sprinklers, a gas well, subdivided land, and a cemetery near H2.
- Avoid conservation easement, cultivated land, and center pivot irrigation sprinklers near H3.
- Prefer H5 or the eastern alternative.
- Avoid Sunnyville Heights, a gas line, and grassland near H4.

The following comments on the segments between the Burlington Substation and the Wray Substation were received between March 16, 2007, and July 10, 2007.

- Follow road on H16.

#### 3.8.2.9 Boone Substation to Midway Substation

The following comments on the segments between the Boone Substation and the Midway Substation were received between August 2, 2006, and December 31, 2006.

- Lines across U.S. Bureau of Land Management lands could affect ability to develop mineral resources and could affect other resources of concern.
- Avoid areas of sandy soils.
- Avoid or minimize new effects to state stewardship trust lands.
- Consider an alternative that runs south and west of the Pueblo Chemical Depot, rather than east and north.
- Avoid F1.
- Follow Xcel's proposed Comanche to Midway Line at north end of F2.

After the first set of scoping meetings, the segments between the Boone Substation and the Midway Substation were re-labeled from "F" to "I". The following comments on the segments between the Boone and the Midway substations were received between January 1, 2007, and March 16, 2007.

- Prefer I2, I4.
- Avoid I1.
- Avoid railroad corridors.
- Avoid the proposed LaFarge gravel pit.

The following comments on the segments between the Boone Substation and the Midway Substation were received between March 16, 2007, and July 10, 2007.

- Place lines on existing corridors, such as the recently secured Xcel corridors.
- I5 should be a double circuit.

#### 3.8.2.10 Midway Substation to Big Sandy Substation

The following comments on the segments between the Midway Substation and the Big Sandy Substation were received between August 2, 2006, and December 31, 2006.

- Prefer N4 or any route Northwest of N3 (minimize effects to property).
- Consider alternative route that runs east of I-70 in Arapahoe and Elbert counties.
- Prefer N1 or N2.
- Avoid N4 (line would cut through landowner's property).
- Prefer N2 to N1.
- Avoid N1.

- Consolidate the new transmission line with existing Tri-State line.
- Stay on south side of existing line on N5 through Frontier Sportsman Club, or create new alternative that follows south and east boundary of club, away from existing line.

Following the first set of scoping meetings, the segments between the Midway Substation and the Big Sandy Substation were re-labeled from “N” to “J.” The following comments on the segments between the Midway and the Big Sandy substations were received between January 1, 2007, and March 16, 2007.

- Avoid J2 and J3 because they encroach on the runway for the Limon Airport.
- Prefer J1, J3, and J5 because they avoid farmland and use pasture and range land, grassland, has lower construction cost, lower damage and loss of agricultural production risk, livestock can easily graze around the towers, do not affect visual resources, and are in sparsely settled areas.
- Avoid J4 because it crosses active farmland, center pivot irrigation sprinklers, steep hills and wet ground, it effects visual resources, homes, businesses, wetlands, causes electrical interference and has a high cost and damage risk.
- Re-route J4 to follow the Big Sandy to 125 mile 230kV line, then run it south to join J3 and J5 route.
- Re-route J4 to avoid homes, farms, ranches, a coal mine, and subdivided land. Re-route J4 to run SE and attach to I1 before going into the Midway Substation. Re-route J4 1 mile north of Hwy 94 using the existing 345 kV line ROW.
- J4 should be shifted west, or use the J3 alternative.
- Reroute J4 to avoid the Air Force Academy's auxiliary runway.
- Prefer J9 over J10.
- Prefer J10.
- Avoid wetland, barn, and windmill near J10.
- Reroute J4, J5, J6, J7 to run north of Yoder and east and south of Rush.
- Prefer J4 or J5.
- Avoid J3 because there is an existing transmission line.
- Avoid Sanborn Road.
- Consider routing on state land or the Bohart Ranch south of Sanborn Road.
- Prefer J3 to J4 because it is shorter.
- Avoid J5 because it is on highly populated and subdivided land with future home sites.
- J4 will minimize the number of homes and ranches affected.
- The Big Sandy to Midway line is impractical.
- Avoid residents north of Sanborn Road.
- Reroute J7 and J10 to avoid homes.
- Avoid homes near J1, J3, and J4.
- Reroute J10 to avoid homes.
- Avoid airport near J5.
- Reroute J5 to run along section lines and roads.
- Avoid the proposed LaFarge gravel pit.

The following comments on the segments between the Midway Substation and the Big Sandy Substation were received between March 16, 2007, and July 10, 2007.

- Prefer J35, J4, J38, J33, J10, J11, J1, J3.
- Prefer J4, J28, J31, and J32 route.
- Avoid J3, J15, J16, J24, J31, J32, J33, J23, J30, J18, J26.
- Avoid the J14, J13, J12, J11, J10, J9, J8, J7, J6, J5, J4 route to avoid state stewardship trust lands, visual impacts, wildlife habitat and open space.
- Avoid J23 to reduce impacts to aviation operations.
- Avoid road 951, Road 59A, Holtwood Road, Myers Road, Oil Well Road, Squirrel Creek Road, Boone Road, Neely Road, Elbert Road.
- Avoid the Chico Basin Ranch and agricultural land.
- Move route J31 1 mile east to avoid residences and visual obstructions.
- Follow Highway 71 to avoid residences and ranches. There is more open range.
- Route east to Highway 71 10–15 miles south of 94.
- Reduce visual impacts by choosing J35.
- Move the line as far east of Rush, Colorado, as possible.
- Use existing corridors in the area.
- Move the line east to Lincoln County and route on state land.
- Stay on section lines.
- Avoid cornering off Rasner Road and continuing through Historic Dry Camp.
- Avoid bisecting the communities of Hanover, Edison, Ellicott, Falcon, or Rush and head east to Lincoln County where it is less populated.
- Avoid J14, J34, J11, J37, J10, J9, J8, J7, J36, or J33, J32, J30, J31, and J28 to reduce impacts to the Bohart Ranch.
- Route to the southeast of J33 to avoid homes and businesses.
- Avoid J33 to avoid damage from construction to sandy hills.
- Route the line immediately east of the existing or new Xcel corridors.
- Parallel the proposed Boone to Midway segment.
- Prefer to route on open range rather than productive farmland.
- Avoid El Paso county, and instead route to the south and east in Pueblo and Crowley counties.
- Prefer to route the line near the trailer park where visual impacts already exist.
- Move J35 east to the county line road, Push J33 farther south.
- Prefer to route on Matheson road and CR 149.
- Avoid the Oglebay Norton Industrial Sand Mine and Jemadojin Sand Mine near J33.
- Move J31, J32, and J35 further south and east.
- Move J4 west to avoid Hay meadows.
- Avoid trailer near J19.
- Avoid homes near J1.
- Avoid planned development near J3, J15, and J18.
- Avoid the well and unspecified structure near J33.

- Avoid the pheasant hunting area near J28, instead reroute east and follow the township line.
- J35 should be a double circuit design.
- Avoid the Geick Ranch.
- J19 proposes a health hazard.
- Avoid the Foxx Springs Subdivision near route J33.

### 3.8.2.11 Big Sandy Substation to Beaver Creek Substation

The following comments on the segments between the Big Sandy Substation and the Beaver Creek Substation were received between August 2, 2006, and December 31, 2006.

- Avoid J8 (very sandy and sensitive grassland).
- J9 runs over rough terrain.
- Prefer J12 and J6.
- Prefer J8 to follow Colorado Highway 71.
- Consider moving J3 1 mile to the north or south (to avoid residences).
- Prefer J9.
- Move J1 to west of section line (adds to existing lines on property).
- Avoid J9 (sandy soils).
- Avoid western route (effects to shallow sand aquifer that supplies drinking water to Brush).
- Avoid J1 and J12.

Following the first set of scoping meetings, the segments between the Big Sandy Substation and the Beaver Creek Substation were re-labeled from “J” to “K”. The following comments on the segments between the Big Sandy and the Beaver Creek substations were received between January 1, 2007, and March 16, 2007.

- Prefer K11 to K9 and K10 because it affects less property, farmland, the F Cross Ranch, has the shortest distance, and it parallels an existing power line.
- Re-route K9 3 miles north where it makes a turn to reduce visual impacts, avoid a school, rough terrain, homes, farmsteads, and driveways.
- Prefer K10 because it minimizes impacts to Brush.
- K1 should stay on the west side of the existing line.
- K9 and K10 cut through a large amount of farmland.
- Prefer K9 to K11 west of Last Chance.
- Prefer K1, K10, and K5.
- Avoid K11 because it crosses multiple residents.
- Prefer the eastern route.
- Avoid homes near K2.
- Avoid Unocal 36-inch gas pipeline near K11.
- Avoid Sand Creek floodplain near K10.
- Reroute K5 to avoid dryland wheat fields.
- Avoid wildlife habitat.

### 3.8.2.12 Big Sandy Substation to Green Valley Substation

The following comments on the segments between the Big Sandy Substation and the Green Valley Substation were received between August 2, 2006, and December 31, 2006.

- Move K2 out of field and along highway.
- Prefer K13 route to the north.
- If K12 is used, consider moving it south (between 112th Avenue and 104th Avenue to avoid residences).
- Prefer K2 to K3.
- Avoid K2.
- Prefer K3 to K2 (effects to farmland).
- Move K4 west to 144th Avenue (to avoid residences).

Following the first set of scoping meetings, the segments between the Big Sandy Substation and the Green Valley Substation were re-labeled from “K” to “L”. The following comments on the segments between the Big Sandy and the Green Valley substations were received between January 1, 2007, and March 16, 2007.

- Avoid L1, L10, L11, L12, L14.
- Re-route east and north of the proposed route.
- Prefer L1, L8, L9, L15, L17.
- L1 and L2 should parallel existing line.
- Avoid L2; it cuts through farmland and wildlife habitat.
- Prefer L1 and L3 because it crosses less farm ground than L2.
- Prefer L3, L5, L8, L9 because it has fewer environmental and natural resources constraints and fewer homes than L4, L19, L12, L14.
- Avoid the area 10 miles east of Byers as it is platted for residential development.
- Re-route L1 to branch northwest 1 mile south of the Lincoln- Washington County Line.
- Avoid L12 as it cuts across Evergreen Country Estates.
- Do not split irrigation circles under L9.
- L22 should be moved farther east to avoid homes.
- L13, L21, L23 are in an area of high development potential.
- Prefer L23 because it is shorter than alternatives, more direct, and will require less construction.
- Prefer L2 because it avoids rough topography.
- Reroute L15 and L9 to avoid center pivot irrigation sprinklers, a home, a windmill, wildlife pond, and hunting club.
- Reroute L5 to avoid sandy soils.
- Reroute L9, L15, and L8 to run along range and section lines.
- Reroute L10 and L11 to avoid a registered historic buildings and historic ranch.
- Avoid grain bins near L1.
- Reroute L15 and L17 to run on the west side of Road 246.

### 3.8.2.13 Green Valley Substation to Beaver Creek-Erie Tap

The following comments on the segments between the Green Valley Substation and the Beaver Creek- Erie Tap were received between August 2, 2006, and December 31, 2006.

- Lots of development in area.
- Already affected by Xcel lines.

Following the first set of scoping meetings, the segments between the Green Valley Substation and the Beaver Creek- Erie Tap were re-labeled from “L” to “M”. The following comments on the segments between the Green Valley Substation and the Beaver Creek- Erie Tap were received between January 1, 2007, and March 16, 2007.

- Avoid M3 because it causes visual impacts on properties to the east.
- Stay to the east of Highway 71.
- Prefer M3 or M5.
- Prefer M4.
- Avoid M4 and the switching station on private land because it cuts through active farmland.
- M3 is shorter and more direct than M4.
- Re-route M5 to the east away from homes.
- Prefer M3 to avoid active farmland near M4.
- Reroute M4 to avoid cropland.

The following comments on the segments between the Green Valley Substation and the Beaver Creek-Erie Tap were received between March 16, 2007, and July 10, 2007.

- Prefer M3 and M5.
- Avoid M4 to stay away from the Wildlife Sanctuary.

### 3.8.2.14 Big Sandy Substation to 125-mile Substation

The following comments on the segments between the Big Sandy Substation and the 125-mile Substation were received between August 2, 2006, and December 31, 2006.

- M1, M2, M3, and M4 are grassland (request line stay 0.50 mile from homes along these routes).
- Avoid M3.

Following the first set of scoping meetings, the segments between the Big Sandy Substation and the 125-mile Substation were re-labeled from “M” to “N”. The following comments on the segments between the Big Sandy Substation and the 125-mile Substation were received between January 1, 2007, and March 16, 2007.

- Prefer N2 and N4.
- Prefer N4 because it crosses less farm ground and more grassland.

- Follow N2, N3, N4.
- Avoid N3 because of rough topography, flooding, and difficult access.
- Avoid windmill near N1.
- Avoid home site and center pivot irrigation sprinklers near N4 and N5.

The following comments on the segments between the Big Sandy Substation and the 125-mile Substation were received between March 16, 2007, and July 10, 2007.

- Route N2 north of proposed line to avoid residences.

## Appendix A Scoping Materials

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Training Activity Support System (STASS), Navy Personnel Command, Application for Tuition, the Marine Corps and Coast Guard personnel systems extracts, Assistance Form (NAVMC 10883), education counselors, educational institutions, Tuition Assistance Authorization Form (NAVEDTRA 1560/5), and Academic contractor.

**EXEMPTIONS CLAIMED FOR THE SYSTEM:**

None.

[FR Doc. E7-10683 Filed 6-1-07; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 5001-06-P**

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

**Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request**

**AGENCY:** Department of Education.

**SUMMARY:** The IC Clearance Official, Regulatory Information Management Services, Office of Management invites comments on the submission for OMB review as required by the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

**DATES:** Interested persons are invited to submit comments on or before July 5, 2007.

**ADDRESSES:** Written comments should be addressed to the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Attention: Education Desk Officer, Office of Management and Budget, 725 17th Street, NW., Room 10222, Washington, DC 20503. Commenters are encouraged to submit responses electronically by E-mail to [oir\\_submission@omb.eop.gov](mailto:oir_submission@omb.eop.gov) or via Fax to (202) 395-6974. Commenters should include the following subject line in their response "Comment: [insert OMB number], [insert abbreviated collection name, e.g., "Upward Bound Evaluation"]". Persons submitting comments electronically should not submit paper copies.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** Section 3506 of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35) requires that the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) provide interested Federal agencies and the public an early opportunity to comment on information collection requests. OMB may amend or waive the requirement for public consultation to the extent that public participation in the approval process would defeat the purpose of the information collection, violate State or Federal law, or substantially interfere with any agency's ability to perform its statutory obligations. The IC Clearance Official, Regulatory Information Management Services, Office of

Management, publishes that notice containing proposed information collection requests prior to submission of these requests to OMB. Each proposed information collection, grouped by office, contains the following: (1) Type of review requested, e.g. new, revision, extension, existing or reinstatement; (2) Title; (3) Summary of the collection; (4) Description of the need for, and proposed use of, the information; (5) Respondents and frequency of collection; and (6) Reporting and/or Recordkeeping burden. OMB invites public comment.

Dated: May 29, 2007.

**James Hyler,**

*Acting Leader, Information Management Case Services Team, Regulatory Information Management Services, Office of Management.*

**Office of Postsecondary Education**

*Type of Review:* Reinstatement.

*Title:* Financial Report for Grantees under the Title III Part A, Title III Part B, and the Title V Program Endowment Activities and Endowment Challenge Grant.

*Frequency:* Annually.

*Affected Public:* Not-for-profit institutions.

*Reporting and Recordkeeping Hour Burden:*

Responses: 300.

Burden Hours: 900.

*Abstract:* This financial reporting form will be utilized for Title III Part A, Title III Part B and Title V Program Endowment Activities and Title III Part C Endowment Challenge Grant Program. The purpose of this Annual Financial Report is to have the grantees report annually the kind of investments that have been made, the income earned and spent, and whether any part of the Endowment Fund Corpus has been spent. This information allows us to give technical assistance and determine whether the grantee has complied with the statutory and regulatory investment requirements.

Requests for copies of the information collection submission for OMB review may be accessed from <http://www.edicsweb.ed.gov>, by selecting the "Browse Pending Collections" link and by clicking on link number 3298. When you access the information collection, click on "Download Attachments" to view. Written requests for information should be addressed to U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, SW., Potomac Center, 9th Floor, Washington, DC 20202-4700. Requests may also be electronically mailed to [ICDocketMgr@ed.gov](mailto:ICDocketMgr@ed.gov) or Faxed to 202-245-6623. Please specify the complete

title of the information collection when making your request.

Comments regarding burden and/or the collection activity requirements should be electronically mailed to [ICDocketMgr@ed.gov](mailto:ICDocketMgr@ed.gov). Individuals who use a telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) may call the Federal Information Relay Service (FIRS) at 1-800-877-8339.

[FR Doc. 07-2769 Filed 6-1-07; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4000-01-M**

**DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**

**Western Area Power Administration**

**Eastern Plains Transmission Project, Colorado and Kansas**

**AGENCY:** Western Area Power Administration, DOE.

**ACTION:** Notice of public meeting and additional opportunity for public review and comment.

**SUMMARY:** The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), Western Area Power Administration (Western) issued a notice of intent (NOI) to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on August 2, 2006, for the Eastern Plains Transmission Project (EPTP or Transmission Project). This notice announces an additional public meeting to provide the public opportunity to review and comment on additional and revised transmission line routes and the scope of the EIS. A summary of comments previously received during the scoping meetings held in August and September 2006, and meetings held in February 2007, is available upon request or at <http://www.wapa.gov/transmission/eptp.htm>.

Western is proposing to participate with Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Incorporated (Tri-State) in the construction of the EPTP. Western's participation would be in exchange for 275 megawatts (MW) of capacity rights on the proposed transmission lines. The EIS will address the construction, operation, and maintenance of approximately 1,000 miles of high-voltage transmission lines and ancillary facilities, which include substations, fiber optic installations, access roads, and construction staging areas. The EIS will discuss alternatives such as Western's system alternatives and the no action alternative (no Federal action). The EIS will analyze and present environmental impacts compared to the existing baseline condition in which no Transmission Project facilities exist. The EIS also will include analyses of the environmental

impacts of Tri-State's proposed generation and other past, present and reasonably foreseeable projects in the EPTP area. The EIS will be prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and DOE NEPA Implementing Procedures.

**DATES:** The public meeting will be held June 20, 2007. The meeting will be held between 5 and 8 p.m. The comment period will close July 5, 2007.

**ADDRESSES:** The public meeting will be held at the Miami-Yoder School, 420 S. Rush Road, Rush, CO 80833. Written comments, questions, and information on the scope of the EIS may be mailed, faxed, or e-mailed to Mr. Jim Hartman, Environmental Manager, Western Area Power Administration, Rocky Mountain Region, P.O. Box 3700, Loveland, CO 80539; fax (970) 461-7213; or e-mail [eptp@wapa.gov](mailto:eptp@wapa.gov). For persons wishing to leave voice messages, the toll-free number is (888) 826-4710.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** For further information or to request copies of the EIS, contact Mr. Hartman at the addresses provided or telephone the Transmission Project toll-free number at (888) 826-4710. For general information on DOE's NEPA review procedures or the status of a NEPA review, contact Ms. Carol M. Borgstrom, Director, Office of NEPA Policy and Compliance (GC-20), U.S. Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20585-0119; telephone (202) 586-4600 or (800) 472-2756; or fax (202) 586-7031.

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

##### **Background and Need for Agency Action**

Western, a power marketing administration within DOE, markets Federal hydroelectric power to preferred customers, as specified by law. They include municipalities, cooperatives, public utility and irrigation districts, Federal and state agencies, and Native American tribes in 15 western states, including Colorado and Kansas. Western's proposal is to participate with Tri-State in the construction of the Transmission Project in exchange for approximately 275 MW of capacity rights on the proposed transmission lines. Tri-State is a wholesale electric power supplier, owned by the 44 electric cooperatives it serves. Tri-State and the member utilities serve customers throughout Colorado, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Wyoming.

Western needs to provide more economical, reliable, diverse, and flexible power delivery to its customers by expanding the capability and geographic reach of Western's existing

transmission system. The Transmission Project would provide Western's customers with more economical service by allowing customers to purchase transmission service directly from Western rather than through other companies' transmission lines. Also, during low water times, the Transmission Project would provide Western increased access to other options for satisfying Western's Federal hydropower contractual allocations. In addition, the Transmission Project would provide a direct interconnection at the Midway Substation which would facilitate power transfer between two of Western's Federal projects, the Colorado River Storage Project and the Loveland Area Projects. Enhancing and expanding transmission pathways also would contribute to ensuring reliability of the Federal transmission system.

##### **Proposed Action and Alternatives**

Western is preparing the EIS on its proposal to participate with Tri-State in the construction of the Transmission Project. Western's proposed activities include construction planning and management for approximately 1,000 miles of high-voltage transmission lines, and acquiring rights-of-way for transmission lines, access roads, and communication facilities. In addition to the environmental effects of the transmission lines, access roads, and construction staging areas, the EIS will address environmental effects of four new substations, expansions of approximately eight existing substations, and installing a fiber optic communications system for control of the transmission lines.

Western issued a NOI to prepare an EIS for the Transmission Project on August 2, 2006 (71 FR 43733), which included dates, times, and locations of public scoping meetings, and opportunities available for the public to comment. Since the NOI was published, 10 public scoping meetings were conducted between August 28 and September 14, 2006, throughout eastern Colorado and western Kansas. Western issued a second notice of public meetings and additional opportunity for public review and comment on January 19, 2007 (72 FR 2507), and 10 public meetings were conducted between February 12 and 23, 2007. This notice announces an additional public meeting on June 20, 2007, to provide the public an opportunity to review and comment on additional and revised transmission line routes between Big Sandy Substation and Midway Substation, and on the scope of the EIS.

##### **Alternative Transmission Line Routes**

During the August and September 2006 scoping meetings, Western presented preliminary locations of transmission line corridors and new substations. As a result of comments received, Western gathered additional data, made several route refinements, added additional routes, and considered alternatives, all of which were made available to the public at the February 2007 meetings. At the February meetings, Western accepted comments on the routes. As a result of the comments received on routes between Big Sandy Substation and Midway Substation, Western determined that additional route refinement and public involvement would be beneficial to refining routes in the area. The route refinements will be presented at the public meeting in June. At the June meeting, Western seeks comments on the alternative routes and other issues related to scope of the EIS. Western will consider the comments in its analysis.

Western will address other alternatives in the EIS, including the no action alternative. Under the no action alternative, Western would not participate with Tri-State in the construction of the Transmission Project. The EIS will evaluate the environmental effects of the alternatives and compare them to the existing baseline condition, in which no Transmission Project facilities are present. Alternative transmission line routes and substation locations will be refined as part of the EIS public process and addressed in the EIS. Western will consider additional reasonable alternatives that are technically and economically viable and that would meet Western's purpose and need.

##### **Impacts Associated With Tri-State's Generation Projects**

Tri-State proposes to develop coal-fired generation in Holcomb, Kansas, and is planning for additional generation projects. Western is not a participant in, is not involved in, and does not have control over Tri-State's generation projects. The EIS will evaluate the environmental impacts of Tri-State's generation as well as other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects.

##### **Summary of Comments Received During First and Second Round Scoping**

Western prepared a summary of the comments received during the first round of scoping meetings. That summary is available at <http://www.wapa.gov/transmission/eptp.htm>.

Prior to the public meeting in June 2007, the comments from the February 2007 meetings will be available at the same internet address. Copies also are available on request.

### Participation in the NEPA Process

Persons interested in receiving future notices, Transmission Project information, copies of the EIS, and other information on the NEPA review process should contact Mr. Hartman as described under **ADDRESSES**. The EIS (choice of summary or full document) will be available in printed and electronic (compact disc) formats.

Western anticipates the draft EIS will be available summer 2007, with a final EIS available spring 2008. A Record of Decision is expected to be issued spring 2008. The public will be provided an opportunity to comment on the draft EIS. The location of public hearings on the draft EIS will be provided in the **Federal Register** and to local media at a later date.

Dated: May 23, 2007.

Timothy J. Meeks,  
Administrator.

[FR Doc. E7-10697 Filed 6-1-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 6450-01-P

## ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA-HQ-OPP-2007-0320; FRL-8130-4]

### Agency Information Collection Activities; Proposed Collection; Comment Request; Application and Summary Report for an Emergency Exemption for Pesticides; EPA ICR No. 0596.09, OMB Control No. 2070-0032

**AGENCY:** Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** In compliance with the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*), this document announces that EPA is planning to submit a request to renew an existing approved Information Collection Request (ICR) to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). This ICR, entitled: "Application and Summary Report for an Emergency Exemption for Pesticides" and identified by EPA ICR No. 0596.09 and OMB Control No. 2070-0032, is scheduled to expire on February 28, 2008. Before submitting the ICR to OMB for review and approval, EPA is soliciting comments on specific aspects of the proposed information collection.

**DATES:** Comments must be received on or before August 3, 2007.

**ADDRESSES:** Submit your comments, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA-HQ-OPP-2007-0320, by one of the following methods:

- *Federal eRulemaking Portal:* <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the on-line instructions for submitting comments.

- *Mail:* Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) Regulatory Public Docket (7502P), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001.

- *Delivery:* OPP Regulatory Public Docket (7502P), Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. S-4400, One Potomac Yard (South Building), 2777 S. Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA. Deliveries are only accepted during the Docket's normal hours of operation (8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays). Special arrangements should be made for deliveries of boxed information. The Docket telephone number is (703) 305-5805.

*Instructions:* Direct your comments to docket ID number EPA-HQ-OPP-2007-0320. EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the docket without change and may be made available on-line at <http://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Do not submit information that you consider to be CBI or otherwise protected through [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) or e-mail. The Federal [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) website is an "anonymous access" system, which means EPA will not know your identity or contact information unless you provide it in the body of your comment. If you send an e-mail comment directly to EPA without going through [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov), your e-mail address will be automatically captured and included as part of the comment that is placed in the docket and made available on the Internet. If you submit an electronic comment, EPA recommends that you include your name and other contact information in the body of your comment and with any disk or CD-ROM you submit. If EPA cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties and cannot contact you for clarification, EPA may not be able to consider your comment. Electronic files should avoid the use of special characters, any form of encryption, and be free of any defects or viruses.

*Docket:* All documents in the docket are listed in the docket index available in [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov). To access the electronic docket, go to [http://](http://www.regulations.gov)

[www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov), select "Advanced Search," then "Docket Search." Insert the docket ID number where indicated and select the "Submit" button. Follow the instructions on the [www.regulations.gov](http://www.regulations.gov) web site to view the docket index or access available documents. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, e.g., CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the Internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available either in the electronic docket at <http://www.regulations.gov>, or, if only available in hard copy, at the OPP Regulatory Public Docket in Rm. S-4400, One Potomac Yard (South Building), 2777 S. Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA. The hours of operation of this Docket Facility are from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The Docket telephone number is (703) 305-5805.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Cameo Gianne Smoot, Field and External Affairs Division (7506P), Office of Pesticide Programs, Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001; telephone number: (703) 305-5454; fax number: (703) 305-5884; e-mail address: [smoot.cameo@epa.gov](mailto:smoot.cameo@epa.gov).

### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

#### I. What Information is EPA Particularly Interested in?

Pursuant to section 3506(c)(2)(A) of the PRA, EPA specifically solicits comments and information to enable it to:

1. Evaluate whether the proposed collection of information is necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Agency, including whether the information will have practical utility.

2. Evaluate the accuracy of the Agency's estimates of the burden of the proposed collection of information, including the validity of the methodology and assumptions used.

3. Enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected.

4. Minimize the burden of the collection of information on those who are to respond, including through the use of appropriate automated electronic, mechanical, or other technological collection techniques or other forms of information technology, e.g., permitting electronic submission of responses. In particular, EPA is requesting comments from very small businesses (those that



**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:** June 1, 2007

**CONTACT:** Randy Wilkerson, 720-962-7056, [wilkerson@wapa.gov](mailto:wilkerson@wapa.gov)

## **OPEN HOUSE MEETING SET FOR PROPOSED TRANSMISSION LINE**

LAKEWOOD, Colo.—An open-house public meeting will be held Wednesday, June 20, in Rush, Colo., from 5 to 8 p.m. in the Miami-Yoder School at 420 South Rush Road. Western Area Power Administration will share information, answer questions and accept comments on primary alternative routes and other alternative routes to build a high-voltage transmission line between Big Sandy Substation (near Limon, Colo.) and Midway Substation (near Fountain, Colo.)

The proposed transmission line would be part of the Eastern Plains Transmission Project. Comments on the scope of the Eastern Plains Transmission Project Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) are also welcome.

Western is preparing an EIS on its proposal to participate with Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Inc. in the Eastern Plains Transmission Project to construct about 1,000 miles of new high-voltage transmission lines and related facilities in eastern Colorado and western Kansas, expansions at eight existing substations and construction of four new substations, access roads and fiber optic communication facilities. The project would help Western and Tri-State serve their customers while enhancing reliability of the power delivery system in the region, relieving existing constraints, providing opportunities for additional interconnections for other parties, and maximizing use of transmission corridors.

In August and September 2006, Western presented preliminary transmission line corridors and new substation locations at 10 public scoping meetings throughout eastern Colorado and western Kansas, including Aug. 30, 2006, in Limon, and Sept. 5, 2006, in Fountain, Colorado. Based on comments received, Western gathered additional data, made several route refinements, added additional routes and considered alternatives to the preliminary corridors.

The results of this additional analysis and refinement were presented at another series of 10 public meetings in February 2007, including Feb. 13, in Limon, and Feb. 22, in Hanover, Colorado. As a result of the comments received on routes between Big Sandy Substation and Midway Substation, Western determined that additional analysis and public involvement would be beneficial to refining routes in the area.

The open-house meeting will provide you an opportunity to see how comments have been incorporated into the primary alternative routes and into other alternative routes to be evaluated in the EIS. It will also provide you an opportunity to review and comment on all the routes. In addition, the public can continue to provide comments on other issues and concerns related to the EIS, including the scope of the EIS.

## OPEN-HOUSE MEETING SET FOR PROPOSED TRANSMISSION LINE 2-2-2

You can provide your comments at the public meeting by filling out a comment sheet, by visiting with project staff or by marking your comments on detailed sheet maps of the primary alternative routes and other alternative routes. You can also submit comments on the EPTP Web site at <http://www.wapa.gov/transmission/eptp/commentform2.htm>

The meeting location is wheelchair accessible. Please contact Western by phone at 888-826-4710 or e-mail [eptp@wapa.gov](mailto:eptp@wapa.gov) if you need other accommodations to attend the meeting.

Written comments, questions and information on the routes or the scope of the EIS may be mailed, faxed, or e-mailed to Mr. Jim Hartman, Environmental Manager, Western Area Power Administration, Rocky Mountain Region, P.O. Box 3700, Loveland, CO 80539; fax (970) 461-7213; or e-mail [eptp@wapa.gov](mailto:eptp@wapa.gov). Comments received by July 5, 2007, will be considered in the Draft EIS.

For more information about the project, including background material and maps, visit the EPTP Web site at <http://www.wapa.gov/transmission/eptp.htm>

**From:** Western Area Power Administration  
**Contact:** Randy Wilkerson, 720-962-7056, [wilkerson@wapa.gov](mailto:wilkerson@wapa.gov)  
**For use:** June 13 – June 20  
**Length:** 0:45

**OPEN HOUSE MEETING SET FOR PROPOSED TRANSMISSION LINE**

AN OPEN-HOUSE PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, IN RUSH FROM 5 TO 8 P.M. IN THE MIAMI-YODER SCHOOL, AT 420 SOUTH RUSH ROAD.

WESTERN AREA POWER ADMINISTRATION WILL SHARE INFORMATION AND ANSWER QUESTIONS ON PRIMARY ALTERNATIVE ROUTES AND OTHER ALTERNATIVE ROUTES TO BUILD A HIGH-VOLTAGE TRANSMISSION LINE BETWEEN BIG SANDY SUBSTATION (NEAR LIMON) AND MIDWAY SUBSTATION (NEAR FOUNTAIN).

THE PROPOSED TRANSMISSION LINE WOULD BE PART OF THE EASTERN PLAINS TRANSMISSION PROJECT, A PROPOSAL TO BUILD ABOUT 1,000 MILES OF NEW, HIGH-VOLTAGE TRANSMISSION LINES AND RELATED FACILITIES IN EASTERN COLORADO AND WESTERN KANSAS.

WESTERN SEEKS YOUR COMMENTS ON THE ROUTES AND ALSO INVITES YOU TO SUGGEST SPECIFIC ISSUES AND CONCERNS TO EVALUATE IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT ON THIS PROPOSED PROJECT.

COMMENTS ARE DUE BY JULY 5.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT THE EPTP WEB SITE AT:

[HTTP://WWW.WAPA.GOV/TRANSMISSION/EPTP.HTM](http://www.wapa.gov/transmission/eptp.htm)





## Eastern Plains Transmission Project

# We want to hear from you!

**W**estern Area Power Administration will share information, answer questions and accept comments on primary alternative routes and other alternative routes to build a high-voltage transmission line between Big Sandy Substation (near Limon, Colo.) and Midway Substation (near Fountain, Colo.)

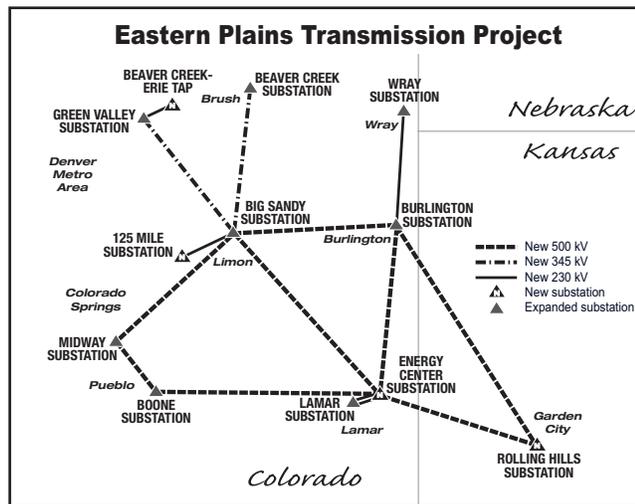
The proposed transmission line would be part of the Eastern Plains Transmission Project. The project would help Western and Tri-State serve their customers while enhancing reliability of the power delivery system in the region, relieving existing constraints, providing opportunities for additional interconnections for other parties, and maximizing use of transmission corridors.

Comments on the scope of the Eastern Plains Transmission Project Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) are also welcome.

The informal, open-house meeting will provide you an opportunity to see how comments have been incorporated into the primary alternative routes and into other alternative routes to be evaluated in the EIS. It will also provide you an opportunity to review and comment on all the routes. In addition, you can continue to provide comments on other issues and concerns related to the EIS.

## Public open-house meeting

- June 20, 2007
- 5 to 8 p.m.
- Miami-Yoder School  
420 South Rush Road  
Rush, Colo.



Visit the project Web site online at <http://www.wapa.gov/transmission/eptp.htm>

## We want your comments

Submit them at the meeting; use the comment form on the EPTP Web site or send them to:

Jim Hartman, Environmental Manager  
Western Area Power Administration  
Rocky Mountain Region  
P.O. Box 3700, Loveland, CO 80539;  
Fax 970-461-7213; or  
e-mail [eptp@wapa.gov](mailto:eptp@wapa.gov)

Comments received by July 5, 2007, will be considered in the Draft EIS.

The meeting location is wheelchair accessible. Please contact Western by phone at 888-826-4710 or e-mail [eptp@wapa.gov](mailto:eptp@wapa.gov) if you need other accommodations to attend the meeting.





**Department of Energy**  
Western Area Power Administration  
Rocky Mountain Customer Service Region  
P.O. Box 3700  
Loveland, CO 80539-3003

Dear Landowner:

Western Area Power Administration (Western) is proposing to participate with Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Inc. (Tri-State) in the Eastern Plains Transmission Project (EPTP). The EPTP would consist of approximately 1,000 miles of high-voltage transmission lines and related facilities. Western has identified a number of alternative transmission line routes to evaluate in an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) based on comments received during the public scoping period in August and September 2006 and in February 2007. **You are receiving this letter because one of the newly developed alternative routes may affect your property.**

We would like you to review the enclosed information and provide comments to us. You may provide comments in writing, by phone, e-mail or fax at any time before the comment period ends on July 5, 2007. Along with this letter, we have included the following items:

- A map of all of the alternative routes that are part of the EPTP
- A detailed map that shows alternative routes that may be near your property
- A brochure that describes Western's process for acquiring rights-of-way from landowners
- A postage-paid comment form that you may use to provide comments to Western

In addition, Western invites you to participate in a public open house meeting on the Eastern Plains Transmission Project Wednesday, June 20, 2007, from 5 to 8 p.m. at the Miami-Yoder School, 420 S. Rush Rd., in Rush, Colo. This meeting will provide you an opportunity to review and comment on new, additional transmission line routes and revised routes between Big Sandy Substation and Midway Substation. Comments on the scope of the EIS are also welcome.

In August and September 2006, Western presented preliminary transmission line corridors and new substation locations at 10 public scoping meetings throughout eastern Colorado and western Kansas, including Aug. 30, 2006, in Limon, and Sept. 5, 2006, in Fountain, Colorado. Based on comments received, Western gathered additional data, made several route refinements, added additional routes and considered alternatives to the preliminary corridors.

The results of this additional analysis and refinement were presented at another series of 10 public meetings in February 2007, including Feb. 13, in Limon, and Feb. 22, in Hanover, Colorado. As a result of the comments received on routes between Big Sandy Substation and Midway Substation, including a number of suggestions for possible reroutes, Western determined that additional analysis and public involvement would be beneficial to refining routes in the area.

The enclosed map shows the new primary alternatives and other alternative routes from Big Sandy Substation to Midway. Western seeks your comments on the new primary alternatives and other alternative routes and will consider those additional comments in the draft EIS.

Western will conduct the June 20, 2007, meeting as an open house, which means you may come at any time. There will be no formal presentation, but Western will have additional information available, and representatives will be available to discuss the Project with you. Project representatives at the meeting will record verbal comments on maps or comment forms. You may submit written comments at the meeting or by mail during the comment period. You may also e-mail or phone your comments to Western.

The meeting will be held from 5 to 8 p.m. at:

Miami-Yoder School  
420 S. Rush Rd.  
Rush, CO 80833

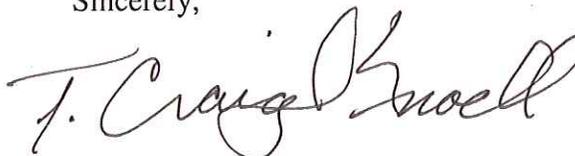
Written comments, questions and information on the Project may be mailed, faxed or e-mailed to:

Mr. Jim Hartman, Environmental Manager  
Western Area Power Administration, Rocky Mountain Region  
P.O. Box 3700  
Loveland, CO 80539  
Fax: (970) 461-7213  
E-mail: [eptp@wapa.gov](mailto:eptp@wapa.gov)

If you wish to leave a voice message, the toll-free number is: (888) 826-4710. A Web site with additional information is located at: <http://www.wapa.gov/transmission/eptp.htm>.

You may provide your comments at the meeting or any time before the end of the comment period, July 5, 2007.

Sincerely,



T. Craig Knoell  
EPTP Project Manager



**Department of Energy**  
Western Area Power Administration  
Rocky Mountain Customer Service Region  
P.O. Box 3700  
Loveland, CO 80539-3003

Dear Interested Party:

Western Area Power Administration invites you to participate in a public open house meeting on the Eastern Plains Transmission Project Wednesday, June 20, 2007, from 5 to 8 p.m. at the Miami-Yoder School, 420 S. Rush Rd., in Rush, Colorado. This meeting will provide you an opportunity to review and comment on new, additional and revised transmission line routes between Big Sandy Substation and Midway Substation. Comments on the scope of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) are also welcome.

Western is preparing an EIS on its proposal to participate with Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Inc. in the Eastern Plains Transmission Project to construct about 1,000 miles of new high-voltage transmission lines and related facilities in eastern Colorado and western Kansas, expansions at eight existing substations and construction of four new substations, access roads and fiber optic communication facilities.

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The meeting will be held from 5 to 8 p.m. at:

Miami-Yoder School  
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Rush, CO 80833

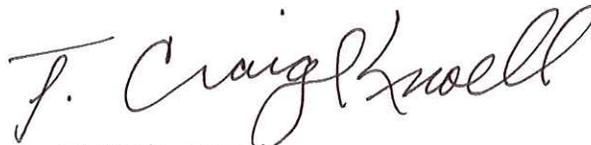
Written comments, questions and information on the Project may be mailed, faxed or e-mailed to:

Mr. Jim Hartman, Environmental Manager  
Western Area Power Administration, Rocky Mountain Region  
P.O. Box 3700  
Loveland, CO 80539  
Fax: (970) 461-7213  
E-mail: [eptp@wapa.gov](mailto:eptp@wapa.gov)

If you wish to leave a voice message, the toll-free number is: (888) 826-4710. A Web site with additional information is located at: <http://www.wapa.gov/transmission/eptp.htm>.

You may provide your comments at the meeting or any time before the end of the comment period, July 5, 2007.

Sincerely,



T. Craig Knoell  
EPTP Project Manager

# PROJECT OVERVIEW

**Eastern Plains**  
TRANSMISSION PROJECT

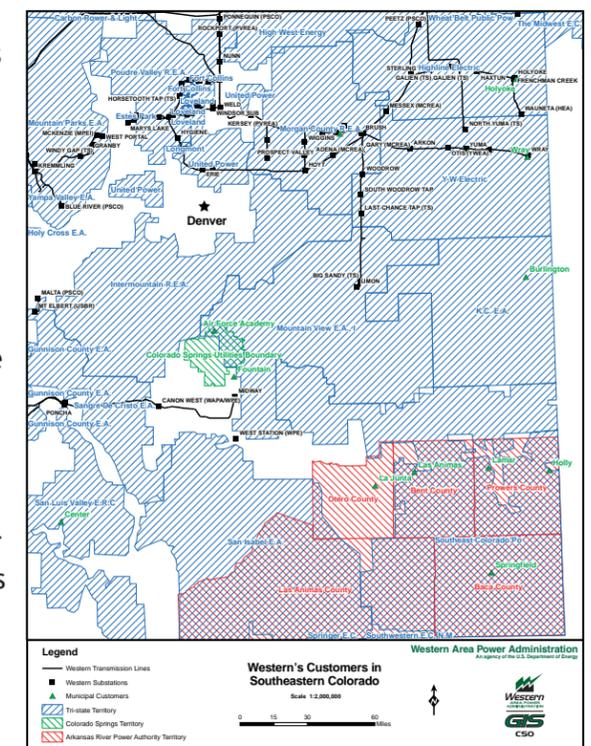


## Why This Project?

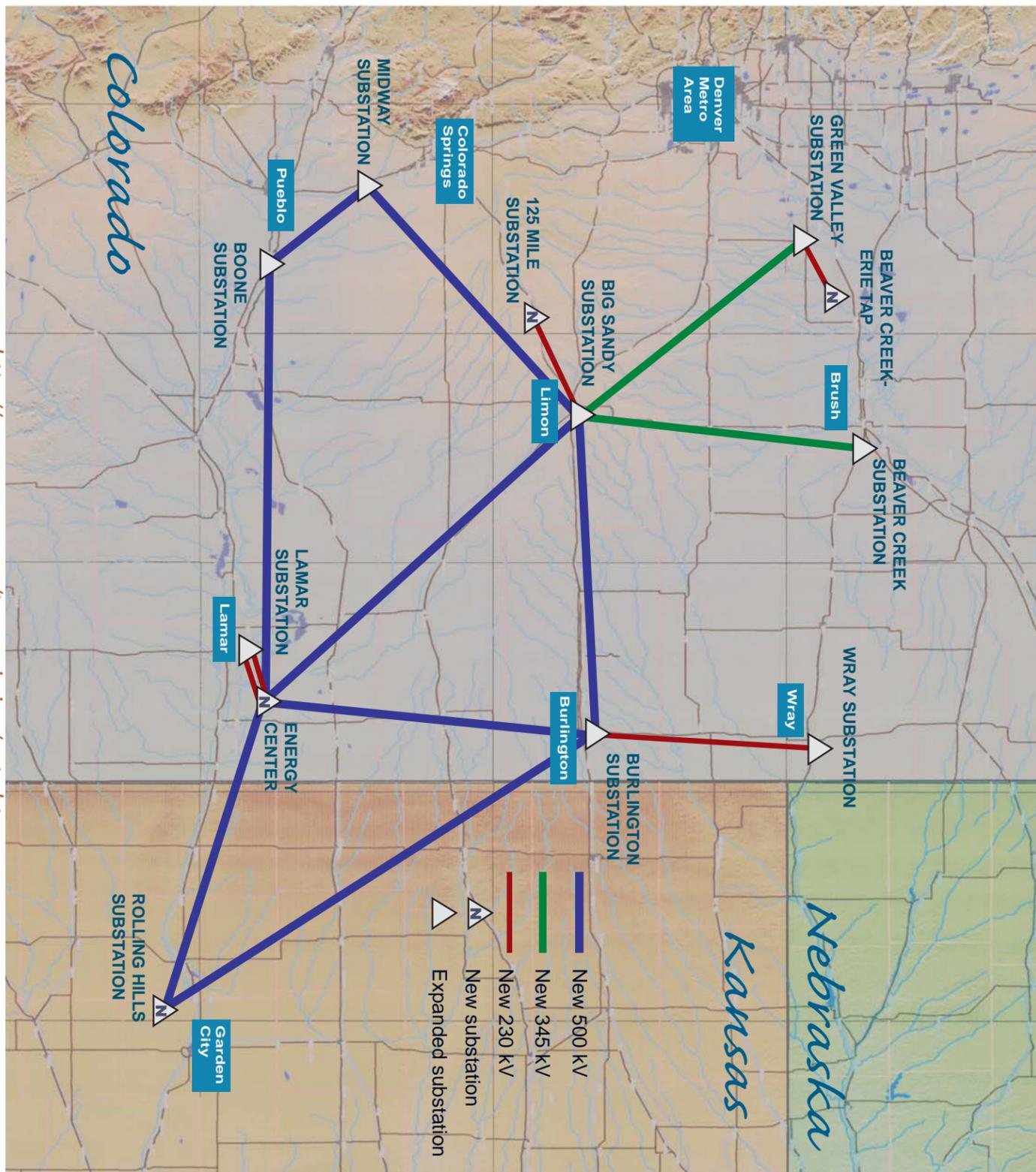
- Western Area Power Administration proposes to participate in construction of the Eastern Plains Transmission Project with Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Inc. in exchange for capacity rights on the transmission lines.
- Western currently lacks adequate transmission capability in southeastern Colorado to serve its customers directly. Western needs additional transmission system capacity to provide more economical, reliable, diverse, and flexible power delivery to customers.
- The EPTP would:
  - Provide direct power delivery to Western's customers
  - Improve Western's access to alternative resources and suppliers by expanding the capacity and geographic reach of its transmission system
  - Increase Western's options for purchasing energy to meet contractual requirements
  - Enhance and expand transmission pathways to ensure reliability of the Federal transmission system

- Tri-State's resource development plan includes the construction of high-voltage transmission lines and other facilities in eastern Colorado and western Kansas.

- These new facilities would help Western and Tri-State serve their customers while enhancing reliability of the power delivery system in the region, relieving existing constraints, providing opportunities for additional interconnections for other parties, and maximizing use of transmission corridors.



## EPTP Analysis Area



- 1,000 miles of high-voltage transmission line
- 15 new high-voltage lines
- Four new substations
- Eight expanded substations

<http://www.wapa.gov/transmission/eptp.htm>

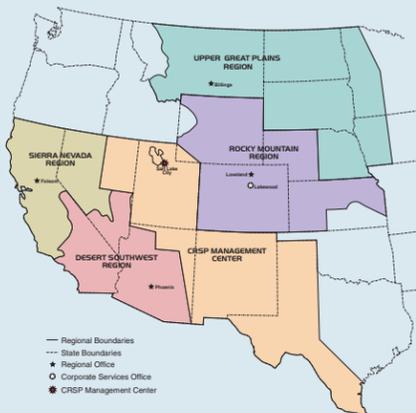
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### Western Area Power Administration

- One of four power marketing administrations within the U.S. Department of Energy whose role is to market and transmit electricity from Federally owned and operated multi-use water projects.
- Markets and delivers reliable, cost-based hydroelectric power and related services to cities and towns, cooperatives, irrigation districts, and Native American tribes in 15 Western states, including Colorado and Kansas

### Western's Customer Service Territory



### Environmental Impact Statement

- Western is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement to ensure public input and environmental effects are considered and integrated into Western's decision on participation in the project.
- The EIS will address the construction, operation, and maintenance of the transmission lines and other facilities. In addition, the EIS will address expansions of existing substations and construction of new substations, access roads, and fiber optic communication facilities.

### Project Description

The project includes about 1,000 miles of high-voltage transmission lines and related facilities in eastern Colorado and western Kansas, including:

- 15 new high-voltage transmission lines
- Four new substations (Rolling Hills (near Holcomb, Kansas); Energy Center (east of Lamar, Colorado); 125-mile (north of Simla, Colorado); and one north of the existing Green Valley Substation along the existing Beaver Creek-Erie 115-kV line)
- Eight expanded or upgraded substations (Burlington (near Burlington, Colorado); Lamar (near Lamar, Colorado); Boone (near Boone, Colorado); Big Sandy (near Limon, Colorado); Wray (near Wray, Colorado); Midway (near Fountain, Colorado); Beaver Creek (near Brush, Colorado); and Green Valley (northeast of Denver, Colorado)
- Fiber optic communication facilities

### Joint Construction Project

The EPTP would be a joint construction project between Western Area Power Administration and Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Inc.

Western's role:

- Construction planning and management
- Acquiring and owning easements for transmission lines, access roads, and other facilities

Tri-State's role:

- Owning, operating, and maintaining most project facilities
- Building new substations and expanding existing substations

### For additional information contact:

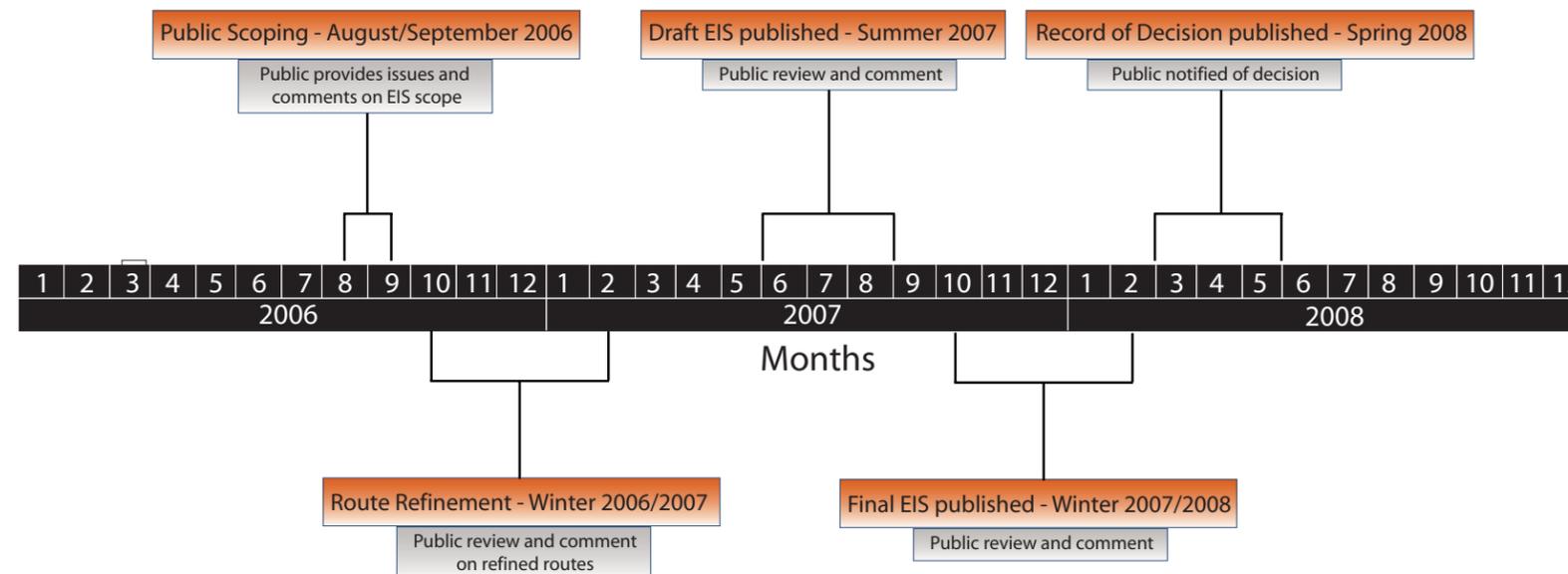
Jim Hartman  
Environmental Manager  
Western Area Power Administration, Rocky Mountain Region  
P.O. Box 3700  
Loveland, CO 80539  
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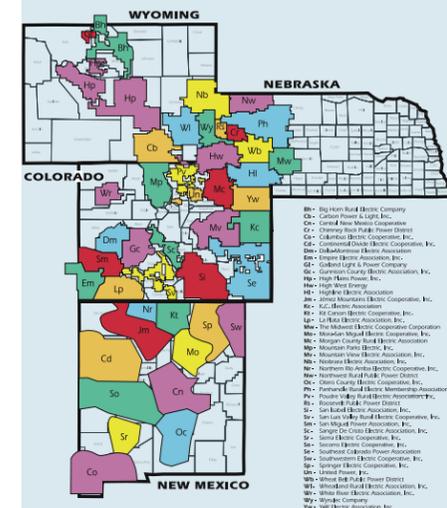
### Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Inc.

- A wholesale electric power supplier owned by the 44 electric cooperatives that it serves.
- Generates and transmits electricity to its member cooperative systems throughout a 250,000 square-mile service territory across Colorado, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Wyoming, serving more than 1.2 million end-use consumers.
- Tri-State purchases Federal hydropower from Western on behalf of Tri-State's member cooperative systems, which collectively are one of Western's largest customers.

### EIS Schedule



### Tri-State's Customer Service Territory



## Living and Working Around Electrical Facilities

Electric utilities design, construct, operate and maintain transmission lines and substation facilities to meet or exceed the requirements of the *National Electrical Safety Code*. These standards provide for the safety and protection of landowners and their property, the general public and utility employees.

Many activities are compatible with transmission line rights of way. For example, certain ranching and farming activities, gardening, various recreational activities and many other uses are permitted as long as care is taken to prevent damage and maintain access to transmission line structures.

No buildings or structures may be erected within the easement because they could impede the safe operation of the line or interfere with access needed for line maintenance. For safety reasons, pumps, wells, swimming pools and flammables must not be placed in the easement area. Properly grounded sprinkler systems are acceptable.

Western also has other requirements for transmission rights of way to maintain system reliability. For example, Western has regulations on vegetation management because trees may grow too close to the transmission line and cause fires or transmission line outages.

## Glossary

**Access Road** – A road used for vehicle travel, usually from a public road to a transmission line corridor or other associated facility. If no suitable road exists, new roads are constructed.

**Appraisal** – A process used by a professional appraiser to interpret facts and judgments into an estimate or opinion of value. These facts include: the interests being acquired, the effect on the remaining property and data obtained from the market, such as comparable sales, costs and income.

**Centerline** – A straight line between points of intersection used for transmission tower alignment.

**Conductor** – The wire cable suspended between transmission towers through which electric current flows.

**Corridor** – A linear strip of land up to three miles wide, in which utility facilities, such as transmission lines, may be located. The corridor is narrowed as additional information and public input is acquired.

**Easement** – A specific strip of land within which a utility has certain rights, as authorized by a written agreement with the property owner or a judgment in condemnation.

**Eminent Domain** – The legal right of a government agency or utility to take private property for public use, with just compensation to the property owner, as determined by a court.

**Environmental Impact Statement** – A report, prepared with input from the public, which identifies and documents the analysis of the environmental impacts of major Federal actions, including reasonable alternatives to the proposed project.

**Land Services Agent** – A Western employee or contractor who is in direct contact with the affected landowner. The land services agent represents Western (1) to obtain permission to enter for conducting pre-construction activities, and (2) to present contracts for easements or other property rights. The land services agent also provides the landowner with information about the type and location of the proposed line, the width of the needed easement, the conditions of the easement and the basis for full payment.

**National Electrical Safety Code** – An American National Standard imposed to safeguard people during the installation, operation or maintenance of electric supply and communications lines and their associated equipment.

**National Environmental Policy Act** – An act passed by Congress in 1969 requiring Federal agencies to consider possible environmental impacts of most large projects. NEPA requires preparation of an environmental impact statement on actions that may significantly affect the quality of the environment.

**Right of way** – The strip of land where a transmission line or its access roads are located.

WORKING WITH LANDOWNERS



# Eastern Plains

TRANSMISSION PROJECT

Electricity plays a vital role in our lives. As electric power requirements increase, utilities must periodically construct new transmission lines and substations or upgrade existing lines. To build and maintain these facilities, utilities acquire certain rights on private and public property.

The Eastern Plains Transmission Project is such a project. It is a 1,000 plus-mile, high-voltage series of transmission lines that would extend between planned new generation in southeast Colorado and Kansas to the Front Range of Colorado along with related substation improvements.

The proposed project would increase transmission capacity in southeast Colorado by 1,800 megawatts, diversify power resources and provide more reliable and economical service to electric utility customers.

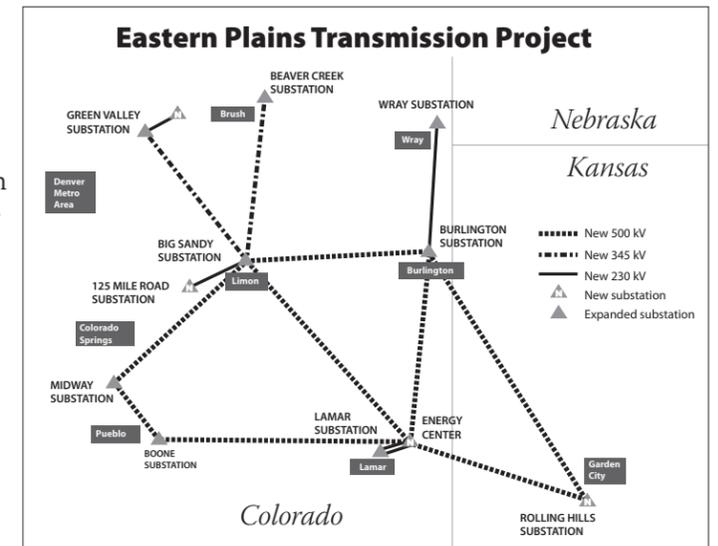
Environmental analysis of the project will begin in summer 2006. The analysis will include studies to assess biological, cultural and other environmental resources and visual and land use impacts. After Western completes the environmental analysis, Western will then determine whether to participate in the project and, if so, will decide how to proceed. If Western elects to proceed, under the current schedule, construction would start in fall 2008 to allow the lines to be energized in phases beginning in 2009 through 2011. Easement acquisition would precede construction.

This brochure describes many of the activities involved in building and maintaining the proposed transmission lines. It explains how easements or other property rights would be acquired and describes activities during the construction and operation that may affect you as a landowner. Western Area Power Administration would acquire the property rights required for the EPTP under Federal property acquisition guidelines (the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970). Italicized terms in this brochure are defined in the glossary.

To learn more about the proposed project and find out how you can be involved, visit the EPTP Web site at <http://www.wapa.gov/transmission/eptp.htm>.

For more information on any of the topics discussed in this brochure, call or write:

**Ms. Carey Ashton**  
 Realty Officer  
 Western Area Power Administration  
 P.O. Box 3700  
 Loveland, CO 80539  
 1-888-826-4710  
[eptp@wapa.gov](mailto:eptp@wapa.gov)



## How Easements Would Be Obtained

After Western finishes the Environmental Impact Statement that identifies and reports on the impacts from this proposed project, it will make a decision whether or not to move forward. If Western determines it will take part in the Eastern Plains Transmission Project, Western will begin the work to acquire the necessary land rights and complete the planning work needed before construction would start.

### Survey Work

Once the preferred transmission line route is identified, a specific *centerline* would be located. A combination of aerial surveys, environmental and engineering field studies and geologic investigations would be needed to select tower sites and to design the tower foundations. Towers would be located at specific sites to satisfy structural design criteria, maintain adequate line-to-ground clearance and minimize impacts to the property being crossed.

### Land Services Agent

If you own land potentially crossed by the proposed project which needs to be surveyed or tested, a *land services agent* representing Western would contact you to explain the steps involved in route and tower site selection, land acquisition and construction. If any proposed construction activities interfere with your land use, the land services agent would discuss your needs and try to accommodate your requests.

The land services agent would also request permission to enter your property to conduct surveys and studies. The surveys and studies would be performed by people who are under contract with Western. The work would be done in a way that minimizes any foreseeable disturbances to you and your property. However, should any damage to crops, fences or other property occur as a result of these surveys and studies, you would be compensated or the damage would be repaired.

### Acquiring Easements and Other Property Rights

New property rights ranging from 100-feet to 200-foot wide would be acquired for the transmission line. In addition, property rights for access roads, typically 30-foot wide would be acquired to access the transmission line. These property rights, called *easements* or *rights of way*, would be needed to construct, operate and maintain the proposed transmission line. They

would be purchased through negotiations with landowners at fair market value, based on an independent appraisal. The landowner would retain title to the land and may continue to use the property in ways that are compatible with the transmission line. (See “Living and Working Around Electrical Facilities” on page 4.)

The process to compensate landowners for easements acquired for the project starts with *appraisals*. Appraisals determine the fair market value of the required easements. Appraisals are prepared by a qualified real estate appraiser. An appraiser determines the value of the easement by customary appraisal methods, including careful analysis of any available market data and comparable sales, and by taking into consideration the rights being acquired from the landowner. The appraiser would contact the landowners and invite them to accompany the appraiser during property inspection. Landowners could then identify any property features and uses believed to be of importance in determining the value of the easement.

Landowners would be presented with a written offer, based on the appraised value, and a contract to purchase the required easements. Western’s land services agent would explain the contract and discuss the basis for payment. Western makes every effort to obtain an agreement that is fair and reasonable to both parties.

Once the conditions of the agreement are met, the transactions are processed as efficiently as possible. Western would make full payment for easements to landowners and pay all fees for recording the easement and any title insurance.

### Eminent Domain

Western makes every effort to acquire the necessary easements through successful negotiations with landowners. If negotiations should fail, easements can be acquired through *eminent domain* (condemnation) proceedings. Federal and state laws enable public agencies to acquire, through the courts if necessary, property rights for facilities to be built in the public interest.

Eminent domain proceedings are only used if an agreement cannot be reached or if there are title matters that do not allow for a clean transfer of the necessary land rights. Through the eminent domain process, a court determines the just compensation to be paid to the property owner.

## How the Proposed Project Would Be Built and Operated

### During Construction

Transmission lines would be built in four stages: 1) preparing the right of way, 2) installing tower foundations, 3) assembling and erecting towers, and 4) stringing *conductors*. Work would be performed by construction contractors on Western’s behalf. Contractors would be restricted to the area within the acquired transmission line easements, *access roads* and staging areas.

Western’s land services agent would advise landowners of the construction schedule. Reasonable attempts would be made to take into account the use and condition of the land, such as planting, irrigation and harvest schedules, to minimize any inconvenience.

Preparing the right of way for construction may require gates and culverts be installed, vegetation cleared, trees trimmed or removed and structures removed that reduce adequate ground clearance for the conductors or access to the right of way. It may also be necessary to build access roads in hilly terrain.

Tower footing foundations would be constructed by digging or drilling holes, which are filled with steel-reinforced concrete. Steel tower components would then be transferred to the site and assembled. Completed towers would be raised by a crane or helicopter and attached to their foundations.

Finally, transmission conductors would be installed. Trailers containing reels of conductor cable would be placed along the route. The conductor cables would be

pulled from the reels through pulleys on the towers. After the conductor cables are positioned, they would be suspended from the towers on insulators.

### After Construction

Construction crews would minimize potential damage and clean up the right of way after work is completed. Before the last crew leaves, all work areas and access roads not required for line maintenance would be restored, as nearly as practical, to their previous condition. Construction refuse and scrap material would also be removed.

Landowners would be compensated for crop and property damage that occurs as a result of construction or maintenance of the transmission line. If a landowner believes that damage has occurred and has not been recognized, he or she should contact Western’s land services agent.

### Maintenance

After the line is energized, maintenance crews would periodically inspect, repair and maintain its components. Transmission lines are inspected from the air and on the ground. Aerial inspections from helicopters and small aircraft are routinely performed, particularly after wind, ice or lightning storms. Ground inspections are usually performed annually to detect items needing repair or replacement that are not found by aerial inspections.

## How the Route Would Be Selected

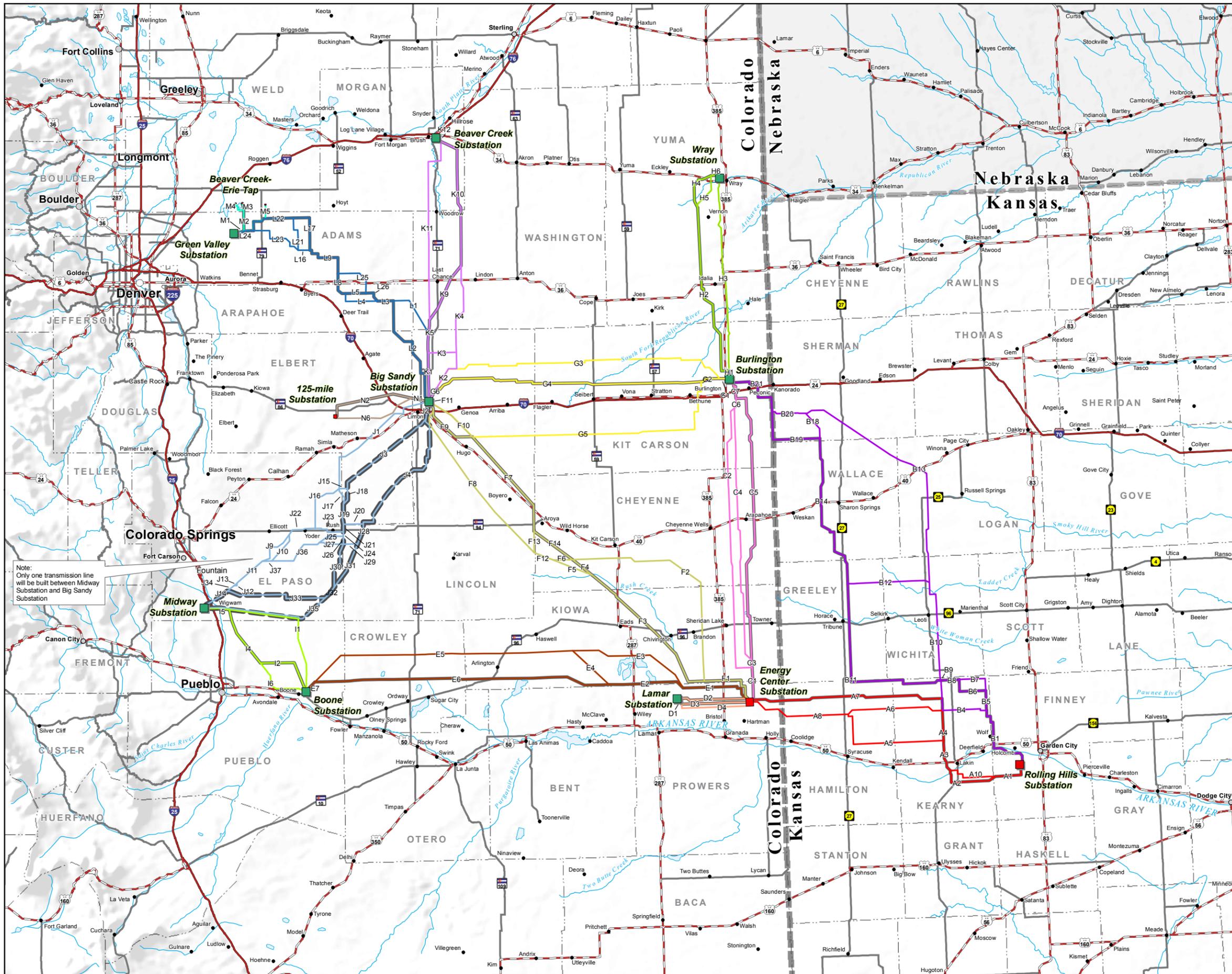
A number of factors influence the transmission line route selection process. These include environmental impacts, engineering, land use patterns, economics, electrical requirements and reliability and existing electric transmission facilities.

The public’s ideas and concerns play an integral and important role in the planning process. Before any decision is made, public meetings will be held to give citizens and local governments an opportunity to express their views and influence the decision. The public will also be encouraged to send written comments. In addition, newsletters will be published periodically to keep the public up to date on the status of the project studies.

Through detailed analyses and public review, potential locations for the line would be gradually narrowed from a large regional study area, to alternative *corridors*, to alternative routes. The alternative routes determined to be the most suitable would be analyzed and compared in an *Environmental Impact Statement* to meet the requirements of the *National Environmental Policy Act*. The EIS provides the basis for deciding whether to approve the project, and, if so, which route to select for the transmission line.







Note:  
Only one transmission line  
will be built between Midway  
Substation and Big Sandy  
Substation

### Proposed and Alternative Routes

EPTP Analysis Area

#### Legend

- Substations**
- Existing Substation
  - Proposed Substation Siting Area

#### Routes

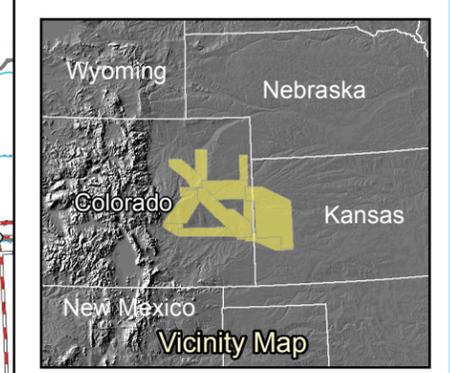
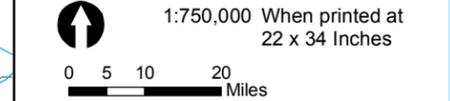
- 230-kV**
- |                                       |                                       |                                      |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Proposed                              | Alternative                           | Burlington to Wray                   |
| <span style="color: green;">—</span>  | <span style="color: yellow;">—</span> | Energy Center to Lamar               |
| <span style="color: orange;">—</span> | <span style="color: orange;">—</span> | Big Sandy to 125-mile                |
| <span style="color: blue;">—</span>   | <span style="color: blue;">—</span>   | Green Valley - Beaver Creek-Erie Tap |

- 345-kV**
- |                                       |                                       |                           |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Proposed                              | Alternative                           | Big Sandy to Beaver Creek |
| <span style="color: purple;">—</span> | <span style="color: purple;">—</span> | Big Sandy to Green Valley |
| <span style="color: blue;">—</span>   | <span style="color: blue;">—</span>   |                           |

- 500-kV**
- |                                       |                                       |                                |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Proposed                              | Alternative                           | Boone to Midway                |
| <span style="color: green;">—</span>  | <span style="color: yellow;">—</span> | Burlington to Big Sandy        |
| <span style="color: orange;">—</span> | <span style="color: orange;">—</span> | Energy Center to Big Sandy     |
| <span style="color: brown;">—</span>  | <span style="color: brown;">—</span>  | Energy Center to Boone         |
| <span style="color: purple;">—</span> | <span style="color: purple;">—</span> | Energy Center to Burlington    |
| <span style="color: blue;">—</span>   | <span style="color: blue;">—</span>   | Rolling Hills to Burlington    |
| <span style="color: red;">—</span>    | <span style="color: red;">—</span>    | Rolling Hills to Energy Center |

- Primary Alternative Alternative**
- |                                     |                                     |                     |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| <span style="color: blue;">—</span> | <span style="color: blue;">—</span> | Midway to Big Sandy |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
- Note: there is currently no proposed route from Midway to Big Sandy.

Source Data:  
ESRI (Cities and Shaded Relief), BTS (Highways),  
National Atlas (States, Water Features),  
KGS/ CDOT (Counties)



Last Revised:  
05/16/07

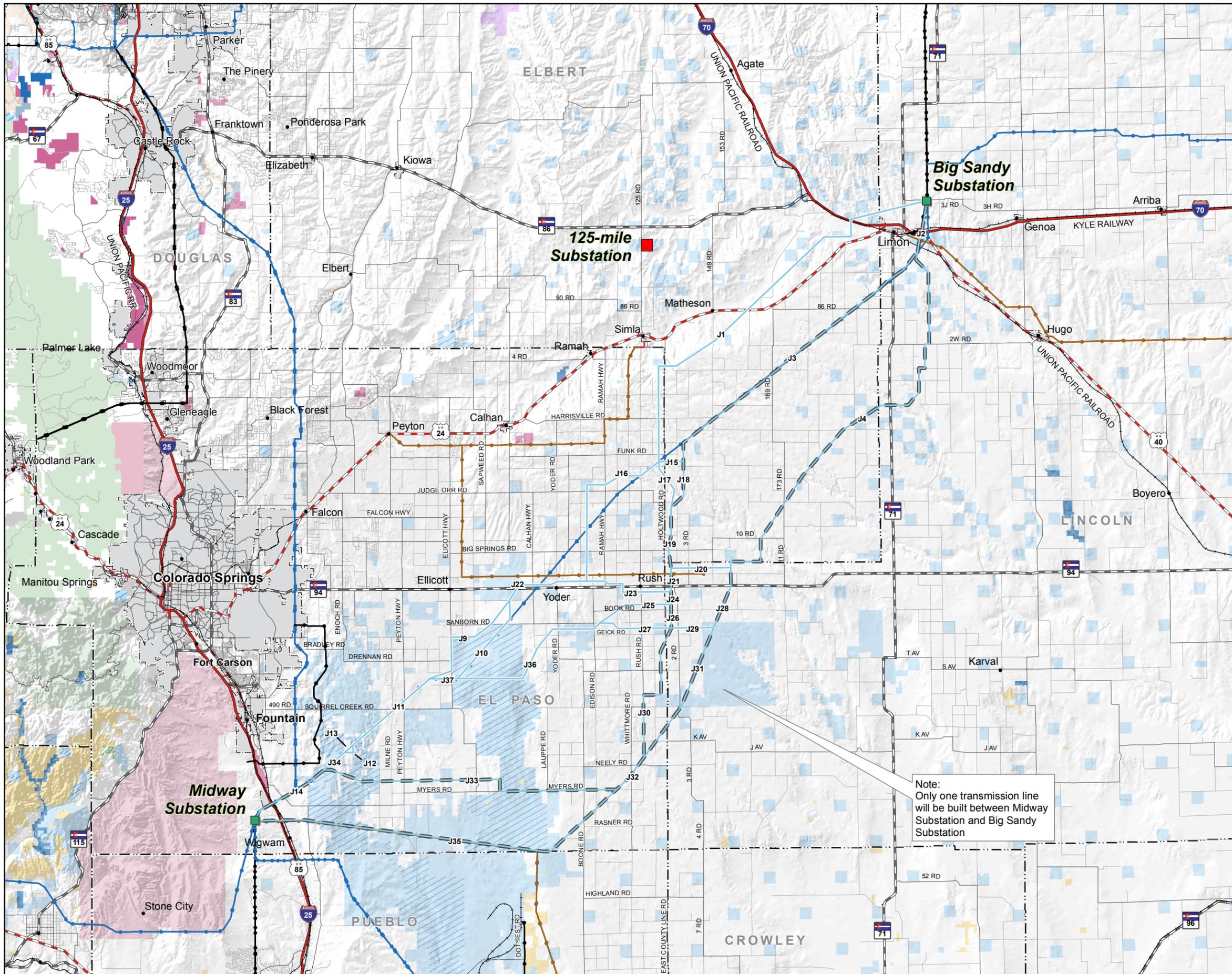
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BaseMaps\070502\_750k\_BaseMap\_Proposed

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BaseMaps\070502\_750k\_BaseMap\_Proposed



Eastern Plains Transmission Project





**Base Map**  
Midway to Big Sandy

**Legend**

**Substations**

- Existing Substation
- Proposed Substation Siting Area

**Routes**

- Primary Alternative
- Alternative

**Existing Transmission Lines**

- 69-kV Transmission Line
- 115-kV Transmission Line
- 230-kV Transmission Line

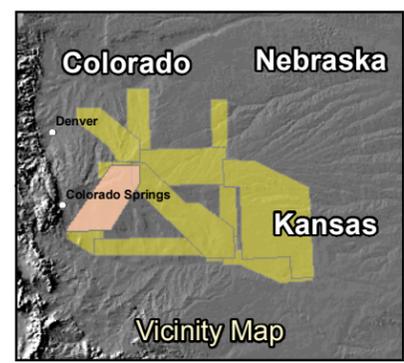
**Land Status**

- City/Incorporated Area
- CO State Stewardship Trust Land
- State
- State Wildlife Area
- Bureau of Land Management
- Department of Defense
- U.S. Forest Service
- National Park Service
- US Fish and Wildlife Service
- County
- Joint Ownership

Source Data:  
ESRI (Cities, BTS (Highways), National Atlas (States, Counties), CDOT (CO Rail, Roads, Counties, City Boundaries), Western and Xcel (Existing Transmission), Colorado State University (Land Status)

1:250,000 When printed at 22 x 34 Inches

0 1.5 3 6 9 12 Miles



Note:  
Only one transmission line will be built between Midway Substation and Big Sandy Substation

Last Revised:  
05/10/07

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**Eastern Plains Transmission Project**



## Appendix B Stakeholder List

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## Cumulative Stakeholder List

Name	Title	Company / Affiliation	City	State
<b>Business / Landowners</b>				
		LIFE – Lines Interfering with Family Environments	Yoder	CO
		Redwood, LLC	Denver	CO
		Rousi Farms	Nunn	CO
Allen & Kim Fry		Starry Sky Ranch	Yoder	CO
Allen Page		First Pioneer National Bank	Wray	CO
Andrei Bedoya		Terracon	Colorado Springs	CO
Ann Mallet		Western Engravers	Burlington	CO
B.J. Murdock		Murdock Farms	Sheridan Lake	CO
Barbara L. Gieck		Gieck Ranch LLP	Colorado Springs	CO
Barbara O’Neal		Rose Farms	Eads	CO
Benny Diana Cantrall		Plano Land Trust Corportation	Vernon	CO
Bernard Gordon		Gordon Ranches	Colorado Springs	CO
Beth & John Craig		Craig Ranch Bed & Breakfast	Limon	CO
Bob Book		Book Ranch	Rush	CO
Bob Perls		Monitech, Inc.	Carbondale	CO
Bob Schmisseeur		Schmisseeur Farms	Pratt	KS
Bob Sitzman		Slash Diamond Farms	Wray	CO
Bob Stewart		Black Gold Angus Ranch	Strasburg	CO
Burl Scherler		Scherler Farms	Sheridan Lake	CO
Carl Crowder		Crowder Family, The	Yoder	CO
Charles Klausner		Triple K	Roggen	CO
Christine & Greg Talbert		Talbert Land & Cattle	Cheyenne Wells	CO
Clyde Chess		Chess Ranch	Rush	CO
Dale Lasater		The Lasater Ranch, Remuda Partners	Matheson	CO
Dale & Cyndi Ness		Ness Farms	Byers	CO
Dan Salisbury		Western AirNergy	Carson City	NV
Dan Schmidt		Schmidt Farms	Limon	CO
Dan Sitzman		Slash Diamond Farms	Wray	CO

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Dave Boggie		Frontier Sportsman Club Inc.	Colorado Springs	CO
Dave Reyhen		Colorado East Bank & Trust	Lamar	CO
David M. Vancil		Vancil Family Trust	Colorado Springs	CO
Dennis K. Kuhlmann		Kuhlmann Family Farms, LLC	Littleton	CO
Diane Reichel		Little Nickers Ranch & Mini Horse Rescue	Byers	CO
Dick & Sandra Tanner	Bohart Ranch Stewardship Trust Lessee	Bohart Ranch & Gieck Ranch LLLC	Yoder	CO
Don Palmer		Palmer Land PS1	Hugo	CO
Donald A. Wailes		Wailes Farms, Inc.	Strasburg	CO
Doug Glover		Glover, Glover, and Haynes	Pueblo	CO
Douglas E. Weybright		J Lazy P Ranch	Arvada	CO
Earl Hickman		Frontier Sportsman Club Inc.	Colorado Springs	CO
Ernest & Tony Hammer		The Hammer Ranch	Wild Horse	CO
Ferris Frost		Frost Livestock Company	Colorado Springs	CO
Forrest Tierson		Frontier Sportsman Club Inc.	Colorado Springs	CO
Garold & Jean Paintin		Paintin Ranch	Stratton	CO
Gary Ram		Ram Brothers		
Gina Schaarschmidt		Wilson & Company	Colorado Springs	CO
J. Frost		Frost Livestock Company	Colorado Springs	CO
James Coleman		OgleBay Norton Industrial Sands	Brady	TX
James Koepke		The Koepke Family LLC	Littleton	CO
Janet Blackburn		LTJ Partnership	Fort Collins	CO
Jeff Schwieterman		JL Farms	Syracuse	KS
Jeffery, Maria & Dodd Jindra		Jemadojin LLC	Colorado Springs	CO
Jeffery MacDonald		Frontier Sportsman Club Inc.	Colorado Springs	CO
Jim Digby	Broker/Owner	Co-Ka-Ne Consultants, Inc.	Franktown	CO
Jody Edrich		CH2M Hill	Colorado Springs	CO

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Joe Eskelund		Eskelund Farms	Lakin	KS
Joe Klausner		Klausner Bros.	Byers	CO
John Day		Gropp Farms LLC	Lakin	KS
John Hallahan		Hallahan Farms	Brush	CO
John Knipp		Victor H. Hallman Trust	Hutchinson	KS
John Lamb		Lamb Ranch	Wallace	KS
John McClelland		Garden City Co-op	Garden City	KS
John Menzies		JP Morgan	Ft. Worth	TX
John N. Price		Price Ranch	Deer Trail	CO
John Vavra		Vavra Brothers	Burlington	CO
J. Wade Sigler		JP Morgan	Ramah	CO
Kelly Tryon		Deseret Trust, Church of Jesus Christ and Latter Day Saints	Salt Lake City	UT
K.M. Thorson		Schiffner Six, Inc.	Colorado Springs	CO
Kevin Helzer		Helzer Farms Inc.	Bennett	CO
Kevin & Greg Penny		Penny Ranch	Burlington	CO
Kurt Purkeypille		Heritage/ Mountain Prairie Farms	Wiley	CO
Kyle Scott		Scott Aviation	Ft. Morgan	CO
LaRise Morley		Parker Ranches	Denver	CO
Lloyd Detra		OgleBay Norton Industrial Sands	Colorado Springs	CO
Mark Van Dyne		PBS & J	Denver	CO
Mark Ward		FNB Hugo	Hugo	CO
Marshall L. Frasier		Frasier Farms	Woodrow	CO
Melissa Housey		Terracon	Colorado Springs	CO
Michael Harvey		Valley State Bank	Lamar	CO
Michael Kemp		Trigon EPC	Lakewood	CO
Michael Vogt		RF & L Farms	Tribune	KS
Mike Hawkins		Terracon	Garden City	KS
Mildred K. Baldwin		WAO Farms	Syracuse	KS
Monte Miller		Cross Bell Farms	Deerfield	KS
Pat Palmer		Palmer Oil Co. Inc.	Lamar	CO
Paul Redner		Prescott Ranches LLC & Horse Creek Ranch	Ramah	CO
Paul Geist		Representing Harry Geist	Yoder	CO
Perry Widhalm		Lasater Ranch	Hugo	CO

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Randy Sanger	Owner & Developer	Yoder Ranch	Yoder	CO
Rasmus Reisch		Reshurtas Well, Inc.	Calhan	CO
Rex Grob		Kline Real Estate	Colorado Springs	CO
Robert & Barb Payne		Payne Farms & Rural Community	Rush	CO
Rodney Hoover		Steel Fork Pheasants, LLC	Rush	CO
Ronald Conway		The Garden City Company	Garden City	KS
Russell MacLennan		Valhalla Ranches		
Ryan Adams		PBS & J	Denver	CO
Scott & Joyce Koch		Koch Ag Service, Inc.	Cheyenne Wells	CO
Scott D. Albertson		Holley, Albertson, & Polk	Golden	CO
Scott Reed		Valley State Bank	Lamar	CO
Sean Siegrist		First Pioneer National Bank	Wray	CO
Shellane Henderson		Basky Farms	Parker	CO
Sherri Gieck Casson		Gieck Ranch LLC	Loveland	CO
SL Sitton		SL Sitton & Co.	Genoa	CO
Stephen Harris		Merrill, Anderson & Harris, LLC representing Frost Livestock Company	Colorado Springs	CO
Steve & Kathy Winkelman		SKW Farms, Inc.	Limon	CO
Steve Brown		LaFarge, Inc.	Westminster	CO
Steve Droge		Wilson & Co.	Colorado Springs	CO
Steve Harmon		Baca Green Energy	Springfield	CO
Steve Lange		Lange Realty Inc.	Arvada	CO
Stewart Stabel		Stabel Farms LLC	Lakin	KS
Susan Schooler		Big Star Realty	Colorado Springs	CO
Terry & Heidi Haugen- Kollasch		Lazy T Rockin' H Ranch	Strasburg	CO
Terry McCaffrey		McCaffrey Ranch	Vona	CO
Thomas L. Mapletoft		The Louis Berger Group Inc.	Needham	MA
Tim Kunau		Kunau Drilling	Calhan	CO
Timothy Toy		Bracewell & Giuliani LLP	New York	NY

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Todd W. Miller	Attorney	Holland & Hart (representing Lasater Ranch & Remuda Partners, LLC)	Colorado Springs	CO
Tommy Rusler		Rusler Produce	Avondale	CO
Tonya & Dan McCarville		Hare Landing	Arvada	CO
Troy & Casey Thompson		Tall T Farms	Limon	CO
A.S. Knoll			Garden City	KS
Adam Shore			Morrison	CO
Agnes Wilkerson			Hugo	CO
Al & Lori Hyde			Olympia	WA
Alana Scarpino			Rush	CO
Albert Olson			Rush	CO
Alberto & Ivy Chavez			Colorado Springs	CO
Aldene Duane Barrow			Bristol	CO
Alice Jewell			Trinidad	CO
Allan & Marlene Markus			Ellicott	CO
Allen & Cheryl Unruh			Deerfield	KS
Allyn Wind			Brush	CO
Alva Deterding			Vernon	CO
Alvin Holmes			Lakin	KS
Andrew Larson			Garden City	KS
Andy Holman			Pueblo	CO
Angela Curtis			Yoder	CO
Anne-Marie Crampton			Lamar	CO
Annette Bowin			Akron	CO
Anthony Vick			Hugo	CO
Arlo & Bonnie Allen			Yoder	CO
Arlo Peterson			Limon	CO
Art & Juanita Rasner			Yoder	CO
Art Mai			Sharon Springs	KS
Art Razo			Pueblo	CO
Balyn Brent			Arriba	CO
Balyn Brent			Arriba	CO
Barb Payne			Rush	CO
Barbara Comaianni			Pueblo	CO

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Barbara H. Glosser			Rush	CO
Barbara Newman			La Porte	IN
Barbra Bass			Brush	CO
Barry Hollowell			Hugo	CO
Bart & Teresa O'Dwyer			Limon	CO
Ben Orrell			Hugo	CO
Bernard Gordon			Colorado Springs	CO
Bernard Hollowell			Hugo	CO
Berniece Kunau			Rush	CO
Bert & Wanda Summers			Oakley	KS
Bert Skinner			Oakley	KS
Beth Branson			Hugo	CO
Beth Hall			Yoder	CO
Beth Jannsen			Reenesburg	CO
Bettie Geis			Marion	KS
Betty Frier			Lamar	CO
Betty J. Williams			Bullhead City	AZ
Betty Jane McDaniel			Fort Morgan	CO
Betty M			Brush	CO
Betty Talbert			Cheyenne Wells	CO
Beulah & Harry Ekberg			Wray	CO
Beverly Lloyd			Byers	CO
Beverly Sanders			Rush	CO
Bill & Feral Wagner			Garden City	KS
Bill & Jeanie Goff			Rush	CO
Bill Dondor			Deerfield	KS
Bill Grasmick			Granada	CO
Bill Howell			Wetmore	CO
Bill Mideup			Ft. Morgan	CO
Bill Rogers			Boone	CO
Bill Schuellen			Genoa	CO
Bill Simshauser			Lakin	KS
Bill Wright			Walsh	CO
Billy Allen			Calhan	CO
Billy Bob Strickland			Rush	CO
Billy J. Shrimplin			Deerfield	KS
Blake & Patricia Dunn			Bristol	CO

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Bob & Linda Wilger			Bristol	CO
Bob Anderson			Yoder	CO
Bob Beymer			Lakin	KS
Bob Bledsoe			Hugo	CO
Bob Cage			Wild Horse	CO
Bob Chisman			Pueblo	CO
Bob Haines			Burlington	CO
Bob Manning			Brush	CO
Bob Smithburg			Arriba	CO
Bob Wardell			Brush	CO
Bonnie Carpenter			Brush	CO
Bonnie Porter			Linden	CO
Brad & Wendy Rodenberg			Colorado Springs	CO
Brad Buck			Eads	CO
Brad Rock			Wray	CO
Brenda & Damon Grusing			Lakin	KS
Brent & Janet Faddin			Rush	CO
Brent Groh			Lakin	KS
Bret Corbin			Bennett	CO
Bret Crofts			Garden City	KS
Brian & Andy Valentine			Pueblo	CO
Brian Schlagel			Strasburg	CO
Bruce Johnson			Akron	CO
Bryant & Brenda Rueb			Vona	CO
Bud & Margaret Jennings			Lakin	KS
Buddy Babcock			Calhan	CO
Burton Schulert			Spearman	TX
C. Ben Schafer			Denver	CO
C. Robert Miller			Aurora	CO
C.L. Eddy			Coolidge	KS
Cameron Mathews			Fort Morgan	CO
Carl & Dolores Kroh			Deertrail	CO
Carl Hanson			Wallace	KS
Carl Nicks			Brush	CO
Carol Johnson			Sharon Springs	KS
Carol Pierce			St. Joseph	MO

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Carolyn Herzberger			Pueblo	CO
Carolyn Scarpino			Rush	CO
Casper Hergenreter			Hillrose	CO
Cathryn Anderson			Arlington	CO
Cathy Shull			Fort Morgan	CO
Cecil Pearce			Wallace	KS
Chad Maranville			Matheson	CO
Chad Stevens			Rush	CO
Charles Barrick			Arriba	CO
Charles Burgess			Limon	CO
Charles Clagett			Hugo	CO
Charles Clark			Calhan	CO
Charles Denhe			Yoder	CO
Charles Oswald			Kit Carson	CO
Cheryl Salem			Ellinwood	KS
Chris Bonney			Calhan	CO
Chris Bonny			Yoder	CO
Chris Frasier			Limon	CO
Chris Rundell			Lamar	CO
Chris Solze			Hugo	CO
Christopher Wells			Centennial	CO
Christy Hopkins			Tribune	KS
Chris Walker			Rush	CO
Chuck Keller			Lamar	CO
Chuck Startton			Calhan	CO
Chuck Trent			Pueblo	CO
Cindy Gavera			Yoder	CO
Cindy Richards			Kirk	CO
Cindy Wade			Colorado Springs	CO
Clark Beeson			Eads	CO
Clay Monks			Limon	CO
Cleora Fix			Wray	CO
Cliff Johnston			Arlington	CO
Clint & Nikki Ledbetter			Rush	CO
Clyde & Carol Greer			Springfield	CO
Colin Thompson			Holly	CO
Connie Wallace			Agate	CO
Craig Cooper			Hoxie	KS
Craig Romer			Arvada	CO

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Craig Trautwein			Wiggins	CO
Crystal Westcott			Calhan	CO
Curtis Bandt			Ellicott	CO
Cyndi Spurlock			Yoder	CO
D. Walker			Sharon Springs	KS
Dale & Kathy Perry			Ramah	CO
Dale & Louise Briley			Rush	CO
Dale & Terri McIntosh			Strasburg	CO
Dale Arnold			Strasburg	CO
Dale Bode			Arriba	CO
Dale Butler			Holly	CO
Dale Johnson			Sharon Springs	KS
Dale Johnson			Sharon Springs	KS
Dale Kunau			Rush	CO
Dale L. Arnold			Strasburg	CO
Dale Mauck			Limon	CO
Dale Orcutt			Ramah	CO
Dale Perry			Ramah	CO
Dale & April Peterson			Yoder	CO
Dale Purdy			Agate	CO
Dale Stull			Bethune	CO
Dale Winters			Rush	CO
Dallas D. Hass			Broomfield	CO
Dalton & Helen Teague			Cheyenne Wells	CO
Dan & Mary Nelson			Rush	CO
Dan & Twila Nickelson			Leoti	KS
Dan Dean			Fort Morgan	CO
Dan Kollath			Limon	CO
Dan Tinnes			Lamar	CO
Dane Brunello			Trinidad	CO
Danny Pearson			Franktown	CO
Darci Cochran			Deer Trail	CO
Darlene Scott			Burlington	CO
Darlene Shoelosky			Matheson	CO
Darrel Cloyd			Kanorado	KS
Darryl Edwards			Falcon	CO
Dave & Jenean Schuler			Yoder	CO

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Dave Arndt			Weldona	CO
Dave Henderson			Ft. Morgan	CO
Dave Stone			Limon	CO
Dave Taussig			Limon	CO
Dave Wilson			Wray	CO
David & Doris Sharman			Brush	CO
David & Margaret Barber			Rye	CO
David & Melissa Henley			El Paso County	CO
David & Ruth Houston			Wray	CO
David & Sue Wagers			Brush	CO
David Foy			Otis	CO
David Gantzen			Lakin	KS
David Goertzen			Lakin	KS
David Houston			Wray	CO
David Janitell			Sharon Springs	KS
David Janitell			Sharon Springs	KS
David McRea			Yoder	CO
David Sanger			Yoder	CO
David Stawg			Limon	CO
David Whipple			Stratton	CO
Dean Gaffer			Arriba	CO
Dean Howe			Genoa	CO
Dean Sams			Rush	CO
Dean Wieser			Burlington	CO
Deb Jefferson			Brush	CO
Debbie Hammerlund			Bennett	CO
Debbie Nestro			Pueblo	CO
Debora Cooke			Byers	CO
Deborah & Edward Henderson			Strasburg	CO
Steve & Debbie Payne			Rush	CO
Dee Anna Fraijo			Yoder	CO
Del Beattie			Limon	CO
Delaine Dunnig			Granada	CO
Delbert Schmidt			Greeley	CO
Delene DeGroot			Colorado Springs	CO

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Delmas Beaman			Sheridan Lake	CO
Delores Tippett			Byers	CO
Denice & Donald Surfer			Holly	CO
Dennis Coryell			Burlington	CO
Dennis Leighty			Ulysses	KS
Dennis Shank			Goodland	KS
Dennis Shark			Goodland	KS
Dennis Tete			Speonk	NY
Diana Cantrall			Vernon	CO
Diane Schlagel			Strasburg	CO
Dianna Spurlin			Yoder	CO
Dianne Betts			Estes Park	CO
Dick Morishige			Golden	CO
Dirk Shrimplin			Holcomb	KS
Dixie Boxer			Rush	CO
Don & Arlis Jackson			Byers	CO
Don Miller			Limon	CO
Don Palmer			Hugo	CO
Don Ryan			Colorado Springs	CO
Don Schmidt			Limon	CO
Don Seymour			Karvel	CO
Don Uliff			Lakin	KS
Donald Boston			Brush	CO
Donald & Mary Gerard			Syracuse	KS
Donald & Genean Hixon			Rush	CO
Donald & Joanne Howard			Yoder	CO
Donald & Della Knutson			Genoa	CO
Donald A. Gerstenberger			Strasburg	CO
Donald D. Korber			Valley Center	KS
Donald Oswald			Haswell	CO
Donald Skidmore			Littleton	CO
Donna Grisham			Ramah	CO
Donna Ridder			Leoti	KS
Donnalea Haynes			Andover	KS
Dorothy Negley			Eads	CO

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Dorothy Vidmar			Colorado Springs	CO
Doug Blackenelder			Limon	CO
Doug Blackwelder			Limon	CO
Doug Lahler			Lamar	CO
Douglas & Debra Lindt			Rush	CO
Douglas & Janel Kysar			Lakin	KS
Doug Melcher			Holly	CO
Doug True			Brush	CO
Dr. Stan Martin			Genoa	CO
Duane & LuEllen Esarey			Yoder	CO
Duane Daniel			Arriba	CO
Duane Schemm			Sharon Springs	KS
Dwight Rockwell			Wray	CO
Dwight & Carolyn Bevans			Rush	CO
E. Rogene Glenn			Wichita	KS
Earl Coffern			Fort Morgan	CO
Earle & Betty S. Rice			Garden City	KS
Ed and Janie Churchwell			Brush	CO
Ed B. Schifferns			Arriba	CO
Ed Butler			Agate	CO
Ed Hindi			Albuquerque	NM
Ed Maddox			Thousand Oaks	CA
Ed Rohrbaugh			Genoa	CO
Ed Roth			Garden City	KS
Eddie & Barbara Hall			Lamar	CO
Edward & Sharon Lee Cain			Strasburg	CO
Edward Adams			Lakin	KS
Edward Hendersen			Strassburg	CO
Edward J. Cure			Burlington	CO
Edwin Selzer			Sharon Springs	KS
Elden A. Reimert			Lamar	CO
Eldon L. Rohn			Sharon Springs	KS
Elise & Willie Canady			Colorado Springs	CO
Elwood Gillis			Lamar	CO
Ephron Brent			Arriba	CO

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Ephron Brent			Arriba	CO
Eric Pfeifer			Calhan	CO
Ernie Goering			Galva	KS
Ernie Miller			Larkspur	CO
Eugene Diedrich			Los Alamos	NM
Eugene Vick			Hugo	CO
Faye Thomas			Calhan	CO
Forrest Brazda			Goodland	KS
Forrest Misuk Hare			Arlington	VA
Francis Kerns			Independence	MO
Frank & Darlynn Mangus			Rush	CO
Frank & Opal Cantrall			Wray	CO
Frank DuVall			Granada	CO
Frank Goeson			Colorado Springs	CO
Frank Linnebur			Byers	CO
Frank & Carol Robertson			Agate	CO
Fred Jones			Lakin	KS
Fred L. Wedel			Burlington	CO
Fred Lister			Limon	CO
G. Garcia			Brush	CO
Garrett Mitchek			Flagler	CO
Garry Shipman			Pueblo West	CO
Gary & Melody Maskus			Arriba	CO
Gary Beech			Genoa	CO
Gary Beedy			Genoa	CO
Gary Booth			Lucerne	CO
Gary Ensign			Hugo	CO
Gary Hodgson			Brush	CO
Gary Hodgson			Brush	CO
Gary May			Byers	CO
Gene Browner			Flagler	CO
Gene Cruikshank			Lamar	CO
Gene Eatinger			Lakin	KS
Gene Millbrand			Lamar	CO
George & Roseanna Bahntse			Lakin	KS
George Cramer			Kanorado	KS

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
George Fix			Wray	CO
George H. Saum			Agate	CO
George Hamilton			Strasburg	CO
George & Katie Keller			Rush	CO
George Keller			Rush	CO
George Ray & Christina Keller			Rush	CO
George Tate			Lakin	KS
Gerald & Linda Franklin			Goodland	KS
Gerald & Norma Hoover			Rush	CO
Gerald Lamb			Limon	CO
Gerald Seyfer			Holly	CO
Gerry & Thelma Agnew			Westkan	KS
Gilbert & Henrietta Fuller			Valley City	OH
Glenn Benjamin			Simla	CO
Glenn Burk			Goodland	KS
Glenn G. Arp			Brush	CO
Glenn Wallace			Strasburg	CO
Gordon Hallowell			Hugo	CO
Gordon Hollowell			Hugo	CO
Greg & Vivian Schreck			Elbert	CO
Greg Ashmore			Limon	CO
Greg Everett			Loveland	CO
Greg Mullen			Brush	CO
Greg Westfall			Limon	CO
Gregory S. Vanasse			Calhan	CO
Gustavo S. Garcia			Brush	CO
Hal Scheuerman			Deerfield	KS
Hank Smith			Ramah	CO
Harlan House			Goodland	KS
Harold & Donna Curtis			Deer Trail	CO
Harold Heffron			Elizabeth	CO
Harold Purdy			Deerfield	KS
Harry & Cynthia Brantley			Yoder	CO

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Harry Bund			Avondale	CO
Harry Geist			Yoder	CO
Harry Holland			Byers	CO
Harry Scherrer			Limon	CO
Harry Specht			Yoder	CO
Harry Thompson			Limon	CO
Harvey Martin			Genoa	CO
Harvey Mizel			Avondale	CO
Helen Francis			Cherokee	OK
Helen Ottewill			Hugo	CO
Herbert Dawson			Lamar	CO
Hiroshi Ohashi			Rancho Mirage	CA
Honey Fraijo			Yoder	CO
Hope Nicks			Brush	CO
Houssin Houneh			Lamar	CO
Hugh Scherrer			Matheson	CO
Hye Cha Wilburn			Lusby	MD
Ilene Allison			Deertrail	CO
Inga Sloan			Sharon Springs	KS
Irene Carman			Leoti	KS
J Wayne Satterfield			Denver	CO
J. Wade Sigler			Matheson	CO
J.H. McMaster			Calhan	CO
Jace Ratzlaff			Las Animas	CO
Jack Cross			Arriba	CO
Jack Evans			Wiley	CO
Jack Mitchek			Goodland	KS
Jack Wolfe			Lamar	CO
Jack Wood			Colorado Springs	CO
Jackie Priest			Akron	CO
Jackie Scott			Leota	KS
Jackson Bender			Byers	CO
Jacob Wagers			Woodrow	CO
Jacque & Martin Harding			Yoder	CO
Jae Mundt			Castle Rock	CO
Jake Klein			La Junta	CO
Jake Meffcey			Centennial	CO
James & Shelley Jo Sigler			Boone	CO

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
James & Betty White			Yoder	CO
James & Janet Nienhuser			Limon	CO
James & Margaret Murphy			Limon	CO
James & Sally Koeia			Littleton	CO
James Carr			Agate	CO
James C. Berg			Colorado Springs	CO
James Craveling			Lakin	KS
James Day			Colorado Springs	CO
James G. George			San Clemente	CA
James Gerhardt			Colorado Springs	CO
James Gustin			Centennial	CO
James H. Heath			Lamar	CO
James Lobmeyer			Leoti	KS
James Martin			Limon	CO
James R. Saucerman			Green Cove Springs	FL
James Shaw			Bennett	CO
James Ziebarth			Akron	CO
Janice Chess			Rush	CO
Jay A. Suhler			Springfield	CO
Jay Frost			Pueblo	CO
Jayde VanCleave			Rash	CO
Jean Stewart			Kanorado	KS
Jeff & Carol Therrien			Rush	CO
Jeff Cook			Brush	CO
Jeff Crockett			Colorado Springs	CO
Jeff Hostetler			Calhan	CO
Jeffery Cook			Brush	CO
Jeffery MacDonald			Colorado Springs	CO
Jerome Conlin			Burlington	CO
Jerry & Connie Wrench			Denver	CO
Jerry & Paula Dodey			Yoder	CO
Jerry Fowler			Limon	CO
Jerry Monks			Limon	CO
Jerry R. Elkins			Palisade	CO
Jess Solze			Hugo	CO
Jesse Chang			Ft. Morgan	CO
Jillane Hixson			Lamar	CO

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Jim Anderse			Limon	CO
Jim Anderson			Limon	CO
Jim Dennis			Lakewood	CO
Jim Henderson			Lamar	CO
Jim Herron			Limon	CO
Jim Licko			Denver	CO
Jim Mill			Westminster	CO
Jim Miller			Simla	CO
Jim Smithburg			Arriba	CO
Jim Soebner			Wray	CO
Joann & Bill Kirksick			Strasburg	CO
Joanne Boetger			Hugo	CO
Joanne Parks			Boone	CO
Joe Alexander			Yoder	CO
Joe Ernst			Wiggins	CO
Joe Eshelemd			Deerfield	KS
Joe Kalcevic			Byers	CO
Joe Kasza			McClave	CO
Joe Kiely			Limon	CO
Joe Martin			Limon	CO
Joe R. Conrad			Wray	CO
Joe Tarabino			Trinidad	CO
Johanna Mason			Oberlin	KS
John & Beth Thatcher			Boone	CO
John & Cathy McCracken			Holly	CO
John & Cheryl Thompson			Genoa	CO
John & Debbie Griffin			Matheson	CO
John & Margaret Hanks			Deer Trail	CO
John A. Garcia			Pueblo	CO
John Beebe			Yoder	CO
John Bradshaw			Colorado Springs	CO
John Craig III			Limon	CO
John Crump			Lakin	KS
John Fix			South Lyon	MI
John & Margaret Hallohan			Brush	CO
John Hardwick			Vernon	CO

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
John Hess			Strasburg	CO
John Holtus			Calhan	CO
John Hopkins			Yoder	CO
John Jaklich			Matheson	CO
John Keller			Peyton	CO
John Kohl			Marienthal	KS
John Lamb			Winona	KS
John Linnebur			Byers	CO
John Osmus			Wray	CO
John Raesch			Lamar	CO
John Rohr			Limon	CO
John Simmons			San Anselmo	CA
John Valentine			Pueblo	CO
John Waller			Las Animas	CO
John D. and Katherine Stern			Brush	CO
John E. Hubbard			Gig Harbor	WA
John E. Theisen			Limon	CO
John J. Chilcott			El Paso	TX
Johnnie Hollowell			Hugo	CO
Joseph Peacemaker			Byers	CO
Joshephine Wilkerson			Arvada	CO
Joyce Womsley			Vona	CO
Judy Martinez			Pueblo	CO
Judy Whittemore			Rush	CO
Julie Coonts			Limon	CO
Julie Worley			Rocky Ford	CO
Justin Wagers			Woodrow	CO
Kandice Schmidt			Limon	CO
Karen Schminke			Brush	CO
Karen B. Ogle			Colorado Springs	CO
Katherine Dickson			Yoder	CO
Katherine Dussart			Arvada	CO
Kathleen Hickman			Colorado Springs	CO
Kay Lynn & Fred Hefley			Walsh	CO
Keith Clark			Holly	CO
Keith Florian			Brush	CO
Keith H. Brown			Justin	TX

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Kelly Knight			Omaha	NE
Ken & Loni Davis			Wray	CO
Ken & Rose Cronk			Aurora	CO
Ken & Sally Nave			Strasburg	CO
Kendall & Sharon Wright			Russell Springs	KS
Kenneth & Thelma Gaffer			Limon	CO
Kenneth Geoffroy			Limon	CO
Kenneth Lavey			Colorado Springs	CO
Kenneth & Argle Mauck			Limon	CO
Kenneth Peters			Rush	CO
Kenny & Gail Anderson			Olney Springs	CO
Kent Flifled			Denver	CO
Kenton Epal			Denver	CO
Kersten Mitchell			Syracuse	KS
Keven & Sandra Turecek			Deer Trail	CO
Kevin & Shondell Peck			Limon	CO
Kevin Holbrook			Falcon	CO
Kevin Palmer			Byers	CO
Kevin Siefhas			Eads	CO
Kim Hilferty			Limon	CO
Kimel Brent			Arriba	CO
KM Ohorson			Colorado Springs	CO
L. Witt			Vernon	CO
Lala & Marge Burkett			Ramah	CO
Lana Johan			Wray	CO
Lanny & Penny Book			Rush	CO
Larry & Angie Carlson			Rush	CO
Larry & Grace Skinner			Limon	CO
Larry & Jackie Higgins			Genoa	CO
Larry Billings			Holcomb	KS
Larry Durner			Simla	CO
Larry Feldhousen			Burlington	CO
Larry Filmore			Boone	CO

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Larry Gitchel			Sheridan Lake	CO
Larry Hoozee			Snyder	CO
Larry Jacobson			Burlington	CO
Larry Jones			Holcomb	KS
Larry Lusher			Eads	CO
Larry Miller			Deerfield	KS
Larry Skinner			Limon	CO
Larry Wiggins			Wichita	KS
Larry Winkelman			Limon	CO
Laura Clagett			Hugo	CO
Lawn Thompson			Genoa	CO
Lawrence Brase			Lamar	CO
Lee Anderson			Genoa	CO
Leland (Lee) Corn			Rush	CO
Lee Burnett			Littleton	CO
Lee Fisher			Limon	CO
Leo & Bonnie August			Brush	CO
Leo & Kathy Specht			Towner	CO
Leo Vick			Limon	CO
Leon Allen			Arapahoe	CO
Leon McCauley			Woodrow	CO
Leroy & Louann Deterding			Vernon	CO
Leroy Meinzer			Wakarusa	KS
LeRoy Vanaren			Garden City	KS
Lester Malcom			Limon	CO
Linda Barnhart			Burlington	CO
Linda Grim			McClave	CO
Linda Grosso			Yoder	CO
Linda M. Glover			Matheson	CO
Linnie Howard			Colorado Springs	CO
Lisa Day			Rush	CO
Lisa K. Downin			Calhan	CO
Lisa Schemm			Sharon Springs	KS
Lloyd A. & Shirley Skidmore			Colorado Springs	CO
Loren & Pat Warstler			Rush	CO
Loren L. Losh			Strasburg	CO
Lori Ann & Clinton Meek			Yoder	CO

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Louis Wilson			Yoder	CO
Lucille A. Kane			Aurora	CO
Lynn Atwater			Genoa	CO
M Sue Jarrett			Wray	CO
M.E. Thompson			Elbert	CO
Mac McGraw			Fort Morgan	CO
Mack K. Agee			Colorado Springs	CO
Marcia Schafer			Yoder	CO
Marco Garcia			Rush	CO
Margaret Schmidt			Limon	CO
Margaret Summers			Hanover	CO
Margaret Summers			Fountain	CO
Marie Jameson			Rush	CO
Marion Raines			Limon	CO
Mark & Connie Grother			Colorado Springs	CO
Mark & Jennifer Wehde			Cheyenne	WY
Mark Brummel			Strasburg	CO
Mark Goudy			Deerfield	KS
Mark Grasmick			Rocky Ford	CO
Mark Hanson			Wallace	CO
Mark Linnebur			Byers	CO
Marrin and Bw Kembel			Brush	CO
Marsha & Raymond Fraijo			Yoder	CO
Marvin & Linda Hamilton			Stratton	CO
Marvin Smith			Byers	CO
Marvin Thaller			Hugo	CO
Mary Hodge			Brighton	CO
Mary & Donald Peck			Limon	CO
Mary Swank			Keenesburg	CO
Mary & Donnie Wright			Russell Springs	KS
Mary & Mike Wright			Tribune	KS
Mary Lou Urenda			Pueblo	CO
Matt Witt			Flagler	CO
Matthew Huerta			Burlington	CO
Matthew Reay			Bennett	CO

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Max Engler			Deerfield	KS
Mel Crist			Garden City	KS
Melissa Senter			Yoder	CO
Melody Wiener			Brush	CO
Melva Heath			Lamar	CO
Melvin & Norma Cusic			Colorado Springs	CO
Michael Burk			Goodland	KS
Michael Colhem			Lakin	KS
Michael Conlin			Burlington	CO
Michael J. Coan			Keenesburg	CO
Michael Petrossi			Colorado Springs	CO
Michelle & James DeVore			Calhan	CO
Michelle Miller			Byers	CO
Mick & Kathy Palmer			Byers	CO
Mike & Julie Cook			Limon	CO
Mike Bass			Limon	CO
Mike Grant			Flagler	CO
Mike Irvin			Goodland	KS
Mike Keegan			Brush	CO
Mike Lemley			Simla	CO
Mike Mason			Cedaredge	CO
Mike McCafferty			Pueblo	CO
Mike O'Dwyer			Limon	CO
Mike Pugh			Byers	CO
Mike R. Cook			Limon	CO
Mike Standley			Garden City	KS
Miriam Kerr			Rush	CO
Monty Torret			Brush	CO
Mr. & Mrs. R.C. Humpert			Castle Rock	CO
Murlin Gerstenberger			Denver	CO
Myron Sams			Rush	CO
Nancy Baron			Fort Morgan	CO
Nancy Hazlett			Colorado Springs	CO
Neal Ewing			Genoa	CO
Neil Howell			Syracuse	KS
Niki G. Merrigan			Glendale	CA

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Nikki & Burge Schwerdfeger			Coolidge	KS
Nolan Carroll			Calhan	CO
Norm Nichol			Flagler	CO
Norma Jenkins			Rush	CO
Norman & Diana Hays			Vernon	CO
Norman & Ethel Simshauser			Lakin	KS
Norman Aders			Cheyenne Wells	CO
Norman Pilger			Wallace	KS
Orin Jacobson			Burlington	CO
Orville Tomky			Olney Springs	TX
Pam Parker			Littleton	CO
Pam, Terry, Gary, and Rick Wagner			Byers	CO
Pat & Carlos Vera- Hink			Bennett	CO
Pat Conrad			Wray	CO
Pat Copeland			Calhan	CO
Pat Pospechial			Pierceville	KS
Patricia Dejong			Rush	CO
Patricia Frank			Rush	CO
Patricia Peters			Rush	CO
Patricia Vice			Limon	CO
Patrick A. Schilken			Englewood	CO
Patrick Riley			Kendall	KS
Patsy Miller			Sharon Springs	KS
Paul Frank			Rush	CO
Paul Geist			Yoder	CO
Paul Jerack			Holly	CO
Paul Ogle			Colorado Springs	CO
Paul Sapho III			Yoder	CO
Paul Stocking			Highlands Ranch	CO
Paul & Melba Van Huss			Yoder	CO
Paul J. & Bessie Dent			Wray	CO
Pauline Cowell			Deer Trail	CO
Pauline Fecht			Syracuse	KS
Peggy Schmidt			Limon	CO
Phillip L. Cable			Yoder	CO

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Phil Knudsen			Arapahoe	CO
Phil Osmus			Wray	CO
Phyllis & Lee Thompson			Limon	CO
Pierce & Wendy Pritchett			Yoder	CO
Preston Blake			Brush	CO
R.C. Brown			Alva	OK
R.D. Harmon			Goodland	KS
R.D. Walker			Sharon Springs	KS
Ralph & Sharon Olson			Byers	CO
Ralph Brent			Genoa	CO
Ralph Goodrich			Lakin	KS
Ralph Reimer			Lakin	KS
Ralph Shimon			Brush	CO
Randy & Judy Freeman			Falcon	CO
Randy & Pamela Hayzlett			Lakin	KS
Randy Malcom			Limon	CO
Ray Crouse			Colorado Springs	CO
Ray Lynn Hefley			Walsh	CO
Rayford Vick			Hugo	CO
Raymond & Gloria Beedy			Genoa	CO
Raymond Enderson			Arriba	CO
Raymond Helling			Wray	CO
Rebecca Izzard			Brush	CO
Reimy Weimer			Snyder	CO
Renee Weiss			Norwalk	CA
Rex Grob			Colorado Springs	CO
Rich & Doreen Cochran			Limon	CO
Rich Polich			San Ramon	CA
Richard Borderg			Hugo	CO
Richard & Patty Cheatum			Syracuse	KS
Richard Ebel			Avondale	CO
Richard Horn			Yoder	CO
Richard & Harriet Lubchenco			Simla	CO

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Richard & Beverly Voss			Aurora	CO
Rick Corson			Simla	CO
Rick Klein			La Junta	CO
Rick & Claudia Morgan			Elbert	CO
Rick Struller			Las Animas	CO
Rickie D. Schuschke			Yoder	CO
Rico Hill			Yoder	CO
Rita Seay			Coolidge	KS
RL Collins			Garden City	KS
Rob Loveland			Englewood	CO
Rob Rairey			Limon	CO
Robert & Donita Buerkle			Holcomb	KS
Robert Burr			Yoder	CO
Robert Fager			Limon	CO
Robert Heil			Boulder	CO
Robert & Sandra Huser			Syracuse	KS
Robert Paul	(representing Marcia Schafer)		Yoder	CO
Robert Raines Jr.			Limon	CO
Robert Raines Sr.			Limon	CO
Robert Reidl			Lakin	KS
Robert & Ellen Safranek			Limon	CO
Robert Sinn-Penfold			Boulder	CO
Robert & Mary Watson			Yoder	CO
Robert L. Freidenberger			La Junta	CO
Robert L. & Roberta Moore Meinzer			Wakarusa	KS
Robert U. Hansen			Wray	CO
Roberta & Sue Stanberry			Sugar City	CO
Rod Laing			Watkins	CO
Roger & June Richers			Idalia	CO
Roger & Kristine Maly			Rush	CO
Roger & Phyllis Dixon			Rush	CO

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Roger Gilhert			Limon	CO
Roger Meinzer			Yoder	CO
Roger Noakes			Genoa	CO
Roger Sharp			Vernon	CO
Ron & Ruth Buller			Sheridan Lake	CO
Ron & Virginia Popp			Sharon Springs	KS
Ron Berglund			Syracuse	KS
Ron D. Miller			Syracuse	KS
Ron Hoover			Rush	CO
Ron Miller			Byers	CO
Ronald & Sherry Finlay			Kendall	KS
Ronald Boyd			Genoa	CO
Ronald Brent			Arriba	CO
Ronald E. Merrifield			Wray	CO
Ronald H. Brown			Kendall	CO
Ronald Rehfeld			Arapahoe	CO
Ronald Smith			Highland Ranch	CO
Rose Jennings			Byers	CO
Ross Conrad			Flagler	CO
Roy Weisensee			Deer Trail	CO
Royce Williams			Lakin	KS
Rusty Landon			Deerfield	KS
Rusty Thoma			Woodrow	CO
Sa Franer, R.J.			Limon	CO
Sandy Messler			Elbert	CO
Sandy Wanklyn			Lakin	KS
Sarah & Mike Klann			Flagler	CO
Scott Harold			Akron	CO
SeEtta Moss			Canon City	CO
Shane Gutierrez			Denver	CO
Shannon Saly			Hugo	CO
Sharon & Steve Newsom			Limon	CO
Sharon Croghan			Keenesburg	CO
Shauna and Charlie Smith			Brush	CO
Shawn & Christine Glaser			Calhan	CO
Shawn Boyd			Genoa	CO

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Shawn King			Yoder	CO
Shayne & Christina Aldridge			Arapahoe	CO
Shelby & Sylvia Bach			Rush	CO
Shennan Solze			Hugo	CO
Sherron & Jim Bowen			Boyero	CO
Shorty Cramer			Genoa	CO
Skeeter Griffin			Matheson	CO
Sonja & Jimmy Sweet			Rush	CO
Stan & Ida Adams			Rush	CO
Stan Sommerfield			Sharon Springs	KS
Stephen & Teresa Monks			Limon	CO
Stephen J. Brandenburg			Colorado Springs	CO
Steve & Mary Scay			Simla	CO
Steve & Darlene Scott			Burlington	CO
Steve & Gina Aderie			Byers	CO
Steve Allison			Wray	CO
Steve Anderson			Arriba	CO
Steve & Marilyn Baxter			Eads	CO
Steve Burgess			Limon	CO
Steve Claycomb			Lakewood	CO
Steve Czeponis			Byers	CO
Steve Finley			Snyder	CO
Steve Guy			Holcomb	KS
Steve Mitchell			Rush	CO
Steve Nothem			Yoder	CO
Steven Hines			Coolidge	KS
Steven Nies			Brighton	CO
Steven Norris			Colorado Springs	CO
Steven Rupprecht			Punta Gorda	FL
Steven & Betty Trusdale			Colorado Springs	CO
Sue Fitzsimmons			Yoder	CO
Sue & Steve Wossel			Brush	CO
Susan Francis			Lakin	KS
Susan Hagemann			Vernon	CO
Susan Roll			Amhurst	CO

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Ted & Billie Jo Braun			Simla	CO
Ted Hendricks			Simla	CO
Ted Lyons			Hugo	CO
Ted & Barbara Yendreoks			Simla	CO
Teri Owens			Goodman	KS
Terry & Mari Kate Book			Pueblo West	CO
Terry & Naomi Malcom			Limon	CO
Terry Saffer			Arriba	CO
Tex Buckhaults			Walsh	CO
Thaddeus Wamsley Sr.			Vona	CO
Thelma Kleber			Aurora	CO
Theresa Headley			Burlington	CO
Theresa Kalfas			Rush	CO
Theron Brent			Arriba	CO
Thomas Hoover			Rush	CO
Thomas Patterson			Avondale	CO
Thomas & Lisa Ridder			Leoti	KS
Thomas D. Ferrell			Colorado Springs	CO
Tim Andersen			Limon	CO
Tim Hilferty			Limon	CO
Tim & Sandy Hoban			Flagler	CO
Tim Kerns			Hugo	CO
Tim Laing			Aurora	CO
Tim Newton			Hanover	CO
Tim Olsen			Denver	CO
Tim Peggram			Wiggins	CO
Tim Thatcher			Pueblo	CO
Timothy Mark Patzkowsky			Rush	CO
Tina Godfrey			Las Animas	CO
Tingley			Colts Neck	NJ
Toby Johnson			Kit Carson	CO
Todd Thompson			Genoa	CO
Tom Blanton			Larkspur	CO
Tom Frazee			Witchita	KS
Tom Goeken			Brush	CO

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Tom Williams			Colorado Springs	CO
Tony Lobue			Loveland	CO
Tony Lorince Sr.			Arriba	CO
Tony Wernsman			Limon	CO
Tracy Vrie			Genoa	CO
Troy Bowman			Strasburg	CO
Trudy Palmer			Matheson	CO
Van Richie			Seibert	CO
Vera & Glenn Ford			Leoti	KS
Verl & Peg McElwain			Matheson	CO
Vernon Miller			Strasburg	CO
Vernon Schemm			Sharon Springs	KS
Vic & Janice Deaver			Garden City	KS
Virgil & Jan Kochis			Matheson	CO
Virgil Peterson			Watkins	CO
Virginia Sue Vest			Boone	CO
Vivian Michel			Lakin	KS
Walter & Charlotte Keen			Byers	CO
Wanda Brent			Arriba	CO
Warren Fox			Canon City	CO
Warren Klanrs			Arriba	CO
Wayne Alburn			Brush	CO
Wayne Miller			Deerfield	KS
Wayne Rudder			Genoa	CO
Wayne Shack			Limon	CO
Wayne Shade			Limon	CO
Wayne Snider			La Junta	CO
Wes Randolph			Limon	CO
Wheeler Olyshant Jr.			Canon City	CO
Wilbur & Shirley Schreiber			Arriba	CO
Wilbur Weedin			Wichita	KS
Will Edwards			Colorado Springs	CO
William & Gladys Monks			Limon	CO
William & Mariel Cronister			Rush	CO
William Bordner			Bennett	CO
William Pierce			Simla	CO

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
William Vest			Deer Trail	CO
Wilma J. Hunt			Wichita	KS
Zoe Gilberth			Colorado Springs	CO
<b>County</b>				
Alice Nichol	Commissioner	Adams County	Brighton	CO
Larry Pace	Commissioner	Adams County	Brighton	CO
W.R. Fisher	Commissioner	Adams County	Brighton	CO
Scott Tempel	Sr. Long Range Planner	Adams County, Dept. Planning and Development	Westminster	CO
Bernie Zimmer	Commissioner	Arapahoe County	Littleton	CO
Frank Weddig	Commissioner	Arapahoe County	Littleton	CO
Lynn Myers	Commissioner	Arapahoe County	Littleton	CO
Rod Bockenfeld	Commissioner	Arapahoe County	Littleton	CO
Susan Beckman	Commissioner	Arapahoe County	Littleton	CO
Sherman Feher	Planner	Arapahoe County Planning	Centennial	CO
Susan Conway	Division Manager	Arapahoe County Planning	Centennial	CO
Ron Hovland	Sr. Planner	Arapahoe County, Public Works and Development	Centennial	CO
Bill Wright	Commissioner	Baca County	Springfield	CO
Glen R. "Spike" Ausmus	Commissioner	Baca County	Springfield	CO
Troy Crane	Commission Chair	Baca County	Springfield	CO
Bill Long	Commissioner	Bent County	Las Animas	CO
Frank Wallace	Commission Chair	Bent County	Las Animas	CO
Gary Pritchard	Administrator	Bent County	Las Animas	CO
Lynden Gill	Commissioner	Bent County	Las Animas	CO
Butch Hapes Jr.	Commissioner	Cheyenne County	Cheyenne Wells	CO
Marcy Brossman	Administrator	Cheyenne County	Cheyenne Wells	CO
Norman Akers	Land Use Administrator	Cheyenne County	Cheyenne Wells	CO
Richard Bergman	Commissioner	Cheyenne County	Cheyenne Wells	CO
Ron N. Howard	Commissioner	Cheyenne County	Cheyenne Wells	CO
Dwight Gardner	Commissioner	Crowley County	Ordway	CO
Mathew Heimerich	Commissioner	Crowley County	Ordway	CO
Tobe Allumbaugh	Commission Chair	Crowley County	Ordway	CO
Warren Davis	Assessor	Crowley County	Ordway	CO

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Carl Schuler	Manager, Comprehensive Planning	El Paso County	Colorado Springs	CO
Dennis Hisey	Commissioner	El Paso County	Colorado Springs	CO
Douglas Bruce	Commissioner	El Paso County	Colorado Springs	CO
Jim Bensberg	Commissioner	El Paso County	Colorado Springs	CO
Sallie Clark	Commissioner	El Paso County	Colorado Springs	CO
Wayne Williams	Commissioner	El Paso County	Colorado Springs	CO
Tony Deconic	Planner	El Paso County Planning	Colorado Springs	CO
John Metli	Commissioner	Elbert County	Kiowa	CO
Steve Stutz	Commissioner	Elbert County	Kiowa	CO
Suzie Graeff	Commissioner	Elbert County	Kiowa	CO
Ken Wolf	Planning Director	Elbert County Planning	Kiowa	CO
Clifford Mayo	Commissioner	Finney County	Garden City	KS
Don Doll	Commissioner	Finney County	Garden City	KS
Kaleb Ketner	County Planner	Finney County	Garden City	KS
Larry Jones	Commissioner	Finney County	Garden City	KS
Robert Baker	Commissioner	Finney County	Garden City	KS
Roman Halbur	Commission Chair	Finney County	Garden City	KS
Alan Waggoner	Commissioner	Greeley County	Tribune	KS
Linda Firner	County Clerk	Greeley County	Tribune	KS
Marjorie Hornbaker	Commissioner	Greeley County	Tribune	KS
Michael Thon	Commission Chair	Greeley County	Tribune	KS
Paul Shafer	Commissioner	Greeley County	Tribune	KS
Gano Schmidt	Commissioner	Hamilton County District 1	Syracuse	KS
Keith Puckett	Commissioner	Hamilton County District 2	Syracuse	KS
Dave Schwieterman	Commissioner	Hamilton County District 3	Syracuse	KS
Nikki Schwerdfeger	Commissioner	Hamilton County District 4	Syracuse	KS
Randall Braddock	Commission Chair	Hamilton County District 5	Syracuse	KS
Melissa Wilson		Hamilton County, County Zoning Office	Syracuse	KS
Larry Combs	Commissioner	Kearny County	Lakin	KS
Shannon McCormick	Commissioner	Kearny County	Lakin	KS
Thomas Wright IV	Commission Chair	Kearny County	Lakin	KS

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Ron Schreibvogel	Building & Zoning Officer	Kearny County Planning	Lakin	KS
Donald Oswald	Commissioner	Kiowa County	Eads	CO
Donald Richards	Commissioner	Kiowa County	Greensburg	KS
Earl Loggott	Commissioner	Kiowa County	Greensburg	KS
Linly Stum	Planning/Zoning	Kiowa County	Sheridan Lake	CO
Rodney Brown	Commission Chair	Kiowa County	Eads	CO
Vern Harris	Commissioner	Kiowa County	Eads	CO
Janet Frederick	Executive Director	Kiowa County Economic Development	Eads	CO
Garry Coulter	Superintendent	Kiowa County School District	Sheridan Lake	CO
Nelson Williams		Kit Carson Correctional	Las Animas	CO
Jim Whitmore	Commissioner	Kit Carson County	Burlington	CO
John Nichols	Commissioner	Kit Carson County	Burlington	CO
Loren Lambert	Commissioner	Kit Carson County	Burlington	CO
Kelly Alveraz	Public Health Coordinator	Kit Carson County, Kit Carson County Health & Human Services	Burlington	CO
Estelle Thaller	Assessor	Lincoln County	Hugo	CO
Gary Beedy	Commissioner	Lincoln County	Hugo	CO
Steve Burgess	Commissioner	Lincoln County	Hugo	CO
Ted Lyons	Commission Chair	Lincoln County	Hugo	CO
Patricia Vice	Executive Director	Lincoln County Economic Development	Limon	CO
Don Blake	Landuse Administrator	Lincoln County Land Use Office	Hugo	CO
Carl Uhrich	Commissioner	Logan County	Oakley	KS
Douglas Mackley	Commissioner	Logan County	Oakley	KS
Robert Scott	Commissioner	Logan County	Oakley	KS
Fred Jones	Community Development Dir.	Logan County, County Courthouse	Oakley	KS
Jon Becker	Executive Director	Morgan County	Fort Morgan	CO
Kenneth Anderson	Commissioner	Morgan County	Fort Morgan	CO
Mike Harris	Commissioner	Morgan County	Fort Morgan	CO
Tony Carlson	Commissioner	Morgan County	Fort Morgan	CO
Barbara Gorrell	Planning Administrator	Morgan County Planning and Zoning	Fort Morgan	CO

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Bob Bauserman	Commission Chair	Otero County	La Junta	CO
Harold "Jake" Klein	Commissioner	Otero County	La Junta	CO
Kevin Karney	Commissioner	Otero County	La Junta	CO
Darryl L. Schulz	Public Works Director	Otero Department of Public Works Engineering and Land Use	La Junta	CO
Andrew B. Wyatt	County Assessor	Prowers County	Lamar	CO
Clede Widener	Commissioner	Prowers County	Granada	CO
Eugene "Gene" Millbrand	Commissioner	Prowers County	Lamar	CO
Leroy Mauch	Commissioner	Prowers County	Lamar	CO
Mary Root	Land Use Director & Administrative Director	Prowers County	Lamar	CO
R. Clede Widener	Commissioner	Prowers County	Lamar	CO
Roger Jones	Director of Economic Development	Prowers County		
Lisa DeLancey	Economic Development Director	Prowers County Development	Lamar	CO
Bill Carder	President	Prowers County Development Inc.	Lamar	CO
Carla Scranton	Administrative Assistant	Prowers County Development Inc.	Lamar	CO
Kim Headley	Planning Director	Pueblo , Department of Planning and Development	Pueblo	CO
Anthony Nunez	Commissioner	Pueblo County	Pueblo	CO
Dan Mauro	Director of Information Systems - GIS	Pueblo County	Pueblo	CO
Jeffrey Woeber	Planner	Pueblo County	Pueblo	CO
Jerry Pacheco	Land Use Administrator	Pueblo County	Pueblo	CO
Loretta Kennedy	Commissioner	Pueblo County	Pueblo	CO
Matt Peulen	Commission Chair	Pueblo County	Pueblo	CO
Jack Frick	Commissioner	Scott County	Scott City	KS
James Minnix	Commissioner	Scott County	Scott City	KS
Pam Faurot	County Clerk	Scott County	Scott City	KS
Stanley Salmans	Commissioner	Scott County	Scott City	KS
Chuck Thomas	Commissioner	Sherman County	Goodland	KS
Janet Rumpel	County Clerk	Sherman County	Goodland	KS
Kevin Rasure	Commissioner	Sherman County	Goodland	KS

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Mitch Tiede	Commissioner	Sherman County	Goodland	KS
Ken Christiansen	Commissioner	Thomas County	Colby	KS
Paul Steele	Commissioner	Thomas County	Colby	KS
Ron Evans	Commissioner	Thomas County	Colby	KS
Bruce Buck	Commissioner	Wallace County	Sharon Springs	KS
Fred F. Staker	Commissioner	Wallace County	Sharon Springs	KS
John Miller	Commissioner	Wallace County	Sharon Springs	KS
Melody Fulton	County Clerk	Wallace County	Sharon Springs	KS
Bruce Johnson	Commissioner	Washington County	Akron	KS
David Foy	Commissioner	Washington County	Akron	KS
Dennis Everhart	Commissioner	Washington County	Akron	KS
Larry Vana	Attorney	Washington County	Akron	CO
David Long	Commissioner	Weld County	Greeley	CO
Glen Vaad	Commissioner	Weld County	Greeley	CO
Mike Geile	Commissioner	Weld County	Greeley	CO
Monica Mika	Director of Planning	Weld County	Greeley	CO
Rob Masden	Commissioner	Weld County	Greeley	CO
William Jerke	Commissioner	Weld County	Greeley	CO
Dan Nickelson	Commissioner	Wichita County	Leoti	KS
Richard Shimanek	Commissioner	Wichita County	Leoti	KS
Steven Baker	Commissioner	Wichita County	Leoti	KS
Sharla Krenzel	Director	Wichita County Economic Development	Leoti	KS
Dave Thomas	Commissioner	Yuma County	Wray	CO
Dean Wingfield	Commissioner	Yuma County	Wray	CO
Linda Briggs	County Administrator	Yuma County	Wray	CO
Robin Wiley	Commissioner	Yuma County	Wray	CO
Andrea Anderson	Executive Director	Yuma County Economic Development	Yuma	CO
<b>Federal</b>				
Bob Cox	Regional Environmental Officer	Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security	Denver	CO
Ken Sessa	Regional Environmental Officer	Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security	Kansas City	MO

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Dan Carlson	NFIP Program Specialist	FEMA, Region VIII	Denver	CO
Christine L. Turk	NEPA Compliance Officer	National Park Service, Intermountain Region	Denver	CO
Allen Green	State Conservationist	National Resources Conservation Service	Lakewood	CO
Lynn Thurlow		Natural Resources Conservation Service	Salina	KS
Ross Lahren	Branch Chief, Easement Programs Division	Natural Resources Conservation Service	Washington	D.C.
Jimmy D. Wright	Assistant State Conservationist	Natural Resources Conservation Service, Dodge City Area Office	Dodge City	KS
Leroy Hall	Area Conservationist	Natural Resources Conservation Service, Greeley Area Office	Greeley	CO
Daniel H. Meyerhoff	Assistant State Conservationist	Natural Resources Conservation Service, Hays Area Office	Hays	KS
John A. Knapp	Area Conservationist	Natural Resources Conservation Service, La Junta Area Office	La Junta	CO
Don Klima	Director	Office of Federal Agency Programs	Washington	D.C.
Bob Briggs		Rocky Mountain Rail Authority	Westminster	CO
Dr. Alexa Roberts	Superintendent	Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site	Eads	CO
Joe Cothorn	NEPA Coordination Team Leader	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Kansas City	MO
Beth Boaz	Activity Manager	U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Eastern Colorado Area Office	Loveland	CO
Tim Carey	Office Chief	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Denver Regulatory Office	Littleton	CO
Luke Cory	Regulatory Project Manager	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kanopolis Satellite Office,	Marquette	KS

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Joseph Hughes	Regulatory Branch Chief	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas City District	Kansas City	MO
Steve Penaluna	Project Manager	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Kansas State Regulatory Office	El Dorado	KS
Erik Blechinger	District Program Manager	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District	Omaha	NE
Van Truan	Office Chief	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Southern Colorado Regulatory Office	Pueblo	CO
David Hallock	Realty Specialist	U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Royal Gorge Field Office	Canon City	CO
Erik Brekke	Wildlife Biologist	U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Royal Gorge Field Office	Canon City	CO
Joe Vieira	Natural Resource Specialist - GIS	U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Royal Gorge Field Office	Canon City	CO
Robert F. Stewart	Regional Environmental Officer	U.S. Department of Interior	Denver	CO
Anne Norton Miller	Director, Office of Federal Activities	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	Washington	D.C.
Larry Svoboda	Director, NEPA Program	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 8	Denver	CO
Susan Linner	Project Leader	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Colorado Field Office	Lakewood	CO
Michael LeValley	Field Supervisor	U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Kansas Ecological Services Office	Manhattan	KS
Sandy Vana-Miller		U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Colorado Ecological Services Office	Denver	CO
Bill R. Fuller	State Executive Director	USDA Farm Service Agency	Manhattan	KS
Lewis Frank	State Executive Director	USDA Farm Service Agency	Lakewood	CO

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Rod Johnson	County Executive Director	USDA Farm Service Agency	Eads	CO
Andree DeVarney		USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service	Washington	D.C.
Mark Plank		USDA Rural Utilities Service	Washington	D.C.
<b>Media</b>				
Tim Vandenacle		Hutchinson News	Dogde City	KS
Steven D. Vetter		I-70 Scout Newspaper	Strasburg	CO
Delores Edwards		Lakin Independent	Lakin	KS
Kathy McVey		Lakin Independent	Lakin	KS
Tom Schultes		Las Animas Tribune Democrat	Las Animas	CO
Susan Davies		NBC 5/30	Pueblo	CO
Anthony Mestas		Pueblo Chieftain	La Junta	CO
John Hill		Ranchland News	Simla	CO
Toni Gibbons		Ranchland News	Calhan	CO
<b>Municipal</b>				
Troy McCue	Mayor	Arriba	Arriba	CO
Tom Turrell		Byers School District	Byers	CO
Ed Tauer	Mayor	City of Aurora	Aurora	CO
Jan Pawlowski	Mayor	City of Brighton	Brighton	CO
Daniel Scalise	Mayor	City of Brush	Brush	CO
Karen L. Schminke	AICP, Assistant City Administrator	City of Brush	Brush	CO
James Knox	Mayor	City of Burlington	Burlington	CO
Randy Pye	Mayor	City of Centennial	Centennial	CO
Lionel Rivera	Mayor	City of Colorado Springs	Colorado Springs	CO
Sean Ford	Mayor	City of Commerce City	Commerce City	CO
John W. Hickenlooper	Mayor	City of Denver	Denver	CO
Larry Michael	Mayor	City of Eads	Eads	CO
Olga Wolosyn	Mayor	City of Englewood	Englewood	CO
Chuck Reid	City Manager	City of Federal Heights	Federal Heights	CO
Shannon Crespín	Mayor	City of Fort Lupton	Fort Lupton	CO

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Jack Darnell	Mayor	City of Fort Morgan	Fort Morgan	CO
Jeri Howells	Mayor	City of Fountain	Fountain	CO
Gary Fuller	Mayor	City of Garden City	Garden City	KS
Rick Billinger	Mayor	City of Goodland	Goodland	KS
Tom Selders	Mayor	City of Greeley	Greeley	CO
Dennis Lee Lauer	Mayor	City of Holcomb	Holcomb	KS
Don Gosch	Mayor	City of Lakin	Lakin	KS
Nelva Heath	Mayor	City of Lamar	Lamar	CO
Laurence Sena	Mayor	City of Las Animas	Las Animas	CO
Bob Van Norden	Mayor	City of Leoti	Leoti	KS
Jim Taylor	Mayor	City of Littleton	Littleton	CO
Julia Pirnack	Mayor	City of Longmont	Longmont	CO
Kathleen Novak	Mayor	City of Northglenn	Northglenn	CO
Frank Munk	Mayor	City of Oakley	Oakley	KS
Dave Falli	City Manager	City of Pueblo	Pueblo	CO
Ernest E. Poe	Mayor	City of Sharon Springs	Sharon Springs	CO
Jay A. Suhler	Mayor	City of Springfield	Springfield	CO
Noel Busck	Mayor	City of Thorton	Thorton	CO
Nancy McNally	Mayor	City of Westminster	Westminster	CO
Stan Holmes	City Manager	City of Wray	Wray	CO
Doug Sanderson	City Manager	City of Yuma	Yuma	CO
David L. Groesche		Edison School District	Yoder	CO
Todd Ahlenius	Senior Transportation Planner	Pueblo Area Council of Governments Metropolitan Planning Organization	Pueblo	CO
Sue Horn	Mayor	Town of Bennett	Bennett	CO
Milan Karspeck	Mayor	Town of Berthoud	Berthoud	CO
Cardon Berry	Board of Trustees	Town of Eads	Eads	CO
Andrew Moore	Mayor	Town of Erie	Erie	CO
Patricia Vice	Mayor	Town of Genoa	Genoa	CO
Patsie Smith	Mayor	Town of Hugo	Hugo	CO
Gilbert Marin	Mayor	Town of Kersey	Kersey	CO
Andrew Martinez	Mayor	Town of LaSalle	LaSalle	CO
Del Beattie	Mayor	Town of Limon	Limon	CO
Joe Kiely	Town Administrator	Town of Limon	Limon	CO

Name	Title	Company / Affiliation	City	State
<b>State</b>				
The Honorable Bill Owens	Governor of Colorado		Denver	CO
The Honorable Kathleen Sebelius	Governor of Kansas		Topeka	KS
Bryant Will	District Wildlife Manager	Colorado Division of Wildlife	Lamar	CO
Wendy Figueroa		Colorado Division of Wildlife	Brush	CO
Tom Nesler		Colorado Division of Wildlife, Denver Service Center and Northeast Region	Denver	CO
Joe Padia		Colorado Division of Wildlife, Northeast Region Office,	Denver	CO
Dan Prenzlów	Area Wildlife Manager	Colorado Division of Wildlife, Southeast Region Office	Colorado Springs	CO
Casey Cooley		Colorado Division of Wildlife, Southeast Regional Office	Colorado Springs	CO
Georgianna Contiguglia	State Historic Preservationist Officer	Colorado Historical Society	Denver	CO
Marsha Looper	Congresswoman District 19	Colorado House of Representatives	Calhan	CO
Michael Menefee	Environmental Review Coordinator	Colorado Natural Heritage Program, Colorado State University	Fort Collins	CO
Beverly Rave	Field Operations Manager	Colorado State Board of Land Commissioners	Denver	CO
Britt I. Weygandt	Director	Colorado State Board of Land Commissioners	Denver	CO
Curtis Talley Jr.	District Manager	Colorado State Land Board, North Central District Office	Greeley	CO
Danny Skalla	District Manager	Colorado State Land Board, Northeast District Office	Sterling	CO
Michael Shay	District Manager	Colorado State Land Board, Southeast District Office	Pueblo	CO

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Larry Kramer	Assistant Director	Colorado State Parks, High Plains Region Office	Denver	CO
Dave Skiles		Governor's Energy Office	Denver	CO
Tom DeBaun	Senior Energy Engineer	Kansas Corporation Commission	Dodge City	KS
Dr. Ronald Hammerschmidt, Ph.D.	Director, Division of Environment	Kansas Department of Health and Environment	Topeka	KS
Kirk Hutchinson	Southwest District Public Affairs Manager	Kansas Department of Transportation	Garden City	KS
Sid Warner		Kansas Department of Transportation	Garden City	KS
Nate Davis	Biologist	Kansas Department of Wildlife & Parks, Operations Office	Pratt	KS
Eric R. Johnson	LIP Coordinator	Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks	Pratt	KS
Randy D. Rogers	Wildlife Biologist	Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks	Hays	KS
Deb Simon	Senior Administrative Assistant	Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks, Environmental Services Section	Pratt	KS
Jennifer Delisle	Information Manager	Kansas Natural Heritage Inventory, Kansas Biological Survey	Lawrence	KS
Jennie Chinn	Preservation Officer (SHPO)	Kansas State Historical Society	Topeka	KS
Tim Weston	State Historic Preservation Officer	Kansas State Historical Society	Topeka	KS
<b>Utility</b>				
Kenton Epard		Airstream Energy	Denver	CO
Jay A. Suhler	President	Arkansas River Power Authority	Springfield	CO
Jim Henderson		Arkansas River Power Authority	Lamar	CO
Inez G. Dominguez		Colorado Public Utilities Commission	Denver	CO
Mirek Horenovsky		Colorado Springs Utilities	Colorado Springs	CO

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Richard Bartels		Colorado Springs Utilities	Colorado Springs	CO
Russ Nicklin		Colorado Springs Utilities	Colorado Springs	CO
John Huppert	General Manager	KC Electric	Hugo	CO
Larry Shutte	Operations Manager	KC Electric	Hugo	CO
Marvin Thaller	Member Services Manager	KC Electric	Hugo	CO
Neil Veet		KC Electric	Hugo	CO
Richard Borden		KC Electric- Hugo	Hugo	CO
Terry Tagtmeyer	Director	KC Electric, Kit Carson County	Vona	CO
Rick Rigel		Lamar Light and Power	Lamar	CO
Nikki Stefonic		Metro Wastewater Reclamation District	Denver	CO
Fred Grantham		Morgan County Rural Electric Association	Fort Morgan	CO
Jim Herron		Mountain View Electric	Limon	CO
Patsy Tompkins		Mountain View Electric	Limon	CO
Kristen Janicek		Noble Environmental Power, LLC	Denver	CO
Keary Hallack		Public Service Company of Colorado	Denver	CO
Shelley Ferrell		San Isabel Electric	Pueblo	CO
Dan Tate		SECED	Lamar	CO
Stephanie Gonzalez		SECED	Lamar	CO
		Slope Electric Cooperative, Inc.	New England	ND
Bill Cochell		Southeast Colorado Power Association	La Junta	CO
Charles Mitchell		Southeast Colorado Power Association	Haswell	CO
Jack Wolfe	Chief Operating Officer	Southeast Colorado Power Association	La Junta	CO
Jeff Bailey		Southeast Colorado Power Association	La Junta	CO
Jim Earl		Southeast Colorado Power Association	Lamar	CO
Jim Shabda		Southeast Colorado Power Association	La Junta	CO

Name	Title	Company / Affiliation	City	State
Randy Phillips		Southeast Colorado Power Association	La Junta	CO
Rich Wilson		Southeast Colorado Power Association	La Junta	CO
John Lupo		Xcel Energy	Denver	CO
Kathy Worthington		Xcel Energy	Pueblo	CO
Alex Pieper	Director of Member Services	YW Electric	Akron	CO
Marjie Hottinger	HR Manager	YW Electric	Akron	CO
Terry Hall	General Manager	YW Electric	Akron	CO
<b>Tribes</b>				
Alonzo Chalepah	Chairman	Apache Tribe of Oklahoma	Anadarko	OK
Angela Bullcoming	Director	Apache Tribe of Oklahoma	Anadarko	OK
Erica Whitecloud	Business Manager	Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma	Concho	OK
Gordon Yellowman	Cultural and Heritage Coordinator	Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma	Concho	OK
Fred Nahwoosky	NAGPRA Coordinator	Comanche Nation of Oklahoma	Lawton	OK
Wallace Coffey	Chairman	Comanche Nation of Oklahoma	Lawton	Ok
Lee Wait		Comanche Nation of Oklahoma, NAGPRA Department	Lawton	OK
Lester Thompson, Jr.	Tribal Chairman	Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, Cultural Resource Office	Fort Thompson	SD
Floyd Osburn		Eastern Shoshone Tribe	Fort Washakie	WY
Levi Pesata	President	Jicarilla Apache Nation	Dulce	NM
Lorene Willis	Director of Cultural Affairs	Jicarilla Apache Nation	Dulce	NM
Guy Munroe	Chairman and CEO	Kaw Nation	Kaw City	OK
Billy Evans Horse	Chairman	Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma	Carnegie	OK
Ellyn Bigrope		Mescalero Apache Tribe	Mescalero	NM

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Mark Chino	President	Mescalero Apache Tribe	Mescalero	NM
JoAnn White	Preservation Officer	Northern Arapaho Tribe	Fort Washakie	WY
Richard Brannan	Chairman	Northern Arapaho Tribe	Fort Washakie	WY
Conrad Fisher		Northern Cheyenne Tribe	Lame Deer	MT
Eugene Little Coyote	Chairman	Northern Cheyenne Tribe	Lame Deer	MT
Betsy Chapoose		Northern Ute Tribe	Ft. Duchesne	UT
Elaine Willie		Northern Ute Tribe	Ft. Duchesne	UT
Maxine Natchees	Chairwoman	Northern Ute Tribe	Ft. Duchesne	UT
Alex White Plume	President	Oglala Sioux Tribe	Pine Ridge	SD
Joe Red Cloud		Oglala Sioux Tribe	Pine Ridge	SD
Anthony Whitehorn		Osage Nation of Oklahoma	Pawhuska	OK
Carrie Wilson		Osage Nation of Oklahoma	Pawhuska	OK
Jerry Shaw		Osage Nation of Oklahoma	Pawhuska	OK
Rodney Bordeaux	President	Rosebud Sioux Tribe	Rosebud	SD
Russell Eagle Bear	Officer	Rosebud Sioux Tribe, Tribal Historic Preservation Office	Rosebud	SD
Ivan Posey	Chairman	Shoshone Tribe	Fort Washakie	WY
Lloyd Osborn		Shoshone Tribe	Fort Washakie	WY
Clement Frost	Chairman	Southern Ute Indian Tribe	Ignacio	CO
Neil Cloud		Southern Ute Indian Tribe	Ignacio	CO
Ron His Horse Is Thunder	Chairman	Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	Fort Yates	ND
Tim Mentz		Standing Rock Sioux Tribe	Fort Yates	ND
Manuel Heart	Chairman	Ute Mountain Ute Tribe	Towoac	CO
Terry Knight, Sr.		Ute Mountain Ute Tribe	Towoac	CO
Tom Rice	Director	Ute Mountain Ute Tribe	Towoac	CO
Gary McAdams	President	Wichita and Affiliated Tribes	Anadarko	OK

Name	Title	Company / Affiliation	City	State
<b>Organizations</b>				
Shauna Larsen	Government Relations Representative	American Public Power Association	Washington	DC
Kathy Finau	Executive Director	Bent County Development Foundation	Las Animas	CO
Robert C. Irwin	Manager	Cheyenne Mountain Development Company, LLC	Colorado Springs	CO
Jake Meffley		Environment Colorado	Denver	CO
Tim Sullivan	Regional Director	Environmental Defense, Rocky Mountain Office	Boulder	CO
Amy Greer	Public Education	Natural Resources Defense Council	New York	NY
Matt Morehead		Nature Conservancy, The		
Ryan Frogard		Nature Conservancy, The	Colorado Springs	CO
Thomas Cassidy	Director of Federal Programs	Nature Conservancy, The	Arlington	VA
John Stencil		Rocky Mountain Farmers Union	Greenwood Village	CO
Tony Frank		Rocky Mountain Farmers Union	Greenwood Village	CO
Susan LeFever	Chapter Director	Sierra Club, Rocky Mountain Chapter	Denver	CO
James (Jim) E. Lockhart		Sierra Club	Colorado Springs	CO
Rob Smith	Regional Director	Sierra Club, Southwest Office (CO, AZ, UT, NM)	Phoenix	AZ
Connie Nicely	Human Resource Administrator	St. Josephy County Public Library	South Bend	IN
Paul C. Redner	President	Three County Community Coalition	Rush	CO
John Barth		Western Clean Energy Campaign	Boulder	CO
Kristin Casper		Western Resources Advocates	Boulder	CO
Rick Gilliam		Western Resource Advocates	Boulder	CO

<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Company / Affiliation</b>	<b>City</b>	<b>State</b>
Tom Darin	Staff Attorney; Energy Transmissions	Western Resource Advocates	Boulder	CO
Patrick L. Craig	Executive Director	Wild Animal Sanctuary, The	Keenesburg	CO

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**Appendix C Comments Associated with the  
June 20, 2007, Public Meeting**

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## COMMENTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE JUNE 20, 2007, PUBLIC MEETING

The following set of tables includes each of the comments received between March 17, 2007 and July 10, 2007, reproduced exactly as they were received by Western with two exceptions: (1) legible spelling errors in the comment forms are reproduced here, noted by "sic," and (2) illegible comments were interpreted using best professional judgment and knowledge of the project issues and spelled correctly for ease of readability. The database itself has not been modified. Some comments are reproduced under several topics because they address more than one topic. For some comments, introductory sentences have been included to maintain the context in which the comment was made. The order of comments within a topic is random and is not meant to imply importance or level of consideration in the EIS.

### Access and Transportation

- If my property would be used to place a tower on, and access from Sanborn Road was to be through my driveway, I would suggest putting in a heavier culvert and also an access gate in my fence. Perhaps even fencing off the tower so livestock cannot get close to it.
- Access to powerlines for maintenance is easier in less populated J4 route.
- What will this route do to my ingress and egress?
- What limitations will this cause to our land use and travel?
- Please provide the details on what the access requirements are for operation & maintenance of the transmission line, on an annual basis. Approximations based on other similar projects in the rural West would suffice.
- Please provide the details on what the access requirements are for operation & maintenance of the transmission line, on an annual basis. Approximations based on other similar projects in the rural West would suffice.

### Agriculture

- This route would not require repeatedly passing under the line for in-field farming operations, but only to enter our property from the road.
- In order to plant and maintain cultivation of fields under the line would necessitate many passes beneath the line during field operations.
- They are not concerned that this route would cut through the middle of Section 7. If the route runs along the State line, it will impact the crop currently grown between the states: Section 12 in Kit Carson County, Colorado, and Section 7 in Sherman County are farmed as one parcel and this would cause problems cutting the farm in half where there are currently no roads or fence lines: and severely impacting this crop land.
- Cattle on ranch.
- However, we have grave concerns with your proposed Alternate Route which would incorporate running along the entire Northern and Eastern portion of our Ranch. Primarily it would infringe on a mining operation, cattle operation, and decimate any potential plans of development of the Ranch in the future.

## Agriculture

- I (Ruthette Kennedy) received a call from Douglas Kysar upset that they only notice they got about the reroute running through their property was a second Right-of-Entry. His specific question is why we re-routed from CRP and grassland to crop land (route B7 to B5)- it doesn't make sense. Requested a follow-up. NE of Section 14, NE and E1/2SE of Section 26, T 21 S, R 36 W, Sixth PM, Kearny County
- All parcels of a small ranch are being affected.
- Destruction of fencing, loss of grazing land.
- In addition, however, it is my belief after looking at the proposed routes that there is significantly more crop ground affected in the J3 route than in the J4 route at least in SE Elbert County.
- If my property would be used to place a tower on, and access from Sanborn Road was to be through my driveway, I would suggest putting in a heavier culvert and also an access gate in my fence. Perhaps even fencing off the tower so livestock cannot get close to it.
- Also in part to lease out as pasture. Your power line will make this impossible.
- The Horse Creek ranch is literally an oasis in the eastern plains.
- Jay Yoder has grazing rights to all of Foxx Valley Subdivision.
- Thirdly- how must this affect our grazing land, our cattle, and our general quality of life we loved in the country!
- Farming [land use]
- Yes we are farmers, we moved from the city for a reason. I do not want to be nasty, I want to continue farming.
- I am concerned why you didn't just make a straight line and whoever it hits. But you zigged it around so it could hit the smaller places. The line you have just splits my place in half from one section to the other for the cattle to cross everyday.
- The proposed route would cross CRP land.
- Loss of farming and grazing revenue.
- What will this do to the 15 or so pivots (irrigation) in this area. It will definitely effect this plus the Ozone layer.
- Grazing of livestock.
- The ranch borders Chico Basin and we want to maintain the pristine area for agriculture and wildlife in perpetuity. A large electrical line through it would be unsightly and unnecessary in our opinion to run right through it when existing lines are within 1/2 mile
- Special uses to me, mean all used residential, ranching, and farming are all "special".
- As it continues across Myers Rd. it comes within a mile or less of several 640 Acre sections of our family property and ranching operation and a second family home in the Edison area.

## Agriculture

- Our land that is affected by the alternate route is used as grazing land is managed by a philosophy of limiting human influence on a pristine piece of land. Obviously a powerline would interfere with this philosophie.
- This property was purchased by Mr. Redner for its recreational qualities as well as its agricultural value and wildlife characteristics.
- Potential buyer of the property wants to graze horses and cows.
- I own 80 acres on Oil Well Road, currently used for grazing with future plans for a home
- Our farm/ranch happen to set directly in the path of your line placement. 4 families are the sole survivors of the Charles E. Sanger Estate, which spans 2 sections to the south west of Sanborn Road and Yoder Road intersection.
- We have plans to build two homes on each 80 acres, barn, garage, and other buildings.
- Your proposed construction to build powerline on our property is total unacceptable, [sic] devalue the property the [sic] also damage to our health, livestock, and water system.
- We are also concerned about our health and also raising healthy cattle & etc.
- We also have a well & windmill that sits right under one of your corridors.
- As it continues across Myers Road it comes within a mile or less of several sections of our family property & ranching operations as well as another family home is the Edison area.
- He objects to any more transmission lines bisecting the ranch and creating future corridors? He stated there are 3 transmission lines that cross the ranch property.
- We use our property and the property to the south of us for grazing, farming, and breeding if livestock. We have begun future planning for the use of the property. The proposed route through our property will affect our future building plans for our property, as well as property value and future agricultural uses.
- The route will also lessen the amount of grazing area needed for our livestock.
- As it continues across Myers Road it bisects 3 miles more of our ranching operation & stewardship trust land before coming within a mile or less of several more sections of our family's property and ranching operation; as well as another family home in the Edison area.
- I respectfully request that the Midway to Big Sandy leg of the 500 kV line NOT be built along the J14, 34, 11, 37, 10, 9, 8, 7, 36 or J33, 32, 30, 31 and J28 corridors due to not only the negative impact to our ranching business (on the Bohart Ranch); but for all the activities and goals we, and family before us, spent the most of a century trying to achieve & protect.
- Ranching will be impossible in this are if we continue to allow the encroachment of development. Preservation of this piece of environment will be all but impossible without ranching to pay it's way.

## Agriculture

- We presently lease the property out for grazing, and the installation of high voltage power lines will reduce our ability to generate revenue from this endeavor by making the land less desirable for grazing.
- In recent years, we have planted crops on the eastern portion of the property where you propose to build your lines. Having power poles interrupting the flow of farming machinery will greatly increase our work load and hinder farming efforts.
- There are two segments of the Transmission Project that could impact property owned by Frost Livestock—the segment from Boone to Midway and the segment from Midway to Big Sandy. The power lines for the Boone to Midway segment will apparently be located somewhere in the vicinity of the southern extent of the Frost Livestock lands. Please be advised that Frost Livestock recently placed 915 acres of prime agricultural land on the east side of Fountain Creek under a perpetual conservation easement that could interfere with the proposed Transmission Project.
- These scoping comments for the Eastern Plains Transmission Project are submitted on behalf of Frost Livestock Co. (“Frost Livestock”), a Colorado family corporation formed on January 26, 1962 by Jon and Mary Frost. The principal business address for Frost Livestock is 18350 Hanover Road, Pueblo, CO 81008. This letter supplements and hereby incorporates by reference previous comments submitted by this office on behalf of Frost Livestock on March 9, 2007. Frost Livestock owns private land that could be impacted by the Boone Substation to Midway Substation and Midway Substation to Big Sandy Substation segments of the Transmission Project. Frost Livestock also leases public land for grazing purposes in the vicinity of the proposed transmission lines. Frost Livestock reiterates that it strongly objects to the location of any electrical transmission lines or related facilities on its private property.
- Frost Livestock owns 5,400 acres of deeded land and 18,000 acres of grazing rights on public land in the area, much of which is non-contiguous.
- Our grown children represent the fifth generation of a family that began its role as a steward of the land in the American west in the 1850's. Our efforts to maintain and improve the land have made this ranch the recipient of numerous awards. Among others, the ranch has received Elbert County SCD's Conservationist of the Year Award, the Colorado Cattlemen's Association's Leonard Horn Range Livestock Man of the Year Award, and the Excellence in Grazing Management Award from the Society of Range Management.
- During the past eighty years, the Kellers have not only been working the land, but have been actively practicing land conservation and environmentally responsible agriculture, including efforts to increase wildlife and reduce wind and water erosion. The current proposal has many implications for two generations of Kellers, including loss of revenue from future land sales, quality of life issues and possible health concerns.

## Agriculture

- During the past 60 years, the Lasater family has worked diligently establishing a harmony between wildlife conservation and a profitable livestock enterprise. Remarkably, they have achieved a unique synthesis combining quality beef production to active wildlife conservation. As you can guess, this pairing is the keystone of sustainable agriculture land-use. The consequences and long-term impact of a high-voltage transmission line bisecting the ranch may well undo what has taken more than half a century to develop. Another consideration, Mr. Hartman, is the return of species, long thought vanished from the short grass prairie biome of Colorado, that may qualify the Lasater Ranch for federal protection under the Endangered Species Act.
- In our estimation, the Lasater Ranch and Wildlife Sanctuary plus their foundation herd of Beefmaster cattle are national treasures that should be left out of any high-voltage transmission line scheme.
- Mr. Hartman, I strongly urge you to reconsider placing a high-voltage power line through the Lasater property near Matheson. The Lasater Ranch is a very special place. It is home to the foundation herd of Beefmaster cattle plus the Lasater Wildlife Sanctuary. Please, visit the Lasater Ranch and see it at work.
- We are clearly concerned about health issues and the effect on our cattle operation and the amount of volts carried by the line.
- If people own CRP when you try to sell the land is under contract the contract can be transfer. But the new owners have to wait to get approval from Ascs office to do anything. If the new owner does anything before approval the Ascs office can come back on the original owner and ask for back payments. I hope that will not happen if you go across CRP.
- We live on a ranch. Our son also lives on this ranch and is the 4th generation on this land. We have worked hard to protect the land. You do not get rich operating a family ranch, but it is a wonderful way to raise children. We have sacrificed to be able to keep the family ranch.
- The EIS should specifically analyze and indicate why new routes are preferable and would have less impact, despite the greater amount of land impacted, particularly as these concerns apply to farm and grazing land, migratory birds, wildlife, paleontology, and visual impacts.
- More importantly, the livestock grazing use of property is more compatible with electrical transmission lines than farming. The location of electrical transmission lines across active farm land will reduce the agricultural productivity of the property, whereas the same would not be the case with grazing land. In addition, locating the transmission lines on active farm land will adversely impact the ability to conduct agricultural spraying , both air and ground.
- The proposed J4 line virtually divides our entire farming operation. We feel this line will decrease the value of our property as well as the productivity of the same.
- We hope you will consider the J1 line because it crosses more range land and will interfere less with the productivity of the land. If J1 cannot become your primary line please consider J3.

## Agriculture

- We are writing this letter to express our concerns for the primary alternative transmission line J4. We own and farm land on both sides of the proposed J4 line. Our principal objection to this route arises from the fact that as it crosses Townships 10 and 11 South, Range 56 West, it passes through property which is mostly active farm land.
- I have of course a horse in this race. The Holtwod Rd. (County Line) approach crosses my ranch in an area that would have a very negative impact on the value of the ranch. I would object on this aspect alone, but the logic of this particular approach simple escapes me. By its placement, as projected on the maps we received, it would seem to be routed to inconvenience the maximum number of area residents.
- Will my wells be affected by your lines? Will the water carry low grade voltages making our stock uncomfortable so that they will not drink? If that is the case, who pays to have new wells drilled outside the area affected by your lines?
- E. Conditions of Breach to the CRP Contract: Based on your agency's collaboration with USDA, NRCS, and FSA, please provide the conditions upon which your proposal will result in breach on existing CRP contracts, issued by a party to the CRP contracts, rather than an opinion from a non-party to the contract.
- Please provide the details of your agency's coordination efforts with USDA, NRCS, and FSA to mitigate impacts on producers with existing CRP contracts.
- Please provide the details of your agency's coordination efforts with USDA, NRCS, and FSA to mitigate impacts on producers with existing CRP contracts.
- Based on your agency's collaboration with USDA, NRCS, and FSA, please provide the conditions upon which your proposal will result in breach on existing CRP contracts, issued by a party to the CRP contracts, rather than opinion from a non-party to the contract.
- Please provide the details of which federal agency will negotiate, prepare, execute and administer the written CRP contract modifications, as required by the express conditions of the current CRP contracts.
- Fifteen Pivots of irrigation within 1/2 mile of purposed site could be affected.

## Air Quality

- Traffic: Heavy truck traffic associated with EPTP could result in wildlife mortality and displacement, particulate and chemical air pollution, and safety hazards for the public. WRA requests that Western analyze all direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of traffic and develop a mitigation plan in the draft EIS.

## Air Quality

- The lawsuit may prevent Tri-State's coal plant from being granted a permit. The legal argument forming the basis of the Deans' complaint relies on a recent U.S. Supreme Court decision. The Court held that carbon dioxide emissions and other greenhouse gases are air pollutants as defined in § 302(g) of the Clean Air Act. 42 U.S.C. § 7602(g); Massachusetts. EPA, \_\_\_U.S. \_\_\_, 127 S. Ct. 1459-60., 1455 (2007). Further, the Court held that because carbon dioxide is within the Clean Air Act's definition of "air pollutant," the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has the authority to regulate carbon dioxide. Id. at 1462. Similar to the federal Clean Air Act, Kansas Air Quality Regulations prohibit the construction of a new major stationary source of air pollutants or a major modification of an existing source without a prevention of significant deterioration construction permit issued by KDHE. Clean Air Act § 165(a), 42 U.S.C. § 7475(a); K.A.R. § 28-19-350. The Deans claim that KDHE must take carbon dioxide emissions into consideration when deciding whether to issue a permit for Tri-State's propose coal-fired generation facility.
- Air Quality: WRA requests that all direct, indirect, cumulative effects on air quality as a result of the construction, operation, and maintenance of EPTP be analyzed. This includes fuel use, vehicle emissions, air toxics, particulates, and hazardous air pollutants. The Draft EIS must also look at the project's effects on airsheds. All reasonably foreseeable future emission sources associated with the project should also be analyzed. The EIS should also demonstrate whether or not the project will comply with state and federal air pollution standards.
- You should also consider whether transmission losses over a longer route will result in a need to generate more power, with consequent impacts on air quality and global warming.

## Alternatives

- Does not like the way the proposed line drops down into the middle of his field to miss the irrigation circles above. This portion is on the B20 portion that is now an alternative.
- Property lines are not along the normal 1/2 or 1/4 section lines.
- Don't diagonal through field, follow road. SW of section 25, T21S, R40 W, Sixth PM Hamilton, KSECRHS H-16.
- I would prefer you follow proposed route B-19 along the Sherman/Wallace county line. This line would also run along our property: Sections 1 and 2, T11S, R42W, Wallace County.
- As you can see, I am not a NIMBY, since both proposed lines would be on our property. The B-19 route would be more acceptable for me.
- We had a request that we not cross through some pivot irrigation systems on route B14: T14S, R41W, E1/2 of Sec. 23. I assume that the reference line is probably further to the east through here, since it crosses through center pivot irrigation systems. Probably could be handled easily with fine tuning of the route after flights are complete.
- It has recently been brought to my attention that power lines may affect my property. Own Sec 33 in Hamilton County . Its in CRP [sic]. It will be in farm ground when contract runs out. My hope is that power will be on section lines or not at all.

## Alternatives

- The alternative route B13 in western Logan Co., KS is within one-half mile of several residences. In this sparsely populated county, there are other routes that would cause less interference with the people who live here. No other straight line route in the area could affect that many farmsteads.
- Where your proposed route B13 crosses the Smoky Hill River on Sec. 20-13-36 there are quite a few trees. These trees in our pasture offer a great deal of winter protection for our cattle, as well as good habitat for deer, turkey, and other small animals. A route where there are few, if any, trees would be preferable.
- I'm not sure you could build the structures needed to span that canyon and lake. Even if you could they would probably damage the springs that feed the lake.
- There have been rumors that moving homes may be considered as an option. We are assuming that would be strictly rumor and inaccurate. That would require acquisition of the home, which we were told at the public comment meeting was not being considered. Can you confirm that this is the case?
- Our group has worked tirelessly to help map out possible alternatives that would seem to benefit the project as well as protect current and future Coloradans. We understand the need for sufficient utilities. Therefore, we have identified areas that would experience minimal impact from such a project both now and in years to come. Those areas are composed mainly of enormous grazing lands and are unlikely to be further developed into residential communities due to water scarcity. They would appear to be ideal for a project of this nature. Can you give us some feedback as to whether these alternatives are being considered.
- In discussions with the tenant farmer, Fred Shields, he is suggesting that a better route for the Burlington to Rolling Hills power line would be to move it 1/2 mile east away from the State Line and run it north-south along the eastern edge of Section 7, T9S, R42W in Sherman County, Kansas.
- If the powerline runs along this route (see blue line on attached map), it will impact fewer landowners and there is already an existing dirt farm road along the east edge of these sections.
- The Wild Animal Sanctuary believes that Proposed Substation M3 is in a location that would not present a problem for the Sanctuary, as is alternate Proposed substation M5. However, the Sanctuary opposes the location of alternate Proposed substation M4, as it is adjacent to the habitats where our rescued great cats and bears live.
- He thinks it should go south along S1/2 Sec. 22, 21, and 20 they have a house planned up along the northern line-- the Jones boys let that other line be on their property.

## Alternatives

- I am enclosing a copy of Mat Sheet 20 that was furnished to me. By moving to the alternate route as shown: 1. Moves further away from 4 residences, 2. Reduces number of landowners by one or two, 3. Crosses county road only once rather than three times in the F4-F6 area, 4. If followed as shown in green could get at least a mile further from Cage Ranch HDQ., 5. You would only cross one highway and no railroad or Big Sandy Creek until you were much nearer Limon. 6. Would move further away from Aroya. 7. Would be much less visible to the general public for several miles. 8. Would make several in the F4-F6 area much more willing and content to see the project through.
- I understand the need for expansion, but would like you to consider alternative routes to include using existing lines and right-of-ways. My contact information is below. Please contact me if I can be of assistance. Thank you in advance for your consideration.
- Also, we don't understand why you can't use your existing easement on your 230 kV transmission line as they did East of Colorado Springs.
- With all the vacant land in Lincoln County for miles and miles. I can only hope you will use that land instead.
- Please!!! Please!!! Rethink the route of this high voltage. It makes us sick to even think you are going to put this out there, we saw no high voltage power lines. Then we hear you are going to put them right close to our property.
- The proposed primary route J35 appears to be the least invasive route. The few, but nonetheless, family homes and residences located on or near Rd 951, 59A, and Chico Basin Ranch on Sheet Map 14 will need your compassion and hopefully more southern re-routing in that particular area. Otherwise J35 looks to be the best option for all involved.
- I would propose that the Primary Alternative Route J4 be considered ahead of Route J3 for obviously selfish reasons.
- An alternate route that was proposed in Mr. Knoell's letter diverted from your existing right of way and travelled south along Holtwood Road. This proposed route, in my opinion, is not an appropriate alternative. It crosses my ranch which I purchased last year based largely on it's unique characteristics.
- I urge you to reconsider this route as an alternative.
- Don't like J24- T 14S, R55W, Sec 30
- Go on J4- least impact
- Environmental impacts- more on these routes less on J4
- Please use existing corridors!
- It seems to me the most intelligent path to take is to use existing easements instead of ruining even more of the landscape than is already done.

## Alternatives

- In the area of T16SR59W line J31 between Kunua Rd (1224), Keller Rd. & Neeley Rd. moving the line 1 mile east would eliminate two residential properties having the electrical line in our sight line of the mountains and be less obtrusive.
- Proposed line J32 is too close to exiting homes. Suggest a more easterly track into more open country.
- Live on Ramah Hwy N of Eunr Rd.- Prefer use J4- more open land, grassland, much less populated. Do not want to see another line on J3, J15, or J16.
- Prefer J4 more grassland, less houses
- Come south from Limon along Hy 71 to Lincoln County Line then due west following county lines.
- On school trust land we prefer the power lines run parallel to section or half section lines instead of crossing diagonally
- Just use existing right-of-ways.
- I prefer that you use J4 or anything not on me.
- There is already a corridor in Colorado Springs. Use that one!
- Why don't you take the shortest direct route that is already established.
- I would prefer J32-J31-J28 route. It would affect fewer homes and families. The alternate route runs through too many homes and affects many more families.
- There is already an established corridor close to Colorado Springs use that.
- The alternate route just tends to run up a road with many families to be affected. It also cuts through land that I live on affecting wells and neighbors.
- I would prefer the J31-J28-J32 route. It would affect a lot fewer homes and families.
- Use the routes already there!
- We want the power lines routes that are existing to be used.
- Just run a straight line. I will be the least maintaince for you.
- It is the most direct and sensible route.
- It appears that you may be avoiding state or nature conservancy ground. Why?
- Why can't you use the easement from Tri-state. The persons who live there knew they were there when they bought their property. Please use & expand tri state existing lines.
- Older alternative routes (J23) would pose danger to aviation operations @ established airfield (FAA registered).
- Alt route J32, J31, J28, J4 would pose no impact to aviation operations at Cablie's Corners (22CO) or High Mesa (23CO) airports.

## Alternatives

- J33 will effect more homes than J35 would. Why not make the least impact on the beautiful plains & the majestic veivs of Pikes Peak. We bought out on the plains for the non-commercial city views, J33 would ruin that for us and several other family's, Go South!
- Not in my backyard! Run the shortest, straight line you can. The only reason you are looking at most of the alternatives is because the people affected under your prefferd route don't want it. I don't either; are their property rights more important than mine? Just run the most direct route, and the people are affected because they are on the most reasonable route not because some on else did not want it.
- J33 would destroy the reason we bought our home... the view! We enjoy the country feel and this line would make it feel like we are in the city again. Please consider moving this south to route J35.
- We strongly oppose alternate route J33
- Why don't you use the existing corridor? I believe that is what it was established for in the first place
- The only issue that needs to be addressed is using the existing corridor that was put in place so we would not need to have future debate.
- As far east of Rush as possible
- You should stick to your existing corridors J-3.
- Why can't you use existing corridors?
- You already have existing corridors use them
- One of the proposed routes will split the south eastern corner of my property. By moving the route to the east onto state land it will have little to no affect on this area.
- One of the proposed routes/lines through Rush could be moved to the East to run through the "state" land in Lincoln County, this would have less impact on the residences as there are none there.
- J16 cuts across my property. I would prefer you use the on further to the east.
- Go J38 along Pueblo El Paso Cty Line to Hwy 71 north to Limon.
- There is plenty of open range between Punkin Center at Highway 71 and Road 2 in Rush. Why couldn't you go around half the distance in this open space where there are few ranches? I know the government has a landing strip about 2 miles east of Road 2 and Truckton Road (S Road), but there's still plenty of open range between that landing strip and Highway 71 where you can get away from all the homes around Rush and stay at least 10 or 15 miles south of Highway 94 before you cut across to Midway.
- Why not go to the east from Wigman to Hwy 71. There are less houses & a lot more open land. It makes more sense. I have talked to a lot of people who feel the same way.
- Move line to a location in existing right of ways.

## Alternatives

- The lines can run over open ground instead of over so many people's homes.
- What are the blue dotted lines to indicate? The text on map doesn't seem clear. If that is a route why would it go through a development when just a couple of miles (maybe less) you could go predominately through open rangeland?
- Stay on existing grids, just make them large enough to satisfy your needs. Instead of cornering off of Rasner Road and going southwest through Dry Camp, could you please consider continuing south from Rasner on Boone Road and turning west at the El Paso county line? This appears to be a plausible route already established. 20450 Boone Road is the address effected.
- Please consider unpopulated routes for any new construction or use existing routes!
- Eastern Plains needs to use existing corridors or plan to place their routes in non-populated areas. The easternmost route would cause the least interference with existing residences if a new route must be used!
- The only viable route for this community is from Wigwam Road to State Highway 71 (east) then North along SH71 to Limon.
- Wanted to know if it could be undergrounded.
- J33 Alternative--- at intersection of DeGroot Road and 512 Rd -- T17S R63W Section 6 NW 1/4, NW ¼
- I propose that you select the most southerly route (J35) and continue it south and east into Crowley County (approx 12 miles to the east-south east of the four corners of El Paso, Pueblo, Lincoln, and Crowley County); then head north through Lincoln county in more open, less populated areas between communities; rather than bisecting the Hanover, Edison, or Rush communities with the previously and some currently proposed routes and alternatives that angle northeast through the Edison community (J-32 etc.). In summary please consider straighter east-west then north-south routes.
- Again I'm opposed to J33 route and recommend you use existing J35 route.
- So please try and move the line. Move to the east of us where there are less people that would be around it.
- I would oppose the use of the alternative J16 section.
- It seems to me that routes making the most use of State lands and along the highways would be the path of least resistance for you.
- There is a large power line in the north west and north of us from midway and other CO, used the county road, right of way. Why can't you use it also?
- If at all possible, I would prefer these lines be built (re-built) over existing lines.
- Isn't there another alternative to getting power? Instead of all these huge electric lines, what about wind power? We certainly have plenty of that out here on the plains. No one has explained the necessity for the lines to be as big as they are!

## Alternatives

- I support using the existing corridor running northeasterly across the county as shown on your map.
- Why can't you stay within existing routes?
- I propose that you choose the most southerly route (J35) instead of angling NE thru the Edison community (J32,ect.) you continue it on south and east into Crowley County (approx. 12 miles to the east-southeast of the 4 corners of El Paso, Pueblo, Lincoln, and Crowley before heading north through Lincoln County in a more open area between communities instead of bi-secting the Hanover, Ellicott, Edison or Rush Communities with the previously and same currently proposed routes and alternatives. Thank you for you consideration.
- The second reason for his opposition is where the south line is being proposed will cause what he believes is irreparable damage to an existing wetland area adjacent to and surrounding the Sandy Creek.? He says that several groups regularly use the area for observing different types of birds and one particular bird is being considered on the endangered list.
- Finally, he was not convinced by the logic that it was desirable to maintain a separation for the transmission lines with the map he was provided shows the two proposed transmission lines parallel each other for a 1/1/2 miles on the west edge of the ranch and prior to entering the Lamar Substation.?
- Presently, this transmission line is proposed along the south property lines of Sections 27, 28 and the south and west section lines of Section 29 located in T. 21S., R.45W.? Mr. Bridge stated the lines should be located adjacent to the existing north line (D2) that is being in the same area as the present transmission line. (see attached photo).?
- It appears as if the rights of way are already in place and could be utilized without much effort.
- The jog of J33 indicated in the primary alternative route seems to affect less state trust land. The J4, J28, J31, J32 route would effect less homes and all of these routes combined would be beneficial to the installers in that it is a more direct route with less jogs through developed areas and has a "get it done" type o f appeal if you will.
- Jim, this book brings some scary conclusions home regarding the dangers of being or living near power lines. I pray daily that WAPA does not bring that line near us. Primarily, I hope it's place in the existing 320 Power line (Tri-State) or in the worst case scenario, it traverses your proposed J35 route.
- I respectfully request that the Midway to Big Sandy leg of the 500 kV line NOT be built along the J14, 34, 11, 37, 10, 9, 8, 7, 36 or J33, 32, 30, 31 and J28 corridors due to not only the negative impact to our ranching business (on the Bohart Ranch); but for all the activities and goals we, and family before us, spent the most of a century trying to achieve & protect.

## Alternatives

- I propose that you choose the most southern route (J35) and instead of angling northeast thru the Edison community (J-32 etc.) you continue the line on south & east into Crowley County (approx 12 mi.) to the east-southeast of the 4 corners of El Paso, Pueblo, Lincoln & Crowley county before heading North thru Lincoln County in a more open area (impacting fewer people and homes) between communities instead of bisecting right thru the Hanover, Ellicott, Edison, or Rush communities as with previous & some currently proposed routes & alternatives.
- I respectfully request that the midway to big sandy leg of the 500 kV line not be built along the J33, J32, J31, J30 corridors. I also strongly oppose the J14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, corridor specific reasons for my opposition are state below.
- J4 thru J14 leg- this section concerns me because it invades the sanctity of the state stewardship trust lands that have been set aside for the purpose of protecting these open landscapes. The stewardship trust program requires the protection and enhancement of the beauty, natural values, open space and wildlife habitat of those lands.
- Placing this project farther south than the J33 leg and farther east before connecting to a north-south corridor would impact fewer homes and businesses.
- The J33 leg- this crosses at least 13 miles of extremely fragile sand hill land. It will be impossible to construct a line of this size without having a devastating impact on the environment. This particular section, from Peyton Highway to a point 3 miles west of Boone Rd, is undoubtedly the worst possible route from a construction and maintenance standpoint. I have lived and worked in this area all of my life (62 years) as did generations of my family before me. I speak with first hand knowledge of how destructive the results will be if construction is attempted in this fragile landscape.
- There is already existing power lines just to the north of the property, and it would seem that would be a more fitting place to run additional lines.
- We are sincerely asking that you re-consider the route of your proposed Eastern Plains Transmission Project. In looking at your maps, it appears by moving the lines east another ten miles or so, you would not be building on top of so many existing homes.
- WRA encourages Western to consider the full scope of reasonable alternatives to the Tri-State's coal generation facility in the draft EIS for the EPTP. While Tri-State's coal-fired generation facility is the only major generation project proposed, it would be reasonable for Western to consider an alternative that looks at the EPTP transmitting new wind energy and state-of-art fossil fuel generation such as a combined cycle plant fired by natural gas. Tri-State has publicly stated that it intends to pursue a combined cycle plant fired by natural gas in southeastern Colorado.

## Alternatives

- WRA encourages Western to consider replacing Tri-State's proposed coal-fired generation facility with more diverse, cleaner, and less carbon dioxide polluting energy sources. WRA requests that the draft EIS provide the following information: (1) the quantity of renewable energy Tri-State plans to develop and deliver to its customers; (2) how much extra capacity the EPTP will provide for renewable energy transmission; (3) information demonstrating whether or not the EPTP will be fully subscribed in terms of available transfer capacity; and (4) whether the proposed transmission lines and substations are strategically located to best facilitate the tie in of planned and potential wind generation sites.
- In light of the uncertainty surrounding the Tri-State's proposed generation facility, the EIS should consider renewable energy and gas alternatives. An EIS must "study, develop, and describe appropriate alternatives to recommended courses of action in any proposal which involves unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources." 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(E). The analysis of alternatives is "the heart of the environmental impact statement." 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14. A federal agency preparing an EIS is required to "[r]igorously explore and objectively evaluate" a full range of reasonable alternatives, including those not within the jurisdiction of the lead agency, and devote "substantial treatment to each alternative considered in detail," while briefly discussing the reasons for eliminating other alternatives from detailed study. *Id.* In the Tenth Circuit, a "rule of reason" guides both the choice of alternatives as well as the extent to which the EIS must discuss each alternative. *Custer County Action Ass'n v. Garvey*, 256 F.3d 1024, 1040 (10th Cir. 2001).
- However, WRA recognizes that additional transmission is needed for new renewable energy and state-of-the-art gas generation to access the grid.
- The draft EIS should consider renewable energy and state-of-the-art combined cycle natural gas-fired generation facilities as reasonable alternatives to Tri-State's proposed coal-fired generation facility.
- The EPTP is in a precarious position. Tri-State's coal project is the one major project moving the EPTP forward. If Western and Tri-State want the EPTP to be a success by providing economically sound, reliable, diverse power to its customers, then the partners should consider looking to renewable energy and gas generation as a reasonable alternative to the risky coal proposal.
- Frost Livestock strongly encourages the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) to consider locating any power lines for the Boone to Midway segment of the Transmission Project adjacent to other existing or planned transmission lines. Xcel Energy recently acquired an easement for power lines extending northwest from the vicinity of the Boone Substation through primarily Colorado State Land Board lands.
- Although the relevant easements have been finalized, these transmission lines have not yet been constructed. Frost Livestock strongly urges WAPA to consider an alignment immediately to the east of the existing Xcel power line easement.

## Alternatives

- Frost Livestock also objects to the proposed alignment for power lines associated with the Midway to Big Sandy segment of the Transmission Project. Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Inc. currently owns existing power lines extending from the Midway Substation on a northeasterly route to the Big Sandy Substation. It makes the most sense to locate any new lines adjacent to these existing lines in order to minimize further disruption to private agricultural lands in the area, including those owned by Frost Livestock. Alternatively, WAPA should consider constructing its new power lines on a course that extends due east from the Midway Substation, next to existing transmission lines and the new incoming lines from the Boone Substation, and then extending the lines north at a point past the eastern boundary of Frost Livestock lands. We ask that these two options be considered in detail in the upcoming draft EIS.
- In conclusion, Frost Livestock reiterates that any new power lines constructed as part of the Eastern Plains Transmission Project should be constructed adjacent to other existing and planned transmission lines to minimize disturbance to private landowners. Co-locating energy transmission projects allows shared use of easements, especially temporary construction easements, and consolidates the adverse impacts of the facilities into a single corridor. Frost Livestock is currently in the process of developing a map depicting the alternative alignments proposed in this scoping comment letter. As soon as the map is complete, we will immediately forward it to you for your use in developing the draft EIS.
- Your proposed route along Holtwood Road seems poorly planned in that it goes down the most populated side of that road and ignores the less populated western side of that road. A more likely route to follow would seem to be CR 149 or the Matheson Road which runs parallel to Holtwood Road but further east. Following this route would have much less of an effect on the area residents. On the other hand your eastern-most alternative route would have even less of an impact and would seem to provide the basis for support for future growth.
- I do not understand why the line is not moved from Boone or Neely rd, straight east to Hwy. 71 then north. This route would virtually eliminate all residence.
- It is evident that population/housing growth demands an increase in electricity. Why not situate these transmission lines through housing development areas where the peaceful plains have already been disturbed.
- In the comment letter that I faxed to your office yesterday on behalf of Frost Livestock CO., I mentioned that we were in the process of obtaining a map depicting the alignment for Xcel Energy's Comanche-Daniels Park Transmission line project. As I indicated, these new transmission lines have been approved and area awaiting construction. Frost Livestock strongly urges WAPA to require that any new lines from the Boone Substation to the Midway Substation be located adjacent to and immediately east of the Xcel lines.

## Alternatives

- Today we received the Comanche-Daniels Park Transmission line map from Xcel Energy, and I have attached the map to this e-mail in .pdf format. Please note that there is one error on the map. Frost Livestock owns only the southwest quarter of Section 29. Thus, the "hook" at the top of the map (in the northwest corner) actually crosses State Land Board Property that Frost Livestock Co. leases but does not own. I hope that you will consider this information in developing the draft Environmental Impact Statement even though we were not able to provide you with the map until one day after the close of your comment period.
- Why El Paso county is being avoided when El Paso county is a larger consumer of electrical power than any of the three counties affected by this project.
- We recommend route J35 be used as it would not impact as many families as the J33 route will.
- We recommend route J35 be used as it would not impact as many families as the J33 route will.
- I do not approve crossing the land diagonally. It should go parallel to section lines.
- Growth and progress are inevitable, but there needs to be a plan in place. Instead of having lines running everywhere, there should have been thought toward the future. A larger right of way for the lines that are already built would provide a corridor for future growth.
- For what it's worth, We believe there are only two acceptable routes; the existing corridor, or farther East and South to impact the least possible structures and families.
- Why don't you go on the state land and find a place where there aren't so many houses. I'm against the line. These lines do not benefit our residents.
- One of the primary alternatives would follow an existing transmission line easement to roughly the El Paso County line, but then go almost due south for approximately 15 miles, and then go almost due west to Midway, rather than continuing straight along the easement in a direct route. The other primary alternative would pass farther east and follow an entirely new route. Both these alternatives seem to bring impacts to new areas and to impact a greater area because of the added length of the power line corridors, whereas continuing along the existing route (essentially alternatives J-10 and J-11) would not. Rather than favoring one primary alternative route over the other, we are therefore questioning whether either route should be the preferred alternative.
- We hope you will consider the J1 line because it crosses more range land and will interfere less with the productivity of the land. If J1 cannot become your primary line please consider J3.
- As I see it the best solution would be to follow an existing corridor and not arbitrarily form new routes as it would seem to fit a very current need. On the other hand if you were not only concerned with a grid but also were planning for future area growth a more easterly and southerly approach would seem in order. This would seem to "box" the area and provides a potential wrap around solution that lays the groundwork for support in the future. It would seem to be more expensive today but definitely less expensive in the long run. Additionally it would disrupt the fewest number of people.

## Alternatives

- On this, the last day you have allowed comments let me take this opportunity to summarize my position on the latest option, the route along the El Paso/Elbert County Line. You have stated that this route came about through public input, but this was only obliquely the case. Prior discussions concerned completely different options, and when those were objected to or rejected the Holtwood Road option was advanced. This was not a logical step forward in public discourse but a radical departure from previous dialogue that frankly caught all the area residents completely off-guard. In view of this very new and different approach I felt the thirty days notice we received was completely inadequate for the affected property owners to formulate a meaningful and well thought out response. (notice received 29 May-response demanded NLT 5 July).
- I would urge you to take another look at this route. I'm sure study and reflection will reveal its obvious flaws.
- Would you be willing to try to work with me, to "go around" me by a few more miles, to make it possible for me to continue to survive and make progress?
- But, if you would try to avoid me by slightly more distance, given I live away from even the smallest of power lines on three sides of my property, and have underground lines on the property...and also live with minimal voltage, this would be so helpful and I would be grateful.
- Believe me, if my situation was different and I could at all physically move---I would---and therefore not cause any problem...however, I cannot---and ask that the administration/planners, please take my situation into consideration and possibly choose J-35 or a route that would keep this high transmission line away from me by a few extra miles and still make possible your plans.
- Thank you for your consideration...and know I am only asking because I absolutely have to do so. Perhaps the alternative route OR a route nearer/north of US 94---would work for you---and also make it survivable for me.
- Finally, it appears to me that your people have given very little thought to these new, adjusted routes. By swinging South of El Paso County, your lines could go through very sparsely populated areas and bother almost no one and nothing. Why bring them down a very populous road and adversely affect so many homes, farms and ranches when you don't have to do so? You could further run east to Hwy 71 and then swing North to hit the Substation near Limon. Run on the West side of Hwy 71 and you won't even bother the prisoners.
- Although in my thinking, having lived in the area for over 50 years --- it would be better to have the line closer to Highway 71 where far less residential situations would be impacted. I own the land at (NE1/4 Sec. 4 T-15S – R60W south of Rush.
- I ask you to use the alternative route or other suggestions I have provided near highway 71 to avoid her by a few more miles.
- While I know the line needs to go through + no one will want them, the concern I have is, when they do go through, they do so with the least impact as possible. I purpose line J35 or the nearest alternative in light of the permanent resident on my property environmental patient, March Schafer, whose glass-lined special dwelling is built into the hill on my property for medical reasons.

## Alternatives

- 2. Existing Easement: Request a copy of your detailed cost-benefit analysis conducted in evaluating the prudence of pursuing an entirely new easement as "the least detrimental alternative", instead of utilizing the existing easement connecting the same end points, by a shorter route, and for the same purpose.
- Mr. Minzer stated that routes J33 and J35 are near his property. Apparently they used to be near Rush (Smith Ranch) and now are closer to Boone-Myers Rd. He thinks they should be located near trailers that people have put up in the area as the pristine view is already compromised there. He did say he sent a comment form in.
- Basically we are endorsing your eastern route going south from Limon and then going southwest then turning west to Midway. However we feel J-35 should extend further east toward the vicinity of the County line Rd. Then swing northeast into Lincoln County avoiding the buildup that is part of southeastern EL Paso County. J31 then should proceed further south instead of turning southwest as you currently have it. Our biggest concern is spacing between your lines and any structures near the route.
- The accompanying map shows our suggested route. I'm sure that once you have examined it you'll find it will accomplish your goals as well as ours. If you have any questions please direct them to the undersigned or to Mrs. Kim Fry, president LIFE, who may be reached at 719-478-2870.
- Matheson Road parallels this road and should be a primary consideration and would be more ideal.
- The eastern most route over all would be most desirable as it impacts fewer people and better progress for future growth.
- I recommend route J35 be used, if you MUST come through our area. I would also like to add that I am totally opposed to Route J33.
- Please look at a different location where the urban city or (40) acre parcels haven't begun.
- We are very much in the favor of this transmission line being 2000 feet away from any kind of structures for the transmission line.
- There is much more open space to the East along highway 71 that could be considered. We are on the outlying area of an expanded Colo. Springs.

## Climate

- What will this do to the 15 or so pivots (irrigation) in this area. It will definitely effect this plus the Ozone layer. Of which they are trying to bring back the emissions test in Colorado Springs because of poor air quality these irrigation systems of which are some within a half mile.

### Climate

- WRA requests a thorough analysis of cumulative impacts of the EPTP. The EPTP will allow for Tri-State's proposed coal-fired power plant to connect in order to transmit energy to customers. Tri-State's proposed generation facility should be considered under cumulative impacts because it will have a significant impact on the environment and will contribute climate change.
- The EPTP draft EIS legally must analyze the full impact, including climate change, of power generation sources. The greenhouse gas emissions from Tri-State's proposed coal-fired power plant will have a significant impact on the environment. The U.S. Supreme Court has stated that "the harms associated with climate are serious and well recognized." Massachusetts, 127 S. Ct. at 1455. Attorney Generals of California, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin have also expressed concerns regarding carbon dioxide emissions resulting from Tri-State's proposed coal-fired station.
- You should also consider whether transmission losses over a longer route will result in a need to generate more power, with consequent impacts on air quality and global warming.

### Cultural and Historic

- Also, line J30 will turn back north on east side of an open and operating cemetery.
- The place referred to has been called Dry Camp since the old cattle trail days and is an old historical meeting place on the cattle drives of old. We would not like a transmission line going right through the middle of it. This is an old historic ranch. Please do not ruin our beautiful ranch.
- Again we reiterate the historical history of Dry Camp. This ranch has been on the maps since the 1800s. The line would run just north of the house.
- We bought this place on Boone Rd. for it's rustic and scenic beauty with no man made structures. Once you get past the historic old farmhouse. (we have pictures of this home moved 1/4 mile to it's present place via a 40 mule team).
- This ranch is a historic eastern Colorado ranch; please consider an alternative route around this distinctive property.
- Your proposed and alternative routes for the new Big Sandy to Midway transmission line seems to be taking an ill advised route through Horse Creek Ranch north of Rush (secs 31, 32, 33, 34-12-59, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10-13-59). This property owned by Prescott Ranches, Paul Redner President, has some unique characteristics for this area of eastern Colorado.
- Historic and Cultural Resources: Western should perform a full accounting of information on historical, cultural, and archaeological resources in the EPTP area. WRA requests that Western analyze the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects to tribal and cultural resources. In particular, any impacts to the Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site should be fully analyzed.

### Cultural and Historic

- The book, "Cowboys", by John Eggers, documents the early history of the Holt Cattle Company and the Horse Creek element of that ranch is featured, showing our current house as the ranch headquarters. The Holt Cattle Company was one of the great Colorado Ranches and deserves the recognition in the history of the state that it has received. The reason for the selection of the headquarters site is, of course the water that originates on the property in the form of streams and springs. These are the same forces that make the ranch a prime source for the collection of arrowheads. Water draws people and the collection of people that has been a part of the ranch goes back before the entry of the white man to be territory.
- The addition of the proposed cross-country transmission line through the ranch would be a major setback to the many historical elements of the ranch, which are best preserved in their natural setting. I urge you therefore to re-examine your position on the location of these transmission lines. By placing them as currently suggested you would have a very negative effect on a great piece of Colorado history.
- I purchased the Horse Creek Ranch, in 2006, but its history goes well back to the 19th Century. As noted in previous correspondence this ranch is a water source of immense current value and even more potential. The ranch has water rights dating to 1877. Its water history is well established and is a reason for its historical significance.
- The historic headquarters of the Holt Ranch built in 1874 are also located on this part of Horse Creek.
- I am writing to object to your proposed power line across a section of Horse Creek that represents a unique and historic location in eastern Colorado.
- Given the unique habitat and historic buildings on the short section of Horse Creek, it would seem a shame to build powerlines over it. Surely an alternative route can be found that would not damage a property that is of value to the whole community.
- The EIS should specifically analyze and indicate why new routes are preferable and would have less impact, despite the greater amount of land impacted, particularly as these concerns apply to farm and grazing land, migratory birds, wildlife, paleontology, and visual impacts.

### Cumulative

- The one [easement] out in Rush will be used for more than what you want it used for. They said out here it for utilities and that means anything from gas, water or electric.
- We live right now on the midway high voltage power easement in Falcon. Our whole front yard is this easement. Yes, I said front yard. Our house is less than 100 feet from them.
- Let alone, we know for a fact that this will not be the only thing put on this easement. Just like on this easement in front of our home. There is 3 large pole and a Diamond shamrock pipeline that is all on this little 200 feet.
- It seems to me the most intelligent path to take is to use existing easements instead of ruining even more of the landscape than is already done.

## Cumulative

- Yes there is a Phillips Petroleum line that goes across much of it [land].
- We already have one powerline and gas line on our property. We don't need anymore. Let someone else have this.
- Wildlife: The siting of transmission lines along with the access roads may negatively impact local wildlife populations. WRA requests that Western analyze all direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of the transmission lines and access roads on wildlife, biological diversity, crucial wildlife habitat, the prairie ecosystem as a whole, breeding and nesting activities, and habitat fragmentation. Special attention should be paid to the impacts of ground nesting bird species, including increased raptor-prey opportunities and habitat avoidance by these species.
- 4. The cumulative impacts of Tri-State's proposed coal-fired generation facility should be thoroughly analyzed in the draft EIS.
- The activities and projects that Xcel may undertake to meet the state laws may be considered to be connected or similar to the EPTP. Under 40 C.F.R. § 1508.25(a)(1), Xcel's plans are connected because the new renewable energy development "cannot or will not proceed unless other actions are taken previously or simultaneously." Id. Xcel may be depending on the construction of the EPTP to meet its obligations under the new laws to transmit more renewable energy to its customers. Under 40 C.F.R. § 1508.25(a)(3), Xcel's activities to comply with the State's renewable energy laws may be considered as similar actions in the EPTP draft EIS. Xcel's proposals and need for new renewable energy generation and transmission may have "timing" and "geography" in common with the EPTP. WRA requests that the draft EIS consider whether (1) Xcel's potential actions are connected and/or similar actions; (2) Xcel will have access to tie-in with EPTP; and (3) the proposed or alternative routes would change if Xcel's renewable energy generation and transmission needs were taken into consideration as a part of the EPTP, particularly given known areas of high wind energy potential and existing interconnection requests for wind projects.
- WRA requests that Xcel Energy's (Xcel) renewable energy generation and transmission plans be considered in the draft EIS. The construction of EPTP will increase the amount of electricity that can be transmitted from new sources of power. As a result, the project will provide additional transmission capacity for Tri-State's proposed coal-fired power plant. Environmental impacts from EPTP and other connected, cumulative, and similar actions must be analyzed in a holistic manner, with all reasonably foreseeable direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts disclosed as NEPA requires. Otherwise, there will be segmentation of environmental analysis and a failure to fully disclose to the public the environmental impacts of this project. A NEPA document must include an analysis of three types of actions. 40 C.F.R. § 1508.25. It must consider actions that are connected, cumulative, and similar. Id. at § 1508.25(a). Connected actions are those which are "closely related," including those that "[c]annot or will not proceed unless other actions are taken," or those that are "interdependent parts of a larger action and depend on the larger action for their justification." Id. at § 1508.25(a)(1). Cumulative actions are those that "have cumulatively significant impacts and should therefore be discussed in the same impact statement." Id. at § 1508.25(a)(2). Similar actions include those that have "common timing or geography." Id. at § 1508.25(a)(3). In order to assess "significance," NEPA requires consideration of "[w]hether the action is related to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts." Id. at § 1508.27(b)(7).

## Cumulative

- Xcel's proposed renewable energy development and transmission needs should be considered connected actions or similar actions in the draft EIS of the EPTP. The Governor of Colorado recently enacted two pieces of legislation, HB 07-1281 and SB 07-100, which mandate Xcel (1) to generate 20 percent of the utilities energy from renewable energy sources by 2020; and (2) to establish "renewable energy zones" in which Xcel can recover the costs of building transmissions during the construction process, rather than waiting until construction is complete. As a result of these two laws, Xcel has identified significant renewable energy potential (especially wind) in the same area where the EPTP is being proposed. WRA is concerned that there is a lack of coordination between Xcel, Western, and Tri-State regarding renewable energy resource development in the EPTP area. There may be significant synergies between the new law to requiring Xcel to identify areas where new transmission capacity for renewable energy is needed and the EPTP. The EPTP falls within "Zone 2" of Xcel's energy resource zones. Xcel has indicated that it is relying on the construction of the EPTP to tie in its renewable energy resources in that area.
- WRA requests a thorough analysis of cumulative impacts of the EPTP. The EPTP will allow for Tri-State's proposed coal-fired power plant to connect in order to transmit energy to customers. Tri-State's proposed generation facility should be considered under cumulative impacts because it will have a significant impact on the environment and will contribute climate change. SC628The three types of impacts to be studied in a NEPA document are those that are direct, indirect, and cumulative. 40 C.F.R. § 1508.8.; See also 40 C.F.R. § 1502.16.(d), 1508.9(b). Direct effects are those that are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place. Id. at § 1508.8(a). Indirect effects are those "which are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable." Id. § 1508.8(b). A project's "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. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time. Id. at § 1508.7 (emphasis added).
- Water Resources and Quality: WRA requests that Western disclose the locations of floodplains, waterways, wetlands, and other water resources and map the proposed ROW along with these resources in order to evaluate the potential impact. Western's analysis in the EIS should include all of the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts on waters of the U.S., wetlands, farmed wetlands, prior converted wetlands, forested wetlands, fens, draws, ephemeral wetlands, playa lakes, flooded and muddy fields, surface water, water quality and supply, aquatic and terrestrial habitat, channel and bank stability, flood storage, groundwater recharge and discharge, sources of primary production, recreation, and aesthetics. The EIS should include a wetlands mitigation plan and incorporate the proper permitting process. WRA also requests that Western analyze all direct, indirect, and cumulative effects to the water quality of groundwater, surface water, drinking water, municipal water sources, streams, rivers, tributaries, perennial seeps, and springs. In the draft EIS, Western should develop a mitigation plan to restore and maintain water resources and quality.

### Cumulative

- Tri-State's proposed coal generation facility is also a connected action. In addition to analyzing the cumulative impacts of the plant, the EIS should consider the proposed coal plant as a connected action as it will not be constructed unless and until it has transmission access. The EPTP is enabling Tri-State's coal project to move forward. Once again, we encourage Western to thoroughly analyze Tri-State's generation project under cumulative impacts and as a connected action in the draft EIS.
- At a minimum, the future Xcel power lines constitute a reasonable foreseeable project that should be analyzed in the cumulative impacts analysis contained in the draft EIS.
- In the comment letter that I faxed to your office yesterday on behalf of Frost Livestock CO., I mentioned that we were in the process of obtaining a map depicting the alignment for Xcel Energy's Comanche-Daniels Park Transmission line project. As I indicated, these new transmission lines have been approved and area awaiting construction. Frost Livestock strongly urges WAPA to require that any new lines from the Boone Substation to the Midway Substation be located adjacent to and immediately east of the Xcel lines.
- Today we received the Comanche-Daniels Park Transmission line map from Xcel Energy, and I have attached the map to this e-mail in .pdf format. Please note that there is one error on the map. Frost Livestock owns only the southwest quarter of Section 29. Thus, the "hook" at the top of the map (in the northwest corner) actually crosses State Land Board Property that Frost Livestock Co. leases but does not own. I hope that you will consider this information in developing the draft Environmental Impact Statement even though we were not able to provide you with the map until one day after the close of your comment period.
- Another concern for the J4 proposed route is the fact that Mt. View Electric Association has a power line that already exists on road 23. This power line runs two miles south of road 2W which is the exact location of the proposed J4 line. Having 2 power lines on the same road cannot be a safe environment for the Mt. View Electric linemen. We do not feel that this is acceptable.
- There is a Phillips 66 service line from Texas to Denver across our land also.

### Electrical Characteristics

- Will the line interrupt my GPS unit signal? If so, I would have to stop each pass (22 times for the north field) to re-acquire signal. Obviously, this would be frustrating and would alter my efficiency significantly.
- How will the EMF affect people and animals living near these lines?
- How big is electric field and what is the effect?
- Does it have to be a 500 kV line? Could it be a 230 kV – something smaller? Easier to live with smaller.
- The electromagnetic field can be detected up to a mile away from these type of transmission lines.

### Electrical Characteristics

- What are we getting for power from this as I understand they are lines for other parts of the states.
- We are clearly concerned about health issues and the effect on our cattle operation and the amount of volts carried by the line.
- Will my wells be affected by your lines? Will the water carry low grade voltages making our stock uncomfortable so that they will not drink? If that is the case, who pays to have new wells drilled outside the area affected by your lines?
- From childhood we hear that water and electricity don't match. How will your 500,000 volts and stray currents affect these surface waters and the aquifer from which they spring? Also, do you have knowledge of the fact that a huge cavern and underground stream traverse much of the land on and near Holtwood Rd. I am concerned as to the effects your stray currents will have on that water source.

### Environmental Justice

- Environmental Justice: WRA requests that the EIS analyze all direct, indirect, and cumulative effects on low-income communities, communities of color, and rural communities. Western should provide a documented evaluation of environmental justice issues to the general public.
- Rural communities should not have to shoulder the burden to ensure the front range is supplied with unlimited power.
- From comments I heard at the June 20 open house in Rush, Colorado, it appears that you should also be analyzing environmental justice considerations, since many of the impacted landowners feel that their lands have been chosen to avoid impacting wealthier and more politically powerful communities in El Paso County and closer to Colorado Springs, even though it is the population concentration along the foot of the Front Range that would primarily benefit by the delivery of electrical power under the proposal.

### Floodplains/Wetlands

- I met with Mr. Randel Bridge on June 27, 2007 to discuss the idea of relocating the transmission line D3 south from where it was being proposed? He felt that was a bad idea and didn't eliminate the impact to the wetlands?
- The second reason for his opposition is where the south line is being proposed will cause what he believes is irreparable damage to an existing wetland area adjacent to and surrounding the Sandy Creek.? He says that several groups regularly use the area for observing different types of birds and one particular bird is being considered on the endangered list.

### Floodplains/Wetlands

- **Water Resources and Quality:** WRA requests that Western disclose the locations of floodplains, waterways, wetlands, and other water resources and map the proposed ROW along with these resources in order to evaluate the potential impact. Western's analysis in the EIS should include all of the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts on waters of the U.S., wetlands, farmed wetlands, prior converted wetlands, forested wetlands, fens, draws, ephemeral wetlands, playa lakes, flooded and muddy fields, surface water, water quality and supply, aquatic and terrestrial habitat, channel and bank stability, flood storage, groundwater recharge and discharge, sources of primary production, recreation, and aesthetics. The EIS should include a wetlands mitigation plan and incorporate the proper permitting process. WRA also requests that Western analyze all direct, indirect, and cumulative effects to the water quality of groundwater, surface water, drinking water, municipal water sources, streams, rivers, tributaries, perennial seeps, and springs. In the draft EIS, Western should develop a mitigation plan to restore and maintain water resources and quality.
- **Aquatic Species and Habitats:** WRA requests that all direct, indirect, and cumulative effects to aquatic species and habitat be considered in the draft EIS. The draft EIS should demonstrate the extent to which the potential activities associated with the EPTP could impair the overall integrity of aquatic ecosystems.
- The lower half of our property is also a floodplain and I would be greatly concerned of the structural integrity of your towers.
- The part of Horse Creek I am concerned about is a seven-mile stretch located in Elbert County T13S R59W Secs. 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15 and T13S R60W Sec. 1 about two dozen springs rise along this part of the creek supporting towering cottonwoods, maples, willows, and oak trees.

### Generation

- Why is generation in KS if you want to get power to WRAY & BRUSH?
- Why not build generation closer to N end
- WRA encourages Western to consider replacing Tri-State's proposed coal-fired generation facility with more diverse, cleaner, and less carbon dioxide polluting energy sources. WRA requests that the draft EIS provide the following information: (1) the quantity of renewable energy Tri-State plans to develop and deliver to its customers; (2) how much extra capacity the EPTP will provide for renewable energy transmission; (3) information demonstrating whether or not the EPTP will be fully subscribed in terms of available transfer capacity; and (4) whether the proposed transmission lines and substations are strategically located to best facilitate the tie in of planned and potential wind generation sites.

## Generation

- 3. The draft EIS should consider Xcel's renewable energy development and need for transmission. SC628 In light of the uncertainty surrounding the Tri-State's proposed generation facility, the EIS should consider renewable energy and gas alternatives. An EIS must "study, develop, and describe appropriate alternatives to recommended courses of action in any proposal which involves unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources." 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(E). The analysis of alternatives is "the heart of the environmental impact statement." 40 C.F.R. § 1502.14. A federal agency preparing an EIS is required to "[r]igorously explore and objectively evaluate" a full range of reasonable alternatives, including those not within the jurisdiction of the lead agency, and devote "substantial treatment to each alternative considered in detail," while briefly discussing the reasons for eliminating other alternatives from detailed study. *Id.* In the Tenth Circuit, a "rule of reason" guides both the choice of alternatives as well as the extent to which the EIS must discuss each alternative. *Custer County Action Ass'n v. Garvey*, 256 F.3d 1024, 1040 (10th Cir. 2001).
- Western Resource Advocates (WRA) is writing to express our concerns about the proposed and alternative routes for the Eastern Plains Transmission Project (EPTP). WRA currently opposes the project because it will support Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Inc.'s (Tri-State) proposed coal-fired generation facility in Holcomb, Kansas.
- WRA requests that Xcel Energy's (Xcel) renewable energy generation and transmission plans be considered in the draft EIS. The construction of EPTP will increase the amount of electricity that can be transmitted from new sources of power. As a result, the project will provide additional transmission capacity for Tri-State's proposed coal-fired power plant. Environmental impacts from EPTP and other connected, cumulative, and similar actions must be analyzed in a holistic manner, with all reasonably foreseeable direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts disclosed as NEPA requires. Otherwise, there will be segmentation of environmental analysis and a failure to fully disclose to the public the environmental impacts of this project. A NEPA document must include an analysis of three types of actions. 40 C.F.R. § 1508.25. It must consider actions that are connected, cumulative, and similar. *Id.* at § 1508.25(a). Connected actions are those which are "closely related," including those that "[c]annot or will not proceed unless other actions are taken," or those that are "interdependent parts of a larger action and depend on the larger action for their justification." *Id.* at § 1508.25(a)(1). Cumulative actions are those that "have cumulatively significant impacts and should therefore be discussed in the same impact statement." *Id.* at § 1508.25(a)(2). Similar actions include those that have "common timing or geography." *Id.* at § 1508.25(a)(3). In order to assess "significance," NEPA requires consideration of "[w]hether the action is related to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts." *Id.* at § 1508.27(b)(7).
- WRA encourages Western to consider the full scope of reasonable alternatives to the Tri-State's coal generation facility in the draft EIS for the EPTP. While Tri-State's coal-fired generation facility is the only major generation project proposed, it would be reasonable for Western to consider an alternative that looks at the EPTP transmitting new wind energy and state-of-art fossil fuel generation such as a combined cycle plant fired by natural gas. Tri-State has publicly stated that it intends to pursue a combined cycle plant fired by natural gas in southeastern Colorado.

## Generation

- WRA requests a thorough analysis of cumulative impacts of the EPTP. The EPTP will allow for Tri-State's proposed coal-fired power plant to connect in order to transmit energy to customers. Tri-State's proposed generation facility should be considered under cumulative impacts because it will have a significant impact on the environment and will contribute climate change.
- Xcel's proposed renewable energy development and transmission needs should be considered connected actions or similar actions in the draft EIS of the EPTP. The Governor of Colorado recently enacted two pieces of legislation, HB 07-1281 and SB 07-100, which mandate Xcel (1) to generate 20 percent of the utilities energy from renewable energy sources by 2020; and (2) to establish "renewable energy zones" in which Xcel can recover the costs of building transmissions during the construction process, rather than waiting until construction is complete. As a result of these two laws, Xcel has identified significant renewable energy potential (especially wind) in the same area where the EPTP is being proposed. WRA is concerned that there is a lack of coordination between Xcel, Western, and Tri-State regarding renewable energy resource development in the EPTP area. There may be significant synergies between the new law to requiring Xcel to identify areas where new transmission capacity for renewable energy is needed and the EPTP. The EPTP falls within "Zone 2" of Xcel's energy resource zones. Xcel has indicated that it is relying on the construction of the EPTP to tie in its renewable energy resources in that area.
- Tri-State's proposed coal generation facility is also a connected action. In addition to analyzing the cumulative impacts of the plant, the EIS should consider the proposed coal plant as a connected action as it will not be constructed unless and until it has transmission access. The EPTP is enabling Tri-State's coal project to move forward. Once again, we encourage Western to thoroughly analyze Tri-State's generation project under cumulative impacts and as a connected action in the draft EIS.
- The activities and projects that Xcel may undertake to meet the state laws may be considered to be connected or similar to the EPTP. Under 40 C.F.R. § 1508.25(a)(1), Xcel's plans are connected because the new renewable energy development "cannot or will not proceed unless other actions are taken previously or simultaneously." *Id.* Xcel may be depending on the construction of the EPTP to meet its obligations under the new laws to transmit more renewable energy to its customers. Under 40 C.F.R. § 1508.25(a)(3), Xcel's activities to comply with the State's renewable energy laws may be considered as similar actions in the EPTP draft EIS. Xcel's proposals and need for new renewable energy generation and transmission may have "timing" and "geography" in common with the EPTP. WRA requests that the draft EIS consider whether (1) Xcel's potential actions are connected and/or similar actions; (2) Xcel will have access to tie-in with EPTP; and (3) the proposed or alternative routes would change if Xcel's renewable energy generation and transmission needs were taken into consideration as a part of the EPTP, particularly given known areas of high wind energy potential and existing interconnection requests for wind projects.

## Generation

- The EPTP draft EIS legally must analyze the full impact, including climate change, of power generation sources. The greenhouse gas emissions from Tri-State's proposed coal-fired power plant will have a significant impact on the environment. The U.S. Supreme Court has stated that "the harms associated with climate are serious and well recognized." Massachusetts, 127 S. Ct. at 1455. Attorney Generals of California, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin have also expressed concerns regarding carbon dioxide emissions resulting from Tri-State's proposed coal-fired station.
- The EPTP is in a precarious position. Tri-State's coal project is the one major project moving the EPTP forward. If Western and Tri-State want the EPTP to be a success by providing economically sound, reliable, diverse power to its customers, then the partners should consider looking to renewable energy and gas generation as a reasonable alternative to the risky coal proposal.
- 4. The cumulative impacts of Tri-State's proposed coal-fired generation facility should be thoroughly analyzed in the draft EIS.
- 2. The draft EIS should consider renewable energy and state-of-the-art combined cycle natural gas-fired generation facilities as reasonable alternatives to Tri-State's proposed coal-fired generation facility. SC6281. The future of Tri-State's coal-fired generation facility is uncertain. The EPTP is overly reliant on Tri-State's proposed coal-fired generation facility. The future of the Tri-State's coal project is uncertain because of permitting and legal issues. First, the permits for the proposed generation project have not been issued by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE). Second, Sarah and Ray Dean, residents of Lawrence, have filed a lawsuit claiming that KDHE must regulate carbon dioxide emissions from the burning of coal.
- The lawsuit may prevent Tri-State's coal plant from being granted a permit. The legal argument forming the basis of the Deans' complaint relies on a recent U.S. Supreme Court decision. The Court held that carbon dioxide emissions and other greenhouse gases are air pollutants as defined in § 302(g) of the Clean Air Act. 42 U.S.C. § 7602(g); Massachusetts. EPA, \_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_, 127 S. Ct. 1459-60., 1455 (2007). Further, the Court held that because carbon dioxide is within the Clean Air Act's definition of "air pollutant," the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has the authority to regulate carbon dioxide. Id. at 1462. Similar to the federal Clean Air Act, Kansas Air Quality Regulations prohibit the construction of a new major stationary source of air pollutants or a major modification of an existing source without a prevention of significant deterioration construction permit issued by KDHE. Clean Air Act § 165(a), 42 U.S.C. § 7475(a); K.A.R. § 28-19-350. The Deans claim that KDHE must take carbon dioxide emissions into consideration when deciding whether to issue a permit for Tri-State's propose coal-fired generation facility.

## Geology

- In the center of sec. 5-14-36, Logan Co. KS, there is a large canyon. The canyon is over one-half mile wide, North to South, and over 150 feet deep. Your proposed alternate route goes right over the top of the lake in the bottom of that canyon. The lake is the biggest spring fed lake in this part of the county. Eagles, ducks, geese, and deer are all present here.

### Geology

- The terrain on this route is extremely varied with at least one big canyon to cross. I believe that you could find a more level and less disruptive route.

### Hazardous Materials/Waste

- SC628 Hazardous Materials and Solid Waste: WRA requests that Western analyze the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of unintentional contaminant leaks and exposure to hazardous materials. The draft EIS should include an inventory of that identifies all hazardous materials that will be used at the project sites and how the materials will be transported and stored.

### Health and Safety

- We feel that a power line of this size would probably decrease property values. But most importantly, it would be an unsightly and noisy annoyance with possible health risks to residents, livestock, and wildlife.
- If the lines were as safe as it has been maintained that they are then they would seem to pose no threat to the wildlife. If they are a problem for the wildlife then it follows they are a problem for the people as well. Can you give us the official statement as to whether these areas can be accessed or not?
- On that note, it was reported that an alternative route that would run near a school would not likely be considered either. It would seem that a child would be equally susceptible to exposure whether that line was near home or school. Can you help us understand the reasoning there?
- We truly thought buying land 40 miles out in Rush, that there would be no way that high voltage would ever be close to use [sic]. We own the property on the corner of Truckton and Johnson on the Southeast side of the intersection. You will never know how the high voltage lines in front of our home in Falcon has effected out lives. They cause head pain and a lot of noise, let alone they sizzle like you are cooking meat and they are not even up to full power. They cause our cell phones, t.v. and radio to have nothing but static.
- Don't think of money and the cheap route but think of the lives you are impacting. Like our lives. Please find a different route. Our dream was to build out there and move from Falcon, away from high voltage and the diamond shamrock pipeline to a safer life. We worry all the time about the pipeline under those high voltage [lines] here in Falcon. We just want a life of less worry and stress. It is very stressful living her in Falcon next to such danger. I promise you it is very dangerous living here. We get flyers all the time to watch the pipeline. You are crushing our dream and hopes for a safer life by putting these lines out there in Rush. There is an electric magnetic field.
- Health Concerns
- I am concerned about health issues (pacemaker heart).

## Health and Safety

- One of my major concerns is health- I know of problems in Wisconsin with baseline health checkup and after a period new health studies denoted leukemia?
- I am very concerned about the health impact of living near these lines.
- Route J19 is not a good routes as it is a health hazard to many homes and families.
- I want to live without my health being destroyed by 500 kV lines.
- Holtwood is 1200 ft from my house and although electric companies tell you there is no health risks independent research confirms that's untrue.
- My grandchildren spend time at my sons every week and I'm concerned about health problems -- both for my son and his children.
- This is close to my property, CANCER! Don't tell me it doesn't cause it! We have family that had this problem.
- The health of my children, family members, and animals deeply concerns me.
- FAA established airport open to public for emergency use, noted on aeronautical charts. Owner had residential power buried (at great expense) to eliminate power line hazards crossing or in vicinity of airfield. Hi tension power lines w/in 1 mile would pose hazard to aviation and power lines.
- We have concerns for the health of our employees related to the potential health hazards, Electromagnetic Fields (EMFs), which always seem to be present with transmission lines & high voltage. Recent studies, Swiss, May 29, 2007 released result of 20,000 railway worker followed for 30 years were nearly 5, five, times more likely to develop myeloid leukemia!! (attached reference materials)
- Health concerns, everything from cancer to problems of healing from wounds and operations.
- In 2002 I was diagnosed with many different problems; and the biggest concern was my body was filled with radiation from my computer. Sold my computer for this reason.
- I am Barbara H. Glosser, 67 years of age and resident at the above address, 38 acres at the corner of Trogolo and Whittemore road. I am very concerned about the proposed locations of any new electrical lines, substations or such due to my rather unique and extremely severe and much misunderstood health problems. I have enclosed some info so that you might better understand how critical your decision could be to my survival.
- Even the experts in the EI field sometimes have their gadgets testing the E.M. fields etc. and try to tell us we should be able to stand to be within 16' of a refrigerator instead of listening to patients that suffer when we way we react when 100' away. There could always be something else adding to the problem that they haven't discovered yet. It is so frustrating because no one wants to believe how horrid the problem really is and just can't understand unless they have it. It's way worse then a woman trying to explain to a man what it is like to have a baby. We use to be told we should be living 15 miles away from a large transmission line, power plant or substation. I really don't want to be closer than 10 miles but might be okay with 5 miles.

## Health and Safety

- A static electric shock to me is like a electric fence is to you. Walking near the power line that enters the home would instantly tighten the muscles in the back of my neck and head and give me a headache, weakness, or seizure. Vehicles with all the new computer equipment is intolerable to many of us even the most have to have old autos anyway to avoid all the chemicals from vinyl etc. inside. I would be killed if near a transmission line for any length of time; or, if I have to move to any other property because the whole earth is so contaminated with pesticides and herbicides. I looked forever after being near Dallas for treatment for 3 years from '82-'85, to be able to find someplace as safe as this small area here away from farming or the city. If I have to move I will not be able to survive unless the Lord does a healing miracle.
- Several E.I. patients as I, are also electro-magnetic sensitive and it is really difficult to try to explain th4e symptoms you have and how they can vary in intensity depending how sick or overloaded you are and length of exposures. I can use a speaker phone but will seizure if a handset is used or certain cell phones etc. are within 3 feet of me. I can feel X-rays when other can't and will seizure. Certain motors, fluorescent lighting, tv's, microwaves, blenders, refrigerators computers, electric typewriters etc. at different times were completely off limits for sometime; but, I can now be around some things for limited times and other almost normally unless I am overloaded or really ill
- The illness is so difficult to explain to anyone because of all the many and ever changing reactions I have to everything (and as a universal reactor I do mean everything). Many people with Environmental Illness (E.I.) have just some things they react to in varying degrees and can either take antigen shots or completely avoid the incitant. But, when you are tested at the Environmental Center in Dallas, TX. And react to all foods, preservatives, waters, molds, trees, plants, paints, chemicals, smoke, exhaust fumes, perfumes, fragrances, medicines, fertilizers, herbicides, etc., etc., about all you can do is try to keep the total load down as much as possible by avoidance, rotating avoiding the use of the same thing for as long as possible; and, hopefully after testing, an antigen shot can made to keep you alive by helping you to tolerate the water or food enough so the body can begin to somewhat recover. A shot before each food exposure is no fun believe me and some people cannot test or the shots don't work for them at all. Eventually with the help of shots, eating a little of one food one meal a day for years, totally fasting for as long as necessary after a severe reaction, one hopes to get a little better. I have had reaction symptoms of every kind of disease you can mention, except hemephilia. All kinds of severe pain, itching, burning, blurry eyes, inability to move or speak, flu, weakness, asthma, inability to stop screaming during a seizure, falling asleep at inappropriate times and not being able to sleep at other times, etc. etc. Buying expensive glass bottled water from overseas because it is the best tolerated & fasting at least a day a week for years would be tolerable if afterward you felt better: but, it's not so easy when you still feel you're in the pit of hell but alive. The emotional hell you're put thru by others who don't have a clue is nearly unbearable, not to mention the financial stress.
- I can't go to doctors or hospitals or have any other normal tests and treatments. The environmental Center has special air and water filtering systems, porcelain walled rooms, glass testing booths, organic food etc.

## Health and Safety

- I've been in the safest environment I could find since Feb. 1986. The only place I go is Galhan Auction at times, the grocery store and feed store, bank and gas station there with only a few seizures. And that is only at times when feeling well enough and when I know they haven't sprayed the roadsides for mosquitoes or else I have to abort the trip.
- I am too old and too physically and financially exhausted to take on any more challenges. Please ask any of your older friends or family how they would like to move at their age even if in the best of health. Now add to that my financial and health problems and the fact that there is no where safe for me to move to. Then add to that my concern over my more severely ill dear neighborhood friend who use to live here but moved a mile away to an electrically safer environment in an underground home that can't be moved. If you can't help us by keeping the power line a safe distance from this area please be so kind as to come shoot us and put us out of our misery instead of letting us suffer a horrible death.
- My appeal to your sense of "family" and my empathy for your having to make such a difficult decision. My husband lives in Maysville, KY tho we were both Iowa born and raised. He had worked as a lineman and electrician in; the summers between school years. He got a degree in electrical engineering from Iowa State where we met and married in 1962. He started work immediately for Stanley Engineering Consulting firm in Muscatine, Iowa and we were sent to Glenwood Springs, CO. on his first job building substations and transmission lines in the surrounding area like Aspen, Carbondale etc. for about 2 years and then to Rifle for I believe about ½ year and then to Montrose for a couple of months. As he traveled to the Hayden power plant in Craig and all the different small towns around CO. for the company I don't remember it all anymore. We built power plants and transmission lines in the Somerset, KY. Area and Richmond, KY. I remember driving down skinny little dirt roads in the thick forests like a jungle in our old Ford pickup so I could pick him up after he walked the transmission line. I was concerned some moonshiner was going to poke his head out and shoot me or a copperhead snake would kill my husband. We did work a couple places in Ill. & Madison, S. Dakota, built a power plant in Healy, Alaska and back and forth to KY a few times and worked in the Iowa office in between jobs. Then since we would be building a power plant in Maysville, KY and would be staying there for a while we bought our first home ( an old log cabin) on a 90 acre hilltop farm surrounded by woods three miles from town. We lived in a mobile home while working hard to fix up the cabin to live in. We still owned it while moving back to the office in Iowa. Then I was put on the emergency list to get to the Dallas Clinic with a 2 weeks wait. Never was I ever well enough to ever be able to return from there but was always hoping. Meanwhile my husband's firm was cutting back on employees so he moved back to KY and started work for the KY power plant we had built where he is still employed building a new unit on it. When I left our daughter was 12 years old (our only child) and they came down twice for a short visit in Texas. I had to move here in Feb. 1986 and can't be around people who don't live with the same avoidance for all the things that bother me. I haven't seen them since. Unbelievable my husband has supported me financially all these years and I have never been able to work or never gotten any disability or aid of any kind. Besides all the tremendous medical expense first our old log barn that he had built onto and had bull with hay and at least 12 goats burned down and killed them, while I was in Texas. And then a few years later the log home we worked so hard on and verily had any insurance on, burned down during the night and they verily escaped with; their lives and my husband had bad burns on his back.

### Health and Safety

- I didn't mean to get carried away I just wanted you to know I understand your business. And I don't want you wasting your time trying to convince me with a bunch of bullshit propaganda that the powerline won't hurt me. Believe me I heard all that crap before and I know better just like all the vets from Viet Nam suffering from agent orange and the Desert War Syndrome vets who suffer with our same kind of illness and the damn government tells them it's all in their heads. I'll kill the first S.O.B. that ever says that to me again!
- Enclosed explanation and added info regarding my health situation and certain death for me should you not heed my explanation.
- I have heart trouble and a pace maker that I have that I have to [sic]. At my age I just can't take a chance.
- We were told it wouldn't make a difference, but I have been told differently.
- Shelby has a pace maker He can not live that close to any power line.
- I already have health issues and do not want to exacerbate them further with the unknown factors in a huge electrical line.
- I live on this property with not only my elderly parents but seven children under the age of ten. Of course I am concerned about the possible health risks that could be involved. Can you tell me living this close will NOT harm my children?
- Health hazards to all living things diseases associated with high voltage areas.
- Another safety issue is my well that is in the proposed J33 easement area.
- I consider this a safety issue for my family.
- I oppose the J33 route of the EPTP, it runs along the southern edge of my property. The J33 would put 500kV lines within 1500 feet of my home. I consider this a safety issue.
- Re: J33 route concerns: 1. safety- my well
- 3. Real estate property values falling due to view of towers, concerns for health & safety of residents.
- It again endangers the health and property values of everyone out here.
- My greatest concern is the safety around electrical facilities and if the land will be livable after this project is completed.
- There are many areas that have a lot less people further south and further east on state lands. It is a bad idea to force the transmission lines through such a populated area when the health effects on people are not totally understood.
- J4 would be a negative impact on the health and safety of the many families and children that live south of Rush.
- Your proposed construction to build powerline on our property is total unacceptable, [sic] devalue the property the more also damage to our health, livestock, and water system.

## Health and Safety

- Health of our family
- Cattle and livestock health
- We are also concerned about our health and also raising healthy cattle & etc.
- I am extremely concerned about the health and environmental issues of having these large power lines come so close to my home.
- My wife is on 24 hr [sic] for diabetes and her heart problems.
- We have very high winds out here. If one or more of your wires break will we have 500,000 volts bouncing around live killing our horses and us? If this happens, [sic] you pay for the horses that are lost?
- If I have to be hospitalized, the sale of part of our land is our only way to pay medical bills. If you put these things through our property our land will be so devalued that we will have no way to pay.
- Won't these towers attract lightning? Who protects the land owner from that?
- I have very poor health & am concerned about the effects of EMF on my arrhythmia, COPD, heart disease & diabetes. I DO NOT need any more health problems.
- Jim, this book brings some scary conclusions home regarding the dangers of being or living near power lines. I pray daily that WAPA does not bring that line near us.
- Primarily, I hope it's place in the existing 320 Power line (Tri-State) or in the worst case scenario, it traverses your proposed J35 route.
- I'm currently reading another book regarding the dangers of EMF and high power lines and the dangers therein. The name of the book is WARNING: The Electricity around you may be hazardous to your Health, by Ellen Sugarman (3rd edition).
- Traffic: Heavy truck traffic associated with EPTP could result in wildlife mortality and displacement, particulate and chemical air pollution, and safety hazards for the public. WRA requests that Western analyze all direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of traffic and develop a mitigation plan in the draft EIS.
- During the past eighty years, the Kellers have not only been working the land, but have been actively practicing land conservation and environmentally responsible agriculture, including efforts to increase wildlife and reduce wind and water erosion. The current proposal has many implications for two generations of Kellers, including loss of revenue from future land sales, quality of life issues and possible health concerns.
- There have been many instances reported where high-voltage power lines have resulted in health concerns, including an increased risk of certain types of cancer and slower healing of wounds. Although we are aware of research to the contrary, we feel that the close proximity to high-voltage lines necessitates risk. We would really appreciate your consideration of the above points in making your decision about the placement of the high-voltage lines.

## Health and Safety

- What are health implications from power lines?
- What effects so power lines cause to children and elderly?
- We are clearly concerned about health issues and the effect on our cattle operation and the amount of volts carried by the line.
- Health risk for my family a livestock
- The J33 route would put the 500 kV lines within 3600 feet of my home. I consider this a safety issue.
- The J33 route would put the 500 kV lines within 3600 feet of my home. I consider this a safety issue.
- I don't think we need a high voltage tower going through. It is hard on our health, I have a pacemaker.
- I have had cancer and this power line would effect my health.
- My husband has a pace maker and her can not get around high voltage.
- Another concern for the J4 proposed route is the fact that Mt. View Electric Association has a power line that already exists on road 23. This power line runs two miles south of road 2W which is the exact location of the proposed J4 line. Having 2 power lines on the same road cannot be a safe environment for the Mt. View Electric linemen. We do not feel that this is acceptable.
- \*\*\*Verifiable by medical letter and also honored by the Commander of the 302nd AW Wing at Peterson Field---where the pilots have for some time flown around/avoided my location to accommodate this situation...
- Please see attached partial doctor's note.
- My glass-lined dwelling is built into the hill on his land---and due to my medical conditions (documented and verified), I am housebound and live under very difference circumstances/conditions than most people. My dwelling and person are unmovable.
- Robert Paul's land (NE 1/4th of Section 4 T015S R60W)---which is at Gieck and Whittemore in Rush, CO---is land used to provide safe/medically sound housing/circumstances for me.
- As a woman under long-term car for extreme sensitivities...chemical/electromagnetic/ environmental, my reasons for asking that you might avoid my location by a few more miles is entirely different from most of those coming your direction.
- I live as I said, with only minimal voltage, heating the buildings up when not in it and live with no electromagnetic devices and appliances due to health and complications from these incitants already.

## Health and Safety

- I want you to know that I have read enough about the ill effects of huge transmission lines to have serious concerns for my health. My home is on Elbert Rd 133 and one of your proposed routes goes right through my backyard. I am going to have blood tests done, and plan to take tests, starting now, which will alert my health care provider to any changes in my personal health which may be caused by your power lines. At the first sign of a problem for which your lines may be responsible my attorney will be instructed to commence litigation against WAPA, Touchstone, Tri-State and all those responsible for this monstrous thing.
- Please, won't you give some thought to alternate routes which would not so adversely affect the lives of so many people – and possibly their health?
- Yes, very special uses + circumstances which are medically documented.; \_\_\_\_\_ the 302nd Air Wing at Peterson Air Base even avoids in their practice maneuvers due to her condition. My land is used for the residence of this special medical patient. My land is 4 miles SW of Rush, Colorado in (NE1/2 sec. 4 T15S R60W). I was part of the construction crew also that designed + built this GLASSLined special residence for Marcia Schafer – which took a time to construct + find materials for that were suitable, nontoxic + non-conductive electromagnetically. This building is built into the side of the hill + it cannot be moved + her condition is such that she cannot be moved to alternative housing.
- While I know the line needs to go through + no one will want them, the concern I have is, when they do go through, they do so with the least impact as possible. I purpose line J35 or the nearest alternative in light of the permanent resident on my property environmental patient, March Schafer, whose glass-lined special dwelling is built into the hill on my property for medical reasons.
- My land was chosen for this unique, special structure + patient for many reasons. The property is ideal for her health + survival an it is away from small powerlines on 3 sides. Contains only underground power lines on the land + shields her also from electromagnetic towers and interference from surrounding areas due to it being a hill.
- After an extensive literature search and with the advice of our consultant engineer we have determined that a spacing from the 500kV of two thousand feet (2000') is the minimal acceptable for the health, safety, and mental well being of our neighbors.
- Your proposed blue line which runs to the east of Holtwood Road on sheet map 11 crosses a gas line just north of Hwy 94. This is an environmental endangerment. Find a better route! Why don't you just check the damn thing.
- In 2002, I was diagnosed with many different health issues; the biggest concern was my body was taking in radiation from my computer (very possible).

## Land Use

- It has recently been brought to my attention that power lines may effect my property. I own sec 33 in Hamilton County. Its in CRP [sic]. It will be in farmground when contract runs out. My hope is that power will be on section lines or not at all.
- What is the exact size of the towers? (height, base, and if it differs at various points of the line can we determine which ones will be in different areas?)
- Would like to build (on property) there in future.
- We have rescued Great Cats, Bears and Wolves from all over the US. These animals have been abused, abandoned, exploited and Illegally kept, and would have faced euthanasia, had we not rescued them.
- TWAS provides life-long home to these animals, and is currently home to more than 150 Lions, Tigers, Bears, Leopards, Mountain Lions, Wolves, Servals, Bobcats and Coati Mundi. Most of the animals are Great Cats, with 75 of them being Tigers. We have 160 acres of land, 65 of which has already been developed into habitats and animal compounds. We are located on Weld County Rd 53, 7 miles southeast of Hudson, and 8 miles southwest of Keenesburg (our mailing address). We are the oldest and largest of 13 similar sanctuaries in the county, and the only one with large acreage habitats for the various species. We are open to visitors every day except Holidays and bad weather.
- We are also wanting to build a shop/barn for our farm equipment and need some input from you as to where the easement will be and where we might could begin some construction.
- Our concern is we have a horse barn located within the 100 feet and we were wondering what is to be done?
- I am enclosing a copy of Mat Sheet 20 that was furnished to me. By moving to the alternate route as shown: 1. Moves further away from 4 residences, 2. Reduces number of landowners by one or two, 3. Crosses county road only once rather than three times in the F4-F6 area, 4. If followed as shown in green could get at least a mile further from Cage Ranch HDQ., 5. You would only cross one highway and no railroad or Big Sandy Creek until you were much nearer Limon. 6. Would move further away from Aroya, 7. Would be much less visible to the general public for several miles. 8. Would make several in the F4-F6 area much more willing and content to see the project through.
- He owns the parcel south of Babs Steel in the Midway Industrial Park, he was unsure of the exact legal description when he called.
- I'm not sure, but I believe on Sheet map 14, your J33 route is an proposed alternate route for the Midway to Limon route.
- Is this correct? If this is correct, this route would run through the middle of our leased industrial mineral mine (Rd 282 and Rd. 717 Sheet map 14).
- Would decimate future mineral and or commercial development of the Ranch.

## Land Use

- Our principle residence is 16449 Dearing Road and If you would kindly refer to your map, (Sheet Map 14),you will note that your proposed alternate route (J33) in Township 17S Range 62W runs West-East along 282 RD, Where Rd 717 intersects Rd 282 is the beginning of our ranch and when your proposed J33 route turns south, it follows the Eastern portion of the Ranch and the active Mineral Mine (The Northern portion of the Ranch RD 282 represents the middle of the Industrial Mineral Mine) Jemadojin Sand Mine.
- Active permitted industrial mineral mine in direct path of alternate proposed route J33 line (midway to limon).
- Mrs. Jindra has concerns with the routing in her area. She would like to voice her concerns, specifically to Carey Ashton or Jim Hartman. She owns a silica mine and is concerned that the proposed corridor will effect the mining operation and the financial aspects associated with it.
- However, we have grave concerns with your proposed Alternate Route which would incorporate running along the entire Northern and Eastern portion of our Ranch. Primarily it would infringe on a mining operation, cattle operation, and decimate any potential plans of development of the Ranch in the future.
- Your proposed Alternate route firstly and most importantly, would traverse smack dab in the middle of a currently permitted and actively mined "industrial Mineral Mine" that we are leasing to Oglebay Norton Industrial Minerals.
- Michael Kemp, Trigon EPC, informing us of a planned 8-12 inch gas pipeline that will parallel Xcel's existing t-line. The pipeline will run along the east side of Xcel's existing t-line from 72nd Ave. to 166th North to South in a 50-foot easement; construction is planned in summer of 2008. Trigon wants to coordinate should the transmission line be built along Xcel's existing line in Adams County. Mr. Kemp can be reached at 720-219-9089
- Loss of land use while building project
- Would like to build there in the future.
- I (JIM) talked with Marilyn Thompson just a bit ago, they have no objections to the proposed and alternative routes. Her understanding is that the proposed routes to the north would not be on Depot Property, and that the alternative would follow an existing transmission line. If we have other questions she will put us in touch with the facility engineer.
- People bought that land fully aware of the High Power Lines. They are who this should affect.
- We have a windmill under on of the proposed alternatives. I suppose it will have to be abandoned. Will you pay replacement costs?
- It is my concern that we don't need to mess up the ground we need all the grass we got not a high powered line that will do us no good at all. I am not interested in your project at all.
- planes
- Industrial Sand Mine

## Land Use

- Oglebay Norton Industrial Sands leases property shown on sheet map 14 Sec 34 T16S R62W & Sec 3 T17S R62W.
- We are slated to develop this land.
- On a small parcel (acres) one or two poles is a very significantly intrusion. Could almost make these small place unliveable.
- I own 80 acres on Oil Well Road, currently used for grazing with future plans for a home
- Please note that we also utilize and have plans of possibly purchasing the property to the south.
- With all the recent bad press (expressly in this area and southeast Colorado), eminent domain issues in court, as well as the lengthy lawsuits involved, it would seem more cost effective and timely to use existing right of ways that are already owned by the project.
- Maria Jindra here. I'm the lady that leases land to Oglebay Norton Industrial Sand, for their Sand mining operation.
- Construction of the proposed line is in direct conflict with all of the requirements. A great amount of resources have been invested in the stewardship program by the citizens of Colorado. It would be wrong to compromise this initiative with the construction of this line.
- J4 thru J14 leg- this section concerns me because it invades the sanctity of the state stewardship trust lands that have been set aside for the purpose of protecting these open landscapes. The stewardship trust program requires the protection and enhancement of the beauty, natural values, open space and wildlife habitat of those lands.
- Land Use: WRA requests the Western analyze the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects on land use and develop mitigation plans that addresses potential conflicts between Federal, state, public, private and recreational areas. In particular, WRA is concerned that one of the proposed ROWs currently being considered cuts through Colorado Stewardship Trust Lands.
- Please be advised that we intend to develop those thirty-five acre lots into five acre tracts. The process for this development began in 2005 with an Application for Underground Water Rights, Change of Water Rights, and Plan for Augmentation with the District Court, Water Division 2, of the State of Colorado in order to obtain water for the proposed development, This application process is nearly completed, and the plan to proceed with subsequent approvals in the near future.
- There are two segments of the Transmission Project that could impact property owned by Frost Livestock—the segment from Boone to Midway and the segment from Midway to Big Sandy. The power lines for the Boone to Midway segment will apparently be located somewhere in the vicinity of the southern extent of the Frost Livestock lands. Please be advised that Frost Livestock recently placed 915 acres of prime agricultural land on the east side of Fountain Creek under a perpetual conservation easement that could interfere with the proposed Transmission Project.

## Land Use

- For your information, the legal description of the lands subject to the conservation easement is as follows: A conservation easement over and across the following property located in Township 17 South, Range 65 West of the 6th P.M., El Paso County, Colorado: Section 10: That part of the Northeast quarter of the Southeast quarter lying Northeast of the right of way of the Denver and New Orleans Railroad Company. Section 11: The South half and the South half of the North half save and except that portion conveyed for cemetery purposes by deed recorded May 12, 1885 in Book 50 at Page 129. Section 13: The West half of the Southwest quarter of the Southwest quarter. Section 14: Tract A: That portion of the East half and the East half of the West half lying East of a certain line described as follows: Beginning at the Northwest corner of the East half of the West half of said Section 14 and running thence South along the West line of the East half of the West half of said Section 14 and running thence South along the West line of the East half of the West half of said Section 14, a distance of 2,048.7 feet to the approximate centerline of Fountain Creek, thence South 20 Degrees 02' East 606.5 feet, thence South 48 Degrees 26' East 531.6 feet, thence South 50 Degrees 01' East 1297 feet, thence South 24 Degrees 55' East 1035 feet, thence South 39 Degrees 21' East 636.1 feet, thence South 72 Degrees 46' East 198.4 feet to a point on the South line of said Section 14, which point is 1330.5 feet West of the Southeast corner of said Section 14. EXCEPT the following described parcel: A parcel of land located in the East half of the East half of Section 14, defined as follows: Beginning at the Northeast corner of Section 14; thence running south along the East line of Section 14, South 00 Degrees 30' East a distance of 800 feet to the True Point of Beginning; Thence South 90 Degrees 00' West a distance of 1000 feet; Thence South 15 Degrees 30' East a distance of 1970 feet; Thence North 90 Degrees 00' East a distance of 500 feet; Thence North 00 Degrees 48' West along the East line of Section 14 a distance of 1898.55 feet to the True Point of Beginning. Tract B: That portion of the Northwest quarter of the Northwest quarter of Section 14 beginning at the Northwest corner of said Section 14; thence South 270 feet; thence at right angles east on a line parallel to the north line of said Section 14 to the West line of a one acre square tract in the Northeast corner of the Northwest quarter of said Section 14; thence at right angles North 270 feet to the North boundary line of said Section 14; thence West along the North boundary line to the Point of Beginning; together with the one acre square School Site in the Northeast corner of the Northwest quarter of the Northwest quarter as described in the deed recorded January 22, 1976 in Book 2804 at Page 818 as Reception No. 206153. Section 24: The West half of Northeast quarter of the Northwest quarter of the East half of the Northwest quarter of the Northwest quarter.

## Land Use

- Frost Livestock also objects to the proposed alignment for power lines associated with the Midway to Big Sandy segment of the Transmission Project. Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Inc. currently owns existing power lines extending from the Midway Substation on a northeasterly route to the Big Sandy Substation. It makes the most sense to locate any new lines adjacent to these existing lines in order to minimize further disruption to private agricultural lands in the area, including those owned by Frost Livestock. Alternatively, WAPA should consider constructing its new power lines on a course that extends due east from the Midway Substation, next to existing transmission lines and the new incoming lines from the Boone Substation, and then extending the lines north at a point past the eastern boundary of Frost Livestock lands. We ask that these two options be considered in detail in the upcoming draft EIS.
- In conclusion, Frost Livestock reiterates that any new power lines constructed as part of the Eastern Plains Transmission Project should be constructed adjacent to other existing and planned transmission lines to minimize disturbance to private landowners. Co-locating energy transmission projects allows shared use of easements, especially temporary construction easements, and consolidates the adverse impacts of the facilities into a single corridor. Frost Livestock is currently in the process of developing a map depicting the alternative alignments proposed in this scoping comment letter. As soon as the map is complete, we will immediately forward it to you for your use in developing the draft EIS.
- For sixty years our family has worked to maintain and improve this beautiful property. We have successfully navigated through deaths and the resulting estate taxes, and most importantly we have resisted the pressure of subdivision and development which is taking place near our western, southern and eastern boundaries. In addition, we have declined the lucrative potential of installing a wind farm (wind turbines for power generation) due to our desire to protect and preserve this major remnant of a vanishing landscape located within a one hour's drive from two major metropolitan areas.
- My parcel is: NE4 NE4 4 MR sec 14-14-61. A 40 acre parcel with Hwy. Frontage undeveloped ag. land.
- Will future zoning be affected?
- What limitations will this cause to our land use and travel?
- 5. Impact on Existing Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Contracts: We are advised by our local Farm Service Agency administrators that grant of the easement (what little we know of it) would breach our CRP contracts, and make us liable for CRP contract damages all the way back to the time when the contract was originally executed many years ago. The survey alone would have substantial detrimental impact on our highly erodible land. Local inquiries have not produced a reliable answer whether it would breach our CRP contracts. There is clearly a lack of coordination among local, state and federal agencies responsible for executing and monitoring CRP contracts impacted by this proposal.
- Here it is: NW COR of West Half of SEC 19 T11S R59W, 6th PM.

## Map Comments

- On map 11 in turquoise marker see map comments--Please do not use Holtwood road. There are so many residences along this route.
- On map 11, in orange/purple J23, 8-14-60 see comment: We bought this land knowing no high power lines were near us.
- On map 11, in orange and purple, J23, 8-14-60 see comment: We would rather not have power lines around our children or you stepping in taking our land.
- On sheet map 14, in blue and green marker, see comment: section 34, T16S R62W, Section 3 T17S R62W: Oglebay Norton Industrial Sand Mine
- On map 53, in blue pen, see comment: move proposed eastern routes further east onto state land.
- Owner residence 12-16-60, Appleman Land 11-16-60, Frick Land NE, N2S2, S2 NW4 Sec. 7T16S- R59W of the 6th P.M.
- Map # 53, black marker, segments J31, J32, and J35; recommendation is to move the segments further east
- Map #8, purple marker, T8S R59W, segment N2: recommendation to reroute N2 to the north of current proposed line.
- Map #8, purple marker, T9S R59 W, segment N2; one existing and one planned residence (both previously unmarked) added to map near N2 in section 4.
- Map # 9, blue marker, T11S R56W, segment J4; recommendatino to move J4 to west to avoid hay meadows.
- Map # 10, blue marker, T13S R 59W, segment J19; previously unmarked trailer added to map near J19
- Map # 10, blue marker, T12S R60W, segment J1; 5 previously unmarked houses added to map near J1.
- Map # 10, purple marker, T12S R59W, segment J15, J3, and J18; CPR Skidmore, 2 proposed house sites added near intersection of segments
- Map # 14, black marker, T16S R63W, segment J33; existing well added near this segment.
- Map # 14, purple marker, T16S R63W, segment J33; previously unmarked "second structure" added near this segment
- Map # 14, blue marker, T17S R62W, segment J33; goes over an industrial sand mine
- Map # 53, purple marker, T15S R59W, segment J31; recommendation to move the segment east on to state land
- Map # 53, green marker, T15S R60W, segment J30 "Move It" is the only comment
- Map # 53, blue marker, T17S R60W, segments J35 and J32 are too close to residences; recommendation to move segments to the south and east of current alternative

### Map Comments

- Map #11, purple marker, T14S R59W, segment J28 crosses large pheasant hunting areas; recommendation to move the segment to the east to follow the township line instead of cutting across their property diagonally.
- Map # 13, purple marker, T17S R65W, segments J35 and I5; recommendation is to double circuit

### Mitigation

- **Plants and Vegetation:** WRA requests that Western analyze all direct, indirect, and cumulative effects on plants and vegetation. Western should develop a mitigation plan in the draft EIS that considers reclamation activities, avoidance of large contiguous tracts of grassland and native prairie, creation of substantial buffers of native vegetation around project components, and timing of construction to avoid plant disturbance during seasonal growth cycles.
- **Recreational Areas:** WRA requests that the EIS analyze all direct, indirect, and cumulative effects on recreational activities located in EPTP area and provide detailed mitigation measures.
- **Wildlife:** The siting of transmission lines along with the access roads may negatively impact local wildlife populations. WRA requests that Western analyze all direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of the transmission lines and access roads on wildlife, biological diversity, crucial wildlife habitat, the prairie ecosystem as a whole, breeding and nesting activities, and habitat fragmentation. Special attention should be paid to the impacts of ground nesting bird species, including increased raptor-prey opportunities and habitat avoidance by these species.
- **Water Resources and Quality:** WRA requests that Western disclose the locations of floodplains, waterways, wetlands, and other water resources and map the proposed ROW along with these resources in order to evaluate the potential impact. Western's analysis in the EIS should include all of the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts on waters of the U.S., wetlands, farmed wetlands, prior converted wetlands, forested wetlands, fens, draws, ephemeral wetlands, playa lakes, flooded and muddy fields, surface water, water quality and supply, aquatic and terrestrial habitat, channel and bank stability, flood storage, groundwater recharge and discharge, sources of primary production, recreation, and aesthetics. The EIS should include a wetlands mitigation plan and incorporate the proper permitting process. WRA also requests that Western analyze all direct, indirect, and cumulative effects to the water quality of groundwater, surface water, drinking water, municipal water sources, streams, rivers, tributaries, perennial seeps, and springs. In the draft EIS, Western should develop a mitigation plan to restore and maintain water resources and quality.
- **Traffic:** Heavy truck traffic associated with EPTP could result in wildlife mortality and displacement, particulate and chemical air pollution, and safety hazards for the public. WRA requests that Western analyze all direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of traffic and develop a mitigation plan in the draft EIS.

## Mitigation

- Noxious Weeds: WRA requests that Western analyze measures that can be taken to impede the invasion of noxious weeds. Gravel brought onto construction sites should have to be weed-free. Weeds brought in from off-site on construction and maintenance vehicles and equipment must be interdicted.
- Land Use: WRA requests the Western analyze the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects on land use and develop mitigation plans that addresses potential conflicts between Federal, state, public, private and recreational areas. In particular, WRA is concerned that one of the proposed ROWs currently being considered cuts through Colorado Stewardship Trust Lands.
- 5. The proposed and alternative routes will cause significant environmental impacts. If the EPTP is constructed, WRA urges Western and Tri-State to design, construct, and maintain the right-of-ways (ROWs) in a manner that will create minimal environmental impact. The siting of the transmission lines, especially ones as large as the lines proposed for EPTP, may cause significant environmental damage. WRA urges Western to consider the following topics in the draft EIS.
- Please provide the details on how environmental impacts are evaluated for your survey work, where even this minimal intrusion will be seen for years to come. In particular, are the soil surveys done with equipment on a truck, or can it be hand-carried onto the site for the survey?
- Reasonableness, in the context of erecting a vast array of high-powered electrical transmission lines across hundreds of thousands of acres of relatively untouched Eastern Colorado farm and ranch land, consists, at a minimum, in ensuring that you are able to accomplish your objectives while minimizing, to the extent reasonably possible, the aggregate impact of your project.

## Noise

- We feel that a power line of this size would probably decrease property values. But most importantly, it would be an unsightly and noisy annoyance with possible health risks to residents, livestock, and wildlife.
- Noise
- Yes its peaceful and quiet now and I would like to keep it that way without obstructed views.
- Power lines often hum, crackle, and pop
- Noise—humming
- Noise of the line
- We live out here because we enjoy the country life and sights and sounds and peace and quiet of the plains. Putting up these transmission lines would take the view away of our beautiful plains and cause extra noise that we don't want.
- Your project will absolutely destroy the quiet and beauty of the land.

### Physical Issues

- Wind is a constant problem.
- As noted in your "working with landowners" handout, the amount of traffic in the area could damage much of the land while construction is ongoing.
- As noted in your "working with landowners" handout, the amount of traffic in the area could damage much of the land while construction is ongoing.
- You don't know this County when you start making road. The dirt will blow.
- Additional maintenance required of landowner. Compensation amounts for the additional maintenance required of the landowner to maintain and repair the various extra gates, and access routes necessary for the O&M access described above.

### Process

- Could you tell us where we are in terms of the expected route being finalized?
- Of what will the Environmental Impact Study consist and is that to happen before or after the route is finalized?
- The explanations of how the route is selected and why certain alternatives were not explored are still a bit hazy to us. For instance, at the Hanover meeting it was stated emphatically that the lines could not cross states lands identified in blue with horizontal lines. However, the maps sent by mail to one landowner show lines crossing a large portion of those very same lands. This is understandably confusing. We are also unclear about why there would be a problem crossing those lands.
- Can we assume that if your line crossed our property on a "projected map" that it has been, in fact, identified as a probable route?
- This letter allowed us only three weeks to prepare our thoughts to present at your meeting and only a month between initial notification and final comment. This very short amount of time is completely inadequate to form a meaningful response.
- In order to adequately review the entire proposition and form a meaningful response I am requesting that the response time be extended by 120 days.
- Why did the original corridor all of a sudden become so narrow when it was slated to go up in the first place?
- Thanks to all our efforts we were able to arrive at this point.
- It is a place where people saw a situation that didn't quite fit into what we had agreed with and worked to resolve it. In closing we the Howard's would like to say let the EIS reflect one that takes peoples property , State Trust Land and the ease of installing the transmission lines into consideration.

## Process

- Tri-State's proposed coal generation facility is also a connected action. In addition to analyzing the cumulative impacts of the plant, the EIS should consider the proposed coal plant as a connected action as it will not be constructed unless and until it has transmission access. The EPTP is enabling Tri-State's coal project to move forward. Once again, we encourage Western to thoroughly analyze Tri-State's generation project under cumulative impacts and as a connected action in the draft EIS.
- I recently wrote you asking for more time to respond to your latest route change (received by me on May 9th). You denied my request for an extension and stated that there was adequate time to respond or words to that effect. I have since checked with some of my neighbors and have in fact found that we were not notified at the same time, we did not receive the same maps or aerial photographs, and some apparently affected families were not notified at all. So far I have been shown three different maps and an aerial photo that accompanied the same letter of notification. Two houses in adjacent properties received different presentations. Several families on a proposed alternate route (north of Funk Rd. and on Holtwood) have received no notification as of Sunday. It would appear that an effort is being made to push through these late changes. We, the potentially affected land owners simply need more time to study the situation and possibly propose alternatives.
- Lack of adequate notice of alternative routes before July 5th deadline.
- This appears to me to be influenced politically. If this is the fact I would have to be concerned of the objectiveness of the EIS.
- As required in the National Environmental Policy Act, I request my concerns be documented in any Environmental Impact Statement.
- As required in the National Environmental Policy Act, I request my concerns be documented in any Environmental Impact Statement.
- This is a very serious matter that deserves time to research information. Unfortunately, we were notified of the possibility of power lines running through your property only recently.
- Request you publish sufficient detail about the planning, funding and approval process of this project to permit the public to be properly informed.
- After lengthy discussions with multiple representatives of your agency, and the Tri-State contractor representatives; we have only a very foggy notion of what the approval process is; whether Colorado governmental entities have been coordinated with; whether the project is funded, or already approved, or approved subject to certain conditions, or not approved at all
- 1. Approval Process: Request you publish sufficient detail about the planning, funding and approval process of this project to permit the public to be properly informed.
- Your representatives should, and probably do have a firm grasp of the process, having done this many times. Their incapacity or unwillingness to explain the process serves only to breed suspicion.

## Process

- Somewhere there must be a "schedule of payments and compensation" which describes all the terms, conditions and circumstances which may be lawfully and reasonably compensated under federal statute for a project of this sort. Please tell the public where it may be found.
- The unique nature of my clients' properties will also be relevant in preparing the environmental impact statement required by federal law. As you know, NEPA Section 102(c) requires that there be a report on, among other things, the environmental impact of the proposed action; any adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided should the proposal be implemented; any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources which would be involved in the proposed action should it be implemented; and any alternatives to the proposed action. Again, these will be very interesting issues as applied to my clients' properties, but at this point we know virtually nothing about the analysis of these issues that has been done so far, or about further analysis that needs to be done.
- My clients appreciate the importance of upgrading the electrical infrastructure of this state and this region. And they recognize that if the power is properly exercised, the sponsors of the Project have the ability to acquire the rights-of-way they need to implement – in a responsible manner – projects which are designed to upgrade infrastructure. My clients also understand, as do Western and Tri-State, that such powers are significant, and as such, they must be exercised reasonably.
- As required in the National Environmental Policy Act, I request that my concerns be documented in any Environmental Impact Statement.

## Public Involvement

- Regarding Eastern Plains Transmission Project BLNRHS-S-29. I am Darrel O. Cloyd, at section 32, T9S, R42W, 6th PM, Sherman County, Kansas. Home at 5698 County Road 3, Kanorado, 67741. I received information on your project on March 24, 2007 via mailing enclosures: map showing parameters UTM Zone 13, NAD27, and agreement for right of survey entry form. I met with Chris Mullaney at Tom Billenwillms residence March 30, 2007. Chris told me to address my comments to this site.
- I appreciate your willingness to read my comments, and would welcome in-person discussion with one of your representatives. My phone numbers: 785-399-2760 home, 785-899-8199 mobile
- As residents, landowners, or tenants in Logan County Kansas, we would like to state our opposition to the proposed 500 KV Electrical Transmission Line. Signed by: John Lamb, Tonya Lamb, Jason Lamb, Charles Duff, Beth Duff, Wendy Christopher, John Notestine, Frances M. Gerstberger, John Gerstberger
- There are still landowners on or near the proposed route who have either not yet been officially notified or were notified too late to submit comments. This has been very upsetting to many of them. Several of the landowners do not have computers or were not able to make out the routes on the overly condensed map on the EPTP website. We have done our best to fill in the gaps with the information we received at the public comment hearing, but since we have not gotten any further official updates there has been a limit to what we could tell them. Can we have some assurance their comments will be considered?

## Public Involvement

- At what point will landowners be notified, for certain, that their property has been identified as a probable route?
- We are writing to inform you that the property owners in the proposed EPTP corridor in Eastern CO have formed a group called LIFE (Lines Interfering with Family Environments). Our purpose is two-fold: to help disseminate information to our neighbors and to work together with project coordinators for mutually acceptable routing alternatives. We have several concerns that thus far have not been fully addressed. In an attempt to keep the lines of communication open we are submitting them here:
- We realize there are a number of questions raised in this letter. It would be greatly appreciated if you could respond to each of these concerns in writing so we can refer back to it afterwards. We will meet again as a group within the next few weeks and we would like to present the answers to the group as a whole so accurate information is circulated. Perhaps it would be helpful if we could be assigned a specific contact person who would be able to issue official answers to questions that may arise in the future. We thank you in advance for any information you can provide. It is hoped that you can appreciate the position in which we find ourselves. We are working class people, by and large, and many of us have invested heavily in this region. We are doing our best to protect our families and our community.
- I have received comments from landowners in Salt Lake City, UT, that were unable to attend the public meetings, and I am copying Mr. Kelly Tryon on this message. Mr. Tryon is the representative fro Deseret Trust and the Church of Jesus Christ and Latter Day Saints.
- Ms. Owens phoned because she had missed the meetings regarding the routes in her area and wanted to know where the routes was in relationship to her property. She owns several parsals of land in both Sherman and Wallace Counties as she requested. If she has any further questions or has a need for more detailed maps, she will call back.
- (Toni Scalara:) Pat Craig, Executive Director of the Wild Animal Sanctuary, near Keenesburg, asked me to contact you regarding the WAPA's proposed substations M3, M4, and M5 near the Horse Creek Reservoir, which is in close proximity to The Wild Animal Sanctuary, a 27 year old 501 © 3 non-profit refuge for Great Cats, Bear and Wolves.
- Mr. Craig would like to see a more detailed map than the one sent out (revised 1-8-07), so that he can see the exact location of the proposed substations mentioned above. Please feel free to call me, or Pat Craig, 303-536-0118. Our mailing address is: The Wild Animal Sanctuary, 1946 WCR 53, Keenesburg, CO 80643. We look forward to hearing from you soon.
- Though we were unable to be active during the series of meetings in February (due to the extreme weather and our small staff working overtime just to make sure the animals were fed), we want to be sure that the animals we save, and the visiting public will not be negatively impacted by the proposed developments, which originally seemed to indicated simply power lines, and not a series of power stations clustered together in close proximity to the Wild Animal Sanctuary.

## Public Involvement

- The information you requested for the location of The Wild Animal Sanctuary is as follows: Section 21, Township 1 North, Range 64 West. Thank you for providing the maps at your earliest convenience.
- Thank you for the information you sent us regarding the Proposed Substations M3, M4, and M5 for the Eastern Plains Transmission Project. We also appreciate our subsequent discussions with you about the area in which these proposed substations lie.
- Enclosed you will find information about the Wild Animal Sanctuary, a 27 year old non-profit refuge for exotic large carnivores. Please let us know if we need to provide any additional materials or information.
- I currently reside at: 6919 Road HH, Lamar, CO 81052. My home phone no. is 719-336-7310, and work phone M-F is 719-336-4381 Thank you for considering my comments, even though you received this past the deadline. And both proposed routes cross my land.
- I am unable to attend the meeting at Miami/Yoder School on June 20th, but will make sure that my family attends the meeting. I sincerely hope that this transmission line does not go through any part of my family's ranch located at 38505 Book Rd.
- Ronald K. Campbell called after having received the packet regarding the route in Midway. He was unable to tell if the line went through his property or if there was a chance that the line would be moved and end up through his property.
- He would like to know more about this line to determine if he should go to the public meeting or not. His number is 719-481-1907. The call was taken at 10:55 am May 29.
- Upon further investigation the route runs east to west across Sec. 23 (the section north of sec. 26, it runs about the 1/4 mark across section 23. Mr. Campbell believed he now knows that the route will run through an empty area north of his area of concern. Sec. 26, T17S, R65W
- Christine was reading an article in the paper about the EPTP and would like to see the WAPA-Tri-State agreement if available. She would also like to see the public comments if they are available online to view. In particular, she is interested in the cooperative agency comments to the project (Forest Service etc.).
- She informed me that the agreement is available on the PUC website and she was able to download Scoping Summary document and will be looking for the next version. She would like to be added to the mailing list and will fill out the comment form in order to be sent a DEIS upon it's release.
- We would like a more detailed map of legal 30-12-59 in Elbert County on the J-15, J-16, J17, J-18 area on your map.
- P. Fisher replied on 5/31/07 providing a detailed 7map of his property and the proposed routes. The map indicated the route went through section 12 and not section 11 where his property is located. See attached trail of emails for full detail.

## Public Involvement

- Mr. Elkins provided a legal description of 5/31/07. My legal description for the two 40 acres parcels I own are schedule numbers 2000-00-317 and 200-00-326. The legals are W2E2SE4 11-12-60 and W2W2SE4 11-12-60
- P. Fisher requested a legal description of his property to be able to provide the map he was requesting.
- Mr. Elkin requested a more detailed aerial map to determine where the easement went through his property.
- Parents got a letter but I didn't and I have property right along this line too.
- You are effecting lives and dreams. You are destroying them. Thanks One more thing. We didn't get a packet on this line. My parents whom have land lined with ours did and that is the only way we found out about this. Please mail to our Falcon address in the future. Thank you.
- Thanks for reading my letter. Not that it will do any good, I am sure. I wrote a ton of letters to X-call and sent photos and they did not good. Money is power and you have it all. Lets just see if you have a heart too or uncaring and heartless as the people at X-cell. Sincerely Randy and Judy Freeman.
- I have land 1/2 mile from the proposed power line, I would like to be kept informed of what is happening.
- I'm sure you've encountered a plethora of disturbed individuals in Western's pursuit of a proposed site for the High Voltage Lines. I cannot imagine the enormous scope of your project and offer my services to you and your team, should any of you so desire a show and tell driving tour of your proposed alternate route from Midway to Limon Line that impacts this area so profoundly. We've lived out in this area for over 30 years and know a lot of history in the region ranging from people, water, archaeological, geological, Flora and fauna. If you ever desire such a tour, I believe you and your staff would benefit from our complimentary services and it would be a nice break from the rigors of the office. Our home phone is (719) 683-6437.
- We plan on attending the Miami-Yoder meeting June 20th. Also, Oglebay Norton Industrial Mineral Representatives will also be in attendance. We look forward to meeting you Jim and Cris and the other planners on this project. Should you desire a ground tour of the area, or if we can be of any service to you and D.O.E. please feel free to call Jim. Thank you for your time and attention to the above matter.
- Mrs. Jindra has concerns with the routing in her area. She would like to voice her concerns, specifically to Carey Ashton or Jim Hartman. She owns a silica mine and is concerned that the proposed corridor will effect the mining operation and the financial aspects associated with it.
- We received a packet from D.O.E. several days ago, and noted your proposed Primary and Alternate Routes for the 500 kV High Power Transmission lines. We appreciate your Proposed Primary Route which would run Parallel to the southern border of our home and ranch by about 4.5 miles. (J35 Route) taken from the sheet map 14. This presents no concerns or issues. The Route looks sustainable and viable.

## Public Involvement

- I (Ruthette Kennedy) received a call from Douglas Kysar upset that they only notice they got about the reroute running through their property was a second Right-of-Entry. His specific question is why we re-routed from CRP and grassland to crop land (route B7 to B5)- it doesn't make sense. Requested a follow-up. NE of Section 14, NE and E1/2SE of Section 26, T 21 S, R 36 W, Sixth PM, Kearny County
- No questions or concerns at this point. Questions may arise as the project progresses.
- All of that said, I understand the need for additional power due to increases in population, and electricity in some form is a necessity. Please take this as the opinion of a single landowner in one of the proposed primary routes through Elbert County.
- I am sending this message as a landowner and farmer in Southeastern Elbert County.
- Floyd Osburn is a Tribal representative who called regarding the June 20th meeting. He is under the understanding that they are suppose to be involved in the meeting but needs more information about the meeting.
- Please give him a call at 307-332-8776.
- Jim Hartman called Mr. Osburn on May 30, 2007 at 11:30.
- Mr. Osburn wanted to know what the public meeting was about. I told him it was an opportunity for landowners and others to review the alternative routes and other information about the project and provide comments. Mr. Osburn would like any Consultation issues to be directed to him and especially to Mr. Richard Ferris, Senior, Shoshone Tribal Court, Tribal Liaison, Fort Washakie, Wyoming 82514.
- I only yesterday found out about your proposal to route your power lines across my land. Curious how several of my neighbors who will be affected were not notified. I got my property initially for my retirement.
- The purpose of this email is to formally protest the amount of time you have given me and other land owners, who are adversely affected by your proposal that was received by me on the 29th of May.
- Frank Robertson would like a meeting closer to the Big Sandy area to discuss this project with several local landowners. The meeting in Rush CO is too far away for several landowners to attend.
- Mr. Simmons could not decipher the map that was sent to him. He was erroneously sent sheet map 12 and should have received sheet map 13. I sent the aerial photo via email and sheet map USPS. He was satisfied and requested no further action. Sec. 9, T 17S, R 65 W
- Mrs. Tanner left a message stating that she would like more detailed maps in the Bohart Ranch/Sanborn/Ellicott/Rush area (South eastern El Paso County) she received sheet map 14 however, she'd like the rest of the sheet maps in this area. Sec 3, T 17 S, R 63 W
- None at this time
- I know we all use electricity but there has to be a better way than to run these lines everywhere!

## Public Involvement

- I appreciate the genuine concern given to land and homeowners. Every meeting I attend there is a change in the routes in response to meeting feedback.
- When will we be notified on final routes for power lines?
- What excuse will you give future generations for lying to them as you are to us and you did to generations past.
- Why is it not going over the majority of State land you were saying we were informed in Feb. but the current map is different in June
- How come so many people were uninformed of your final map. This is wrong and will be fought.
- HOW CAN I CONVINCING YOU TO KEEP ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT AND TRANSMISSION LINES AT LEAST FIVE MILES, PREFERABLE TEN MILES AWAY FROM THIS AREA? LET ME COUNT THE WAYS:
- Would it help if I threatened you with the important people I know who are in high places? Let's see.....A. My good neighbor was on his ladder the other day disabled as he is, trying to put a roof over his shed. And how about all those electric linemen perched up on new poles after the blizzard. B. Being as I am older I now find that most of my food friends, family, and neighbors are up in Heaven. Does that count? C. The only ones we really have to worry about are the highest of all, my big brother Jesus Christ and Father Lord God of all. So I'm counting on you and thanking you for prayerfully considering your choices in this matter. 4. I'd hate to have to resort to the option of recruiting my own militia for my own protection in such a life and death situation, but; I'm eyeing several wiley coyotes a few prairie dogs and rattlers, some falcons, and billy goats that might put up a fight for me. I think I'll order that Terrorists-R-Us manually from the book club just in case. I love all the good things about electric service and all you hard working people who bring it to us. Just please consider that most everyone else can move and live if they have to. My friend and I can't. k
- Is this the final plan or will there be more meetings?
- She sounds like she wants to work with EPTP to find a reasonable route for the line. She had come to the previous meeting in Hanover and tried to get to the meeting this week in Rush but didn't make it in time.
- Sandra called me this morning to ask if I can send additional copies of the NIH EMF brochure and the Amstutz report to her for her to give to a few neighbors. I will mail them to her Monday. She would also like three copies of the blue WAPA EMF brochure sent to her that I don't have. Can you have three copies sent to her? Her address is Sandra Tanner, 30815 Shear Road, Yoder, CO 80864.
- Would it do any good if I did? Not.
- What are the blue dotted lines to indicate? The text on map doesn't seem clear. If that is a route why would it go through a development when just a couple of miles (maybe less) you could go predominately through open rangeland?
- Do not call me!

## Public Involvement

- My wife and I attended the meeting in Miami-Yoder School June 20th which is the 3rd one we've been to regarding this line, having previously attended the Fountain and Hanover meetings, our home and surrounding land were on the original proposed route, we appreciate that you took the deep concerns from earlier letters as well as from our neighbors and relocated the proposed route to more open land.
- How do I determine if my property is crossed by the proposed route?
- We currently own 160 acres SE 1/4 sec. 17, Twnbsp 14 S, Rng 59 W (East of Rush, Co). Could you please send us specific information in the form of map(s), etc. That would show our property in relation to the proposed line(s) and help us better understand your plans? Due to prior commitment we will not be able to attend public meeting on June 20, 2007 so your response is very important.
- We have been made aware (letter notification) of proposed electrical lines across our property. After going on line it was difficult from the map to determine if the lines would cross our property
- I will not be able to attend the meeting in Rush, CO on June 20th. My question is what impact will this project have on the property address listed as 41390 Corona Road, Rush, Colorado, 80808 (Legal Description W2W2E2E2SW4 Sec 01-13-60)
- We heard of this transmission line on the news on TV at night after the meeting at Rush. We would have been at that meeting, if we had known about it. The meeting was poorly advertised. Many people are upset about this transmission line and also would have liked to know about the meeting.
- Where was this power line originally suppose to be before you put it practically down the Lincoln/El Paso county line?
- My realtor called to ask me how close the power line is in relation to our property that's for sale. We have a potential buyer for our house on County road 2 in Lincoln County in Rush, CO. They want to know how close we are to the proposed power line. I thought the power line was going in north of Highway 94 and it didn't affect us. Now I see that your power line is running approximately one and a half miles from my house. We are outraged that we didn't know about this meeting you had at the Miami-Yoder School in Rush on Wednesday June 20th. We would have attended it if we were informed there was going to be a meeting.
- Petrina Fisher spoke with Bonnie Porter and informed her that the line was still scheduled to run along the section lines at 6, 7, and 18. There was no change in this line at this time. If this line was to be placed on her property, she would be contacted. Bonnie Porter owns property in Washington County, CO T3S, R54W, Sections 6, 7, 18, and 19. The line runs along section borders of 6, 7, and 18. She would like to know what the status is on the line.
- I had the good fortune of noticing an article about this project in the Colorado Springs Gazette (I think it was during the week of June 18, 2007). I was about to make an offer on a piece of property located at 17489 County Road 2 near Rush, Colorado. Your project, if any of the primary routes being considered are used, will definitely drop the value of this property that we formerly considered as ideal for my family of 7.

## Public Involvement

- I just received your newsletter and comment form, thank you. The comment form stats that I should have it back to you by March 9, 2007. I just received it 6-12-2007 so here are my comments.
- We have no questions, we do not want this plain and simple.
- Don't know if my property on routes-- Lot 185 Foxx Valley Ranch
- Received this newsletter approx. 2 weeks before meeting at Miami-Yoder school- nothing before.
- He stated he has been in contact with his other business partners and his attorney and will fight the placement of this south line where it is proposed anywhere other than adjacent to the north existing transmission line.? This area he believes makes sense for the placement of all of these transmission lines.
- First of all I myself as a member LIFE appreciate the time and exhaustive efforts that the members of the Western Area Power Administration have dedicated to the Eastern Plains Transmission Project and our concerns in the local community. Jim Hartman & Randy Wilkerson should be commended for their efforts and extremely professional demeanor throughout this whole process. Also, thank you for meeting with Marsha Looper our Representative throughout this effort, it showed a concern and sincere appreciation for the interests of the people in our neighborhood.
- It was nice meeting you at your last meeting in Miami/Yoder, and I look forward to hearing from you if you possible can Jim.
- Can you give me any new updates on the current thoughts your group is presently considering about most probably location? It sure would help me sleep a little better, as I am having a difficult time contemplating the potential of the line going in the J33 proposed route. It would mean a lot to me to hear from you and the direction current planning is in at this time.
- These two aspects would be good PR for you as well. It would demonstrate your concern for the people & environment you impacts as a whole.
- I hope we can work together to come to a solution that best answers all the needs of this project.
- WRA urges Western to consider the set of five issues detailed below when preparing the draft environmental impact statement (EIS) for the EPTP. These comments are meant to supplement the comments WRA already submitted to Western Area Power Administration (Western) on September 29, 2006.
- WRA would like to thank Western for considering the above issues along with the comments submitted earlier. We look forward to reviewing and commenting on the draft EIS.
- We also request an Executive Summary to be sent to the above address when completed. I am available to speak with you regarding your project at your convenience. Please contact me at 719-475-7474 or e mail me at rcirwin@qwest.net or by mail at the above address.

## Public Involvement

- These scoping comments for the Eastern Plains Transmission Project are submitted on behalf of Frost Livestock Co. (“Frost Livestock”), a Colorado family corporation formed on January 26, 1962 by Jon and Mary Frost. The principal business address for Frost Livestock is 18350 Hanover Road, Pueblo, CO 81008. This letter supplements and hereby incorporates by reference previous comments submitted by this office on behalf of Frost Livestock on March 9, 2007. Frost Livestock owns private land that could be impacted by the Boone Substation to Midway Substation and Midway Substation to Big Sandy Substation segments of the Transmission Project. Frost Livestock also leases public land for grazing purposes in the vicinity of the proposed transmission lines. Frost Livestock reiterates that it strongly objects to the location of any electrical transmission lines or related facilities on its private property.
- After reviewing the additional materials that have been publicly released in connection with the Transmission Project, Frost Livestock is unable to determine exactly where the proposed power lines will run or if these power lines are intended to cross its property. The scale of the maps that have been produced to date is too small to allow a reasonable person to identify specific locations for the preferred or alternative routes.
- Therefore, we hereby request that you provide us with a detailed map, at a reasonable scale, specifically depicting the locations of all routes (preferred and alternative) in the vicinity of the Frost Livestock lands. We would appreciate receiving such a map as soon as possible, and well in advance of the public release of the draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed project.
- Finally, I would ask again that you please add my law firm to your mailing list for this project and direct any future communications to the Frost Livestock to this office. As of this writing I have not been receiving communications concerning the Eastern Plains Transmission Project from your office. I would appreciate prompt attention to this request. Thank you for the opportunity to submit these comments, and please don't hesitate to contact me directly if you have any questions.
- The Tri County Coalition was formed in 2002 to advise and consult with the Xcel Corporation on the placement of transmission lines through our area of interest. At that time, by working closely with the company, Tri County was able to resolve areas of potential conflict and arrive at a solution that satisfied both parties.
- We feel a direct across the table meeting would do much to resolve the current differences that we seem to have and also lay the groundwork for an eventual plan that is more acceptable to the population of the eastern plains. We have access to a meeting room in Colorado Springs and would like to sit down with you at your earliest convenience to discuss this matter. Please contact the undersigned or any of the listed officers to arrange a time, and thank you for your attention. With your deadline of July 5th in mind we would be available at any time between now and then or we could schedule before the deadline for a subsequent date of your choosing.

## Public Involvement

- Coalition activities have been limited since the resolution of that issue, but we have felt the need to reinvigorate our organization after receiving notification of your latest proposal. Your letter of late May to our constituents came as quite a surprise since the options represented, in our minds, a radical departure from proposed routes that had been advanced in the very recent past. The limited amount of time to respond to this change is also of concern.
- I recently wrote you asking for more time to respond to your latest route change (received by me on May 9th). You denied my request for an extension and stated that there was adequate time to respond or words to that effect. I have since checked with some of my neighbors and have in fact found that we were not notified at the same time, we did not receive the same maps or aerial photographs, and some apparently affected families were not notified at all. So far I have been shown three different maps and an aerial photo that accompanied the same letter of notification. Two houses in adjacent properties received different presentations. Several families on a proposed alternate route (north of Funk Rd. and on Holtwood) have received no notification as of Sunday. It would appear that an effort is being made to push through these late changes. We, the potentially affected land owners simply need more time to study the situation and possibly propose alternatives.
- Following my earlier e-mail, I am taking this opportunity to protest the very short amount of time that you have allowed us to answer your undated letter, which I received on May 29th, 2007. Other concerned citizens, some of whom are directly affected were notified on May 31st and others, have to the best of my knowledge, yet to be notified. Your meeting, scheduled for June 20th gives us barely three weeks to respond to a decision on your part that will adversely affect the rest of our lives, and to have a total comment period of one month adds insult to injury. I am specifically requesting an extension of the comment period for a period of one hundred and twenty (120) days until, on or about, November 5, 2007. This seems only reasonable in view of the enormity of the event being considered.
- We have circulated a petition to assess interest in these issues and have so far collected over 500 signatures of neighbors who have voiced their questions and concerns. Many of these people were not able to attend your recent meeting or to adequately format their questions. We have consolidated these questions and, with the help of our environmental engineering, and legal consultants, have generated a series of questions and also possible solutions that we would like to discuss directly with you.
- We have received the letter from the Department of Energy regarding the proposed high voltage transmission lines running from the Big Sandy Substation at Limon southwest to the Midway Station at Pueblo (J1), and west from I-70 to the 125 mile Substation (N6).
- Over the past fifteen years, the ranch has been featured in three different documentaries that have been shown on national television. The most recent was a special program which PBS has aired several times, and which has also been shown around the world.
- This letter is in reference to the proposal concerning the placement of high-voltage power lines through the Keller family ranch in eastern Colorado. As residents of Rush, Colorado, the Keller family has been ranching and farming in Colorado for three generations.

## Public Involvement

- Recently, we received a distressing letter from our good friend, neighboring landowner and business partner, Mr. Dale Lasater, concerning a proposed high-voltage transmission line that would cut-across the Lasater Ranch for six miles.
- Will this project cut across my land? Or require easements affecting where I can build structures, place signage, etc.?
- By your recent newsletter and map we learn that the proposed transmission lines will be surrounding our property on three sides with the northern boundary on our property on Myers Rd.
- We appreciate and are grateful for the wonder of electricity; however, we feel that the intrusion of the transmission lines will mostly destroy our tranquil plains.
- We appreciate your consideration and hope that we can continue to enjoy our peaceful location.
- Please let me know if I can answer any questions or provide you with additional information regarding Frost Livestock's interest in your project. Thank you for your consideration.
- In conclusion I will not be a willing landowner in this project. If you wish to discuss any of my comments my e-mail address and phone number are listed below
- Unprofessional comments made by Gary Mueller of Tri-State, He referred to the area as having "Just Cows and grass." I would like to know if this is the official position of Western Area Power and Tri-State about the communities that they are affecting with the EPTP.
- Lack of adequate notice of alternative routes before July 5th deadline.
- On behalf of the Pikes Peak Sierra Club Group, I am writing to express concern over the routes selected for the Eastern Plains Transmission Project, and particularly the segment between Big Sandy and Midway Substations. Pikes Peak Group represents Sierra Club members in the Colorado Springs and El Paso County area.
- On this, the last day you have allowed comments let me take this opportunity to summarize my position on the latest option, the route along the El Paso/Elbert County Line. You have stated that this route came about through public input, but this was only obliquely the case. Prior discussions concerned completely different options, and when those were objected to or rejected the Holtwood Road option was advanced. This was not a logical step forward in public discourse but a radical departure from previous dialogue that frankly caught all the area residents completely off-guard. In view of this very new and different approach I felt the thirty days notice we received was completely inadequate for the affected property owners to formulate a meaningful and well thought out response. (notice received 29 May-response demanded NLT 5 July).
- Having spoken with my specialists yesterday evening---and being unable to attend tonight's meeting (given I am 'housebound' due to sensitivities)---I am sending Mr. Robert Paul as my representative, on my behalf with the necessary paperwork regarding my permanent dwelling/situation.
- I KNOW you must do something...I honestly understand that. I know, too, that many will fight you with "both barrels" for a variety of reasons, but I don't want to cause trouble.

## Public Involvement

- Please KNOW that I am not sharing/sending this for ANY undue leverage, but just so that you will know, my request in asking you to work with me is not some “imagined” need, etc. Thank you for considering my information and request.
- I am sending this via e-mail to be certain you receive it by close of business today, July 5th. Since the recording on your telephone line has changed, I must assume that our already inadequate window for comments has been further reduced by two days. It appears more and more as though WAPA is trying to just ram these adjusted routes down our throats by making certain we do not have the time to prepare any sort of defense.
- Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Eastern Plains Transmission Project. To summarize our comments, we are deeply concerned our property may be subject to the burden of this project, we have no clear view as to the need for the project, we are not satisfied that viable alternatives have been fairly weighed, and we cannot get the information necessary to make an informed decision.
- Request you publish sufficient detail about the planning, funding and approval process of this project to permit the public to be properly informed.
- Request you publish sufficient detail about the planning, finding and approval process to permit the public to be properly informed. No such details were available at the public meeting we attended, and the representatives present were not able to provide it upon inquiry.
- The public has a reasonable expectation to be aware of, understand, and have input into the approval process for a public project. The citizens impacted directly may reasonably demand it.
- Finally, I think it would be helpful if we were to put our consulting engineer, LJ Mott, in touch with his appropriate counterpart(s) on behalf of the Project in order for Mr. Mott, and by extension my clients and me, to better understand the Project and the issues raised above. Please advise us who we should ask Mr. Mott to contact. We look forward to working together with you on these matters.
- Our clients, The Lasater Ranch and Remuda Partners, LLC, both entities owned by members of the Lasater family, have requested we respond to an undated letter received in late May from T. Craig Knoell in connection with the planned Eastern Plains Transmission Project (“the Project”), an electrical-transmission line project being jointly pursued by the Western Area Power Administration (“Western”), and Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, Inc. (“Tri-State”).
- The Three County Community Coalition and LIFE, focus groups from the Colorado plains concerned with the placement of transmission lines have joined forces behind a plan that we feel will allow you to accomplish your goals and at the same time help us preserve much of the character of eastern Colorado.
- This is to request a copy of the Eastern Plains Transmission Project EIS. The request is made on behalf of the Colorado Green Energy Office. Thank you.

### Public Involvement

- Per our conversation last week here is the legal description of the 80 acres I own in Elbert County. Please clarify where your proposed transmission line will be in relation to this property? I am Rachel I. Meyer, Ramona, CA
- Is there any chance you will extend the comment period from July 5, 2007? I would really like to share my thought and concerns with you for the alternate route you have proposed through my property.
- We are writing to you with much concern in regards to the very large voltage transmission project that has made Holtwood Rd. as one of their sights for building this huge transmission line that Western Area Power Administration (WAPA) has proposed.

### Radio or Television

- Will the line interrupt my GPS unit signal? If so, I would have to stop each pass (22 times for the north field) to reacquire signal. Obviously, this would be frustrating and would alter my efficiency significantly.
- I can typically plant 12 acres per hour of corn. Stopping my planter to reacquire signal 22 times with a wait of 2 minutes each time would result in 44 minutes of down time for that field. 68 acres/ 12= 5.66 hours (340 minutes) planting time, 44/340=13% loss of efficiency just for planting. This does not include other GPS aided operations such as fertilizing, spraying, and harvesting. Figuring \$100.00 per hour per operation cost x 5.66 hrs=\$566.00. 566 x 13%=\$74.00 x 4 operations = \$296.00 x 20 crops= \$59200.00 cost in loss of efficiency over 20 years. \$59200 in opportunity dollars @ 5% return over 20 years= \$ 15700 lost revenue
- When we stand at our gate to open it our cell phones don't work. We have also picked up cell phone conversations through my phones, and even the t.v. and radio, you cannot tell me these line don't effect lives they do and we are proof of it. My husband has lived right here since he was 6 and he can mess up a t.v. and radio easy at any home most the time.
- We truly thought buying land 40 miles out in Rush, that there would be no way that high voltage would ever be close to use [sic]. We own the property on the corner of Truckton and Johnson on the Southeast side of the intersection. You will never know how the high voltage lines in front of our home in Falcon has effected out lives. They cause head pain and a lot of noise, let alone they sizzle like you are cooking meat and they are not even up to full power. They cause our cell phones, t.v. and radio to have nothing but static.
- Loss of communication transmission
- TV and radio reception would decrease
- Interruption of radio signals ie am/fm radio and weather bands for severe storms.
- The only way residents in this subdivision have access to multiple TV channels and high speed internet is via satellite. The J33 route would put towers and lines in the required southern exposure area causing interference with this capability negatively affecting the residents' quality of life.

### Radio or Television

- The only access to multiple TV channels and high speed internet I have is by satellite. The towers and high power lines would certainly have a negative effect on both as the southern exposure to the sky would be corrupted.
- Quality of life-- satellite TV and internet reception
- Another quality of life issue relates to reception of both television and radio stations. There are many instances where high-voltage power lines have interfered with reception, causing people to become unable to receive channels. We know your objection to this situation would be to insist that we get satellite or cable television, but local stations come directly off of Cheyenne Mountain. Additionally, with the volatile weather commonplace in eastern Colorado, the ability to listen to or watch local stations is not only a luxury but a necessity. We need to be able to know when a storm is coming or receive emergency communications.
- The only way the resident in this area have access to multiple TV channels and high speed internet is via satellite. The J33 route would put towers in the required southern exposure causing interference with this capability negatively affecting the residents' quality of life.
- I have a problem with your proposed J33 route. If you put those lines in on this route they would be in direct line of my Satellite dish.
- We feel that this voltage will be a deterrent to our homes land etc.; whatever it comes in contact with, cell phones, TV's etc.

### Recreation

- It is also a good fishing lake and recreational area.
- My own recreation area. Camping etc.
- The ranch is used by locals for hunting, fishing, picnicing, and other recreational activities. These activities would be adversely effected by the addition of your transmission line.SC599This property was purchased by Mr. Redner for its recreational qualities as well as its agricultural value and wildlife characteristics.
- Visual Resources: EPTP area contains areas of importance for visual resources. These visual resources are important to the residents of the area, tourism, and recreation. The EIS should analyze all direct, indirect, and cumulative effects on visual resources.
- Recreational Areas: WRA requests that the EIS analyze all direct, indirect, and cumulative effects on recreational activities located in EPTP area and provide detailed mitigation measures.

### Recreation

- The enclosed letter from a local realtor would sum up the situation except that it does not reveal the real use of the property as a recreational area now and in the future. This ranch is a literal oasis in the eastern plains and is used by local residents as a picnic area, fishing retreat, hiking, riding and hunting area. In the future this could develop into a county or state park.
- I used to own a part of this section of Horse Creek and am thoroughly familiar with the terrain. I maintain ties with current owners and am still allowed recreational use of the property.

### Residential

- This line would be in a more remote area as well, with fewer residences nearby.
- Proposed route leg B-20 would cross my property on a diagonal.
- There have been rumors that moving homes may be considered as an option. We are assuming that would be strictly rumor and inaccurate. That would require acquisition of the home, which we were told at the public comment meeting was not being considered. Can you confirm that this is the case?
- Property is 15, 25S, 34W
- Legals on property are: NE 1/4 of Sec 34 Twp 16 Range 40W
- I live there primarily on weekends (7500 rd 12) W1/2 30-15-49. I plan to retire within a year & this be my permanent residence. We have owned land in the area since my grandparents homesteaded in 1916.
- I am enclosing a copy of Mat Sheet 20 that was furnished to me. By moving to the alternate route as shown: 1. Moves further away from 4 residences, 2. Reduces number of landowners by one or two, 3. Crosses county road only once rather than three times in the F4-F6 area, 4. If followed as shown in green could get at least a mile further from Cage Ranch HDQ., 5. You would only cross one highway and no railroad or Big Sandy Creek until you were much nearer Limon. 6. Would move further away from Aroya, 7. Would be much less visible to the general public for several miles. 8. Would make several in the F4-F6 area much more willing and content to see the project through
- The map of the Midway to Big Sandy shows an alternative route going through the majority of our ranch and along Gieck Rd. which is also my family's land. I am the fourth generation to live on this ranch and am in the process of buying the land from my Father Lanny Book. I would be very discouraged to have a transmission line running through our ranch. The history of our ranch and our family heritage means a tremendous amount to me and also to the rest of the family. My parents, grandmother, wife (Erin), daughter (Emma) and unborn child all call this ranch home.

## Residential

- We truly thought buying land 40 miles out in Rush, that there would be no way that high voltage would ever be close to use [sic]. We own the property on the corner of Truckton and Johnson on the Southeast side of the intersection. You will never know how the high voltage lines in front of our home in Falcon has effected out lives. They cause head pain and a lot of noise, let alone they sizzle like you are cooking meat and they are not even up to full power. They cause our cell phones, t.v. and radio to have nothing but static.
- We choose to live a great distance from Colorado Springs, not because we enjoy the long and expensive commute to town for essentials, rather we choose to live and prosper in a clean open space void of Air, Noise, Electrical, Cellular Tower, View, and People pollution. We have lived on this Ranch for over 30 years.
- It would render one residence uninhabitable, and destroy any future development of the ranch. Equalably, it would be dangerously close to three different subdivisions. The people who dwell out here tend to a more holistic, healthy, nature based lifestyle void of a polluted environment. To include living near a 500 kV powerline.
- The proposed primary route J35 appears to be the least invasive route. The few, but nonetheless, family homes and residences located on or near Rd 951, 59A, and Chico Basin Ranch on Sheet Map 14 will need your compassion and hopefully more southern re-routing in that particular area. Otherwise J35 looks to be the best option for all involved.
- Would greatly disturb 3 additional developments and subsequent residents.
- Home closer than 300 yards
- Our principle residence is 16449 Dearing Road and If you would kindly refer to your map, (Sheet Map 14),you will note that your proposed alternate route (J33) in Township 17S Range 62W runs West-East along 282 RD, Where Rd 717 intersects Rd 282 is the beginning of our ranch and when your proposed J33 route turns south, it follows the Eastern portion of the Ranch and the active Mineral Mine (The Northern portion of the Ranch RD 282 represents the middle of the Industrial Mineral Mine) Jemadojin Sand Mine.
- The two subdivisions impacted by your proposed alternate route appears illogical. Fox Springs Development is a higher end development, these people are educated and well organized. I look at your primary route (J35), which traverses mostly open space, and then compare and contrast your alternate route (J33), which impacts a lot of people and industry.
- How far should a house be placed from the lines?
- House is 500- 700 - to the proposed easement
- In the area of T16SR59W line J31 between Kunua Rd (1224), Keller Rd. & Neeley Rd. moving the line 1 mile east would eliminate two residential properties having the electrical line in our sight line of the mountains and be less obtrusive.
- Proposed line J32 is too close to exiting homes. Suggest a more easterly track into more open country.

## Residential

- Live on Ramah Hwy N of Eunr Rd.- Prefer use J4- more open land, grassland, much less populated. Do not want to see another line on J3, J15, or J16
- Prefer J4 more grassland, less houses
- Route J19 is not a good routes as it is a health hazard to many homes and families.
- Move the line further east. The line that is close to Rush is too close to my and my son's house.
- Do you buy person [sic] if the line is too close to the house
- Holtwood Rd. and 94 Corner
- How close is too close to a house?
- I would prefer J32-J31-J28 route. It would affect fewer homes and families. The alternate route runs through too many homes and affects many more families.
- It also cuts through land I live on affecting wells and neighbors
- Just my son's home, family, and neighbors. It will affect my land value.
- Just my home and many neighbors who have worked hard to have what they have.
- I would prefer the J31-J28-J32 route. It would affect a lot fewer homes and families.
- The alternate route just tends to run up a road with many families to be affected. It also cuts through land that I live on affecting wells and neighbors.
- Not in my backyard! Run the shortest, straight line you can. The only reason you are looking at most of the alternatives is because the people affected under your preferred route don't want it. I don't either; are their property rights more important than mine? Just run the most direct route, and the people are affected because they are on the most reasonable route not because some on else did not want it.
- One of the proposed routes/lines through Rush could be moved to the East to run through the "state" land in Lincoln County, this would have less impact on the residences as there are none there.
- Very much environmental concern. By the way highway 71 has much less house population
- In response to your email with map 11, which concerns us because we live on Road 2 approximately between U Road and T Road. (We are 5 1/2 miles south of Highway 94.) Our home, along with several other homes are not listed on this map. I would not want anyone to think of moving that power line closer because it looks like open space when it is not open space.
- I do not want them going across my land.
- My five children are planning on building a home on each of their 65A. In the future and that would put a stop to all their plans.
- My concern relates to this power line is [sic] devastating to either household.

## Residential

- We cannot live near it. We will have to move, it will ruin us & our future. We would like to stay near our family as we are in our 70s & have an income from our land. We will not be compensated nearly enough to replace what we have now.
- It is our home. We have planted many trees, which on the plains is no easy task, and worked hard for many years to make an environment in which to live.
- Now you are taking my right to have this home away by putting a power line directly over my house and over many other people's home instead of running it through open land. There are other options which do not impact homes. Please consider our plea to spare the home we have worked so hard to provide for our family.
- Our home will be directly under the line which runs down Holtwood Road. My husband has lived on this land 50 years and I have lived here 34. We have poured our life into making this a home which an American can be proud of.
- The line would go right over the top of our house.
- Please consider unpopulated routes for any new construction or use existing routes!
- Eastern Plains needs to use existing corridors or plan to place their routes in non-populated areas. The easternmost route would cause the least interference with existing residences if a new route must be used!
- Dear Sirs, I am writing you about the proposed J16 route of new power lines. I live on Corona Road (or little Corona) between Judge Orr and Ramah Hwy. I am very concerned (ok concerned is too mild a word) about the new lines you are proposing to erect almost on top of me. I moved out here 8 years ago to get away from the very things you are wanting to put on my doorstep.
- So for the record, there are four adults in this household who are VERY opposed to what you are planning to do.
- Special uses to me, mean all used residential, ranching, and farming are all "special".
- I also am concerned and dismayed by the damaging effects it will cause for our neighbors and the two (2) schools that will be in the near vicinity of the line.
- Specifically the J33 leg crosses along 4 miles of our family property and come less than 1/2 mile of a family member's home and a number of others.
- I request, respectfully, that you NOT build the Midway to Big Sandy leg of the 500 kV power line through the middle of the Edison and Hanover communities along corridors J14, J33, J32, J30, J31, etc.
- As it continues across Myers Rd. it comes within a mile or less of several 640 Acre sections of our family property and ranching operation and a second family home in the Edison area.
- These lines would devastate the people with smaller pieces of land with a home which dominates our area. In our case the better part of 20 years was spent saving to fulfill our dream and future investment. Thanks, Pierce & Wendy.

## Residential

- This J33 route would put towers within 1500' of my home and have major adverse effect on my property value.
- I oppose Route J33
- I oppose the EPTP route J33. This route runs on the south side of Foxx Springs Subdivision, which I live in. On the south side of the subdivision there are seven properties which have homes, I'm on these homes. The J33 route would put towers and lines within 1500 ft of my home.
- I am totally opposed to the J33 route as it will negatively affect the quality of life for too many families who, like myself, came to the country to improve my life. I request my concerns and opposition be documented in the DEIS.
- So please try and move the line. Move to the east of us where there are less people that would be around it.
- We in this area do not want the alternate route of "J16 and J17" and the Holtwood Rd. used to build the transmission line on.
- There are many areas that have a lot less people further south and further east on state lands. It is a bad idea to force the transmission lines through such a populated area when the health effects on people are not totally understood.
- There are many subdivisions in the area with many of the lots to be developed in the near future.
- I own 80 acres on Oil Well Road, currently used for grazing with future plans for a home
- Eventually we are planning to develop the property into residential lots as well, but for now it is a cattle ranch. We have 4 families that have their future staked in that ranch.
- If place your line it cut through the middle, literally, of the entire ranch and devalue all of the ranch land that will be developed into residential lots.
- We have plans to build two homes on each 80 acres, barn, garage, and other buildings.
- Building two homes one each 80 acres
- Are you going to ground our wells so your power doesn't get in them and burn out our pumps? Do we just lose the wells that are too close to your project? We have many questions.
- I respectfully request that you do not build the Midway to Big Sandy leg of the 500 kV power line right thru the middle of the Hanover & Edison communities along corridors J14, J33, J32, J30, J31, etc.
- As it continues across Myers Road it comes within a mile or less of several sections of our family property & ranching operations as well as another family home is the Edison area
- I am also concerned by the damaging effects it will cause for our neighbors and the two schools that will be near the power line
- The J33 leg specifically crosses along 4 miles of our family property and comes within less than 1/2 mile of a family members home (and a number of other homes).

## Residential

- This letter is to comment on the Eastern Plains Transmission Project. We understand the role that electricity play in day to day living. In reviewing the proposed project map it appears that using the alternate routes will go through our property and the property to the south of us.
- The jog of J33 indicated in the primary alternative route seems to affect less state trust land. The J4, J28, J31, J32 route would effect less homes and all of these routes combined would be beneficial to the installers in that it is a more direct route with less jogs through developed areas and has a "get it done" type of appeal if you will.
- Our final comment for the EIS would be a common sense one. Why would we or anyone for that matter consider installing something of this size and magnitude through a neighborhood, it just doesn't make sense. If we absolutely needed the transmission lines, then maybe. The cities need the power and other contractual obligations need the power, but not us. We on the eastern plains will derive no benefit from these lines so why should they be in our yards?
- My family's comments towards the environmental impact study would be an agreement for the Primary alternative route that has the least amount of impact on established homes, State Trust Land, and a concern for the installers and installation of the transmission lines itself.
- The J33 leg specifically crosses along 4 miles of our family property & comes within less than 1/2 mile of our family's home (and a number of others).
- Besides our interests, I am very dismayed by the damaging effects it will cause for our neighbors & the 2 schools that will be in the vacinity of the line.
- I propose that you choose the most southernly route (J35) and instead of angling northeast thru the Edison community (J-32 etc.) you continue the line on south & east into Crowley County (approx 12 mi.) to the east-southeast of the 4 corners of El Paso, Pueblo, Lincoln & Crowley county before heading North thru Lincoln County in a more open area (impacting fewer people and homes) between communities instead of bisecting right thru the Hanover, Ellicott, Edison, or Rush communities as with previous & some currently proposed routes & alternatives.
- 5As it continues across Myers Road it bisects 3 miles more of our ranching operation & stewardship trust land before coming within a mile or less of several more sections of our family's property and ranching operation; as well as another family home in the Edison area.
- I am also concerned because of the negative impact it would have on many ranches and homes...including ours.SC627Our property borders both your proposed route (J3 & J18), but also your alternative route (J15). This property has been in our family for over 80 years, and is the property we intend to build our retirement home on.
- I am writing to you on behalf of Cheyenne Mountain Development Company, LLC. and/or KnM Group, LLC in regard to the proposed electrical transmission line for the above-referenced project. The materials you have sent to us have identified a Primary Alternative or Alternative Line that might affect our property. The subject property is best described on your Sheet Map 14 (enclosed in the sent packet) as the cluster of thirty-five acre tracts located north of Myers Road and west of Squirrel Creek Road.

## Residential

- Your proposed route along Holtwood Road seems poorly planned in that it goes down the most populated side of that road and ignores the less populated western side of that road. A more likely route to follow would seem to be CR 149 or the Matheson Road which runs parallel to Holtwood Road but further east. Following this route would have much less of an effect on the area residents. On the other hand your eastern-most alternative route would have even less of an impact and would seem to provide the basis for support for future growth.
- Hello Regarding the proposed route for WAPA electric towers in Colorado: I was wondering how you would feel if 140 foot towers were going up in your back yard? Or is this something that only happens to other people? Or is this something that happens outside of the structure of a corporate/government entity that has absolutely nothing to do with human beings? Or is it WAPA can do what it wants and doesn't care who or what is affected? Or is there a slim possibility that you, as a person in a place where you might actually shift attitudes, try to do the right thing?
- I am writing you to protest the proposed transmission line route that would divert from the existing corridor and essentially travel down Holtwood Road. This route would pass over and through my property and the alternative would be very close to my house.
- This parcel of land is where our retirement home is to be. Or sooner. Over 25 years of dreaming, planning, saving.
- I do not understand why the line is not moved from Boone or Neely rd, straight east to Hwy. 71 then north. This route would virtually eliminate all residence.
- We do not want the proposed J26 route, as it will cross close to our property. Our address is 20402 CR 2, Rush, CO.
- Five years ago we purchased a small El Paso county ranch, ideally located in the wide open prairie and out of the populated rural areas, 17055 Boone Rd. We live out of state and look forward to spending retirement time on the peaceful quiet plains. Our plans for the ranch are to preserve its natural resources and beauty.
- My main thought is why the J15 route-J30 routes were even selected when they impact as many people as there is along the existing corridor in light of the fact that 1/3 of the existing corridor is used until it crosses into El Paso County.
- Why is one of alternate routes propose to stay in an existing corridor through Elbert County but turns and avoids the El Paso county side is less populated.
- We recommend route J35 be used as it would not impact as many families as the J33 route will.
- I Ivy Chavez, am totally opposed to the J33 route of the Eastern Plains Transmission Project. This route runs along the South side of the Foxx Springs Ranch subdivision in which I live. On this south side of the subdivision there are 7 properties with residential, including mine.
- We recommend route J35 be used as it would not impact as many families as the J33 route will.
- I, Alberto Chavez, am totally opposed to the J33 route of the Eastern Plains Transmission Project (EPTP). This route runs along the South side of the Foxx Springs Ranch subdivision in which I live. On this south side of the subdivision there are 7 properties with residential, including mine.

## Residential

- We live on a ranch. Our son also lives on this ranch and is the 4th generation on this land. We have worked hard to protect the land. You do not get rich operating a family ranch, but it is a wonderful way to raise children. We have sacrificed to be able to keep the family ranch.
- People have built lines near existing lines and we are told it would be too expensive to use existing corridor. The CHOSE to build there.
- For what it's worth, We believe there are only two acceptable route; the existing corridor, or farther East and South to impact the least possible structures and families.
- And you are going through where there are houses and it would enterfear with there living as close as you go by the houses and would cut there land into if they decided to sell and if would hurt there property.
- Why don't you go on the state land and find a place where there aren't so many houses. I'm against the line. These lines does not benefit our residents.
- We have lived here 85 yr and we are not in favor of putting the line through.
- I don't think you need to put the line through. Why can't you put it through where there isn't any house's there are a lots of land that you could go by beside going by some one house.
- I have of course a horse in this race. The Holtwod Rd. (County Line) approach crosses my ranch in an area that would have a very negative impact on the value of the ranch. I would object on this aspect alone, but the logic of this particular approach simple escapes me. By its placement, as projected on the maps we received, it would seem to be routed to inconvenience the maximum number of area residents.
- As I see it the best solution would be to follow an existing corridor and not arbitrarily form new routes as it would seem to fit a very curent need. On the other hand if you were not only concerned with a grid but also were planning for future area growth a more easterly and southerly approach would seem in order. This would seem to "box" the area and provides a potential wrap around solution that lays the goundwork for support in the future. It would seem to be more expensive today but definitely less expensive in the long run. Additionally it would disrupt the fewest number of people.
- My glass-lined dwelling is built into the hill on his land---and due to my medical conditions (documented and verified), I am housebound and live under very difference circumstances/conditions than most people. My dwelling and person are unmovable.
- Having spoken with my specialists yesterday evening---and being unable to attend tonight's meeting (given I am 'housebound' due to sensitivities)---I am sending Mr. Robert Paul as my representative, on my behalf with the necessary paperwork regarding my permanent dwelling/situation.
- If at all possible, given my dwelling (glass-lined "in the hill" special dwelling) cannot be moved, I would be helped greatly if J-27, J-29, J-30 would not be the proposed/used routes.

## Residential

- Believe me, if my situation was different and I could at all physically move---I would---and therefore not cause any problem...however, I cannot---and ask that the administration/planners, please take my situation into consideration and possibly choose J-35 or a route that would keep this high transmission line away from me by a few extra miles and still make possible your plans.
- My present, environmentally safe/special dwelling, monitored by specialists---resides at: NE ¼ SEC 4 T-15S R60 W---the corner of Whittemore Road and Gieck...I am so sorry to have to interject this, but for my survival and continued progress, I have to...
- Robert Paul's land (NE 1/4th of Section 4 T015S R60W)---which is at Gieck and Whittemore in Rush, CO---is land used to provide safe/medically sound housing/circumstances for me.
- I want you to know that I have read enough about the ill effects of huge transmission lines to have serious concerns for my health. My home is on Elbert Rd 133 and one of your proposed routes goes right through my backyard. I am going to have blood tests done, and plan to take tests, starting now, which will alert my health care provider to any changes in my personal health which may be caused by your power lines. At the first sign of a problem for which your lines may be responsible my attorney will be instructed to commence litigation against WAPA, Touchstone, Tri-State and all those responsible for this monstrous thing.
- Finally, it appears to me that your people have given very little thought to these new, adjusted routes. By swinging South of El Paso County, your lines could go through very sparsely populated areas and bother almost no one and nothing. Why bring them down a very populous road and adversely affect so many homes, farms and ranches when you don't have to do so? You could further run east to Hwy 71 and then swing North to hit the Substation near Limon. Run on the West side of Hwy 71 and you won't even bother the prisoners.
- Although in my thinking, having lived in the area for over 50 years --- it would be better to have the line closer to Highway 71 where far less residential situations would be impacted. I own the land at (NE1/4 Sec. 4 T-15S – R60W south of Rush.
- My land was chosen for this unique, special structure + patient for many reasons. The property is ideal for her health + survival an it is away from small powerlines on 3 sides. Contains only underground power lines on the land + shields her also from electromagnetic towers and interference from surrounding areas due to it being a hill.
- Yes, very special uses + circumstances which are medically documented.; \_\_\_\_\_ the 302nd Air Wing at Peterson Air Base even avoids in their practice maneuvers due to her condition. My land is used for the residence of this special medical patient. My land is 4 miles SW of Rush, Colorado in (NE1/2 sec. 4 T15S R60W). I was part of the construction crew also that designed + built this GLASSLined special residence for Marcia Schafer – which took a time to construct + find materials for that were suitable, nontoxic + non-conductive electromagnetically. This building is built into the side of the hill + it cannot be moved + her condition is such that she cannot be moved to alternative housing.

### Residential

- While I know the line needs to go through + no one will want them, the concern I have is, when they do go through, they do so with the least impact as possible. I purpose line J35 or the nearest alternative in light of the permanent resident on my property environmental patient, March Schafer, whose glass-lined special dwelling is built into the hill on my property for medical reasons.
- It looks like my property will impacted by your proposed transmission line. Ruins the Mountain View. Will it impact the town of Simla as well? Is it adjacent to County Road 133 which my property joins?
- As a resident of Elbert county, the projected line passes close to his house on Holtwood. The eastern side should not be used as it is more populated.
- The eastern most route over all would be most desirable as it impacts fewer people and better progress for future growth.
- We feel that this voltage will be a deterament to our homes land etc.; whatever it comes in contact with, cell phones, TV's etc.

### Rights-of-Way Acquisition

- How are the easements widths determined? We have discovered that lines of this size in other areas have considerably larger easements. It stands to reason that if the towers stood 140ft, as the website describes, and are 45 feet wide at the base, then they would require at least as much of a fall line, and that would need to begin at the edge of the base not the center. This would seem, logically, to require much more than the 200 feet being proposed.
- We would like some definite, legal explanations about liability. We were told "not to worry about that" at the public comment meeting. Obviously, this is a serious concern however. If we have heavy machinery and expensive equipments, not to mention utility workers, on our property there are a number of potential liability issues even before the towers are erected and the lines energized. Who is liable if materials are damaged or lost or if a worker is hurt? What if a landowner or his child is injured during or after the construction period? If there is a downed line or tower due to severe weather, as one WAPA newsletter describes, and livestock, possessions, buildings or residents are harmed or damaged how does the compensation process unfold?
- We are also wanting to build a shop/barn for our farm equipment and need some input from you as to where the easement will be and where we might could begin some construction.
- My name is Mary Wright and my husband, Mike Wright and I recently purchased a property in Greeley County, Kansas which looks to be next to a Tower route you are planning. The survey guys were out this week and mentioned that an easement of 100-200 feet would be required for this installation. We would appreciate the opportunity to speak with a representative if possible as we are needing to plan our construction.
- How long before you decide that the easements you are seeking now are no longer adequate?

### Rights-of-Way Acquisition

- It appears that other route will miss my place. My only concern would be weather they are going to pay for an easement on us the corts and eminent domain to steal the right away.
- Restricted use of the easement
- I have a well which would be in the easement area, would it be shut off. If so would developer provide cost of new well?
- I have a well within the proposed J33 route easement area.
- The location of the right of way should it cross my property, would be of great importance.
- What type of construction if any will this have on the above property. I envision, towers with conductors across the property. There are no trees on the property so I do not foresee any clearance taking place.
- This would also lessen future costs being passed on to the customer in the acquisition of the new right of ways
- Our main concerns are the effect overhead transmission lines will have on the value of these five acre parcels and how much right-of-way and/or easement will be requested for conveyance. The materials indicated an easement of 100-200 -feet in width and access roads of thirty feet in width are required. Of course, we wish to know what is planned for our specific location. We may have questions regarding other issues and reserve the right to raise such issues at future dates.
- Who pays to maintain easements?
- We already gave easements for neighbors
- Emergency repairs and structure replacements caused by damaged lines, polls, equipment are 100% paid immediately by EPTP or whom?
- Will this project cut across my land? Or require easements affecting where I can build structures, place signage, etc.?
- 3. Exercise of Eminent Domain: Request the details of how eminent domain will be exercised in this project. Under the auspices of what governmental authority would eminent domain be exercised? Under which statutory authorities enjoyed by that governmental agency? In what court would the action be heard?
- Somewhere there must be a "schedule of payments and compensation" which describes all the terms, conditions and circumstances which may be lawfully and reasonably compensated under federal statute for a project of this sort. Please tell the public where it may be found.
- Additional maintenance required of landowner. Compensation amounts for the additional maintenance required of the landowner to maintain and repair the various extra gates, and access routes necessary for the O&M access described above. Extra gates means extra work, over the full life of the project. The subcontractor won't be around when livestock are in the road in the dead of winter because of the extra gates. How are you quantifying and compensating for the additional labor, time and costs to the landowner?

### Rights-of-Way Acquisition

- Please provide the details of which federal agency has the authority to negotiate and execute the necessary contract modifications to permit your purchase of a grant of easement.
- Who holds the easement in this circumstance? Western Power Authority? Some other governmental entity? Or is the easement transferred to Tri-State, where it may be further sold to any number of commercial third parties?
- Please provide details about your proposed easement, and a sample copy of a representative easement you hope to execute.
- That declaration regarding contract impact and conditions of default should address both: Breach conditions upon Grant of Easement, AND Breach conditions upon landowner's grant of license to Tri-State to conduct the survey
- Request the details of how eminent domain will be exercised in this project. Under the auspices of what governmental authority would eminent domain be exercised? Under which statutory authorities enjoyed by that governmental agency? In what court would the action be heard?
- Range of compensation, and the different variables considered, on a per-acre basis for purchase of the easement
- Please provide the details of which federal agency has the authority to negotiate and execute the necessary contract modifications to permit your purchase of a grant of easement.
- Who holds the easement in this circumstance? Western Power Authority? Some other governmental entity? Or is the easement transferred to Tri-State, where it may be further sold to any number of commercial third parties?
- Please provide details about your proposed easement, and a sample copy of a representative easement you hope to execute.
- 4. Compensation: Request the details of how land-owners will be compensated, including compensation amounts, terms of payment, and payor for those amounts, for each of the following categories: Purchase of the Easement. Range of compensation, and the different variables considered, on a per-acre basis for purchase of the easement. License to Survey. Range of compensation, and the different variables considered, on a per-acre basis for the access rights to conduct the survey. Year-to-Year O&M Access. Compensation amounts, and the different variables considered, on a term basis for the year-to-year access required by the subcontracted operators of these transmission lines, to enter our land for their legitimate O&M purposes.

### Social or Economic Values

- I can typically plant 12 acres per hour of corn. Stopping my planter to reacquire signal 22 times with a wait of 2 minutes each time would result in 44 minutes of down time for that field. 68 acres/ 12= 5.66 hours (340 minutes) planting time, 44/340=13% loss of efficiency just for planting. This does not include other GPS aided operations such as fertilizing, spraying, and harvesting. Figuring \$100.00 per hour per operation cost x 5.66 hrs=\$566.00. 566 x 13%=\$74.00 x 4 operations = \$296.00 x 20 crops= \$59200.00 cost in loss of efficiency over 20 years. \$59200 in opportunity dollars @ 5% return over 20 years= \$ 15700 lost revenue
- We feel that a power line of this size would probably decrease property values. But most importantly, it would be an unsightly and noisy annoyance with possible health risks to residents, livestock, and wildlife.
- The sale of easements across our properties and the tax revenues generated by the power line would not be worth the long term negative impact on our part of the county.
- You should also be aware that some of the lenders that have financed homes in this area have expressed dismay upon learning of this project. They have indicated that they would have been extremely hesitant to underwrite a loan for a home within this corridor had they known. We are quite anxious about our options for relocation should we feel that the risks of these lines are unacceptable. Even if we could be convinced the lines were harmless it is unlikely potential buyers would be. Now we are learning that even in the event that we found willing buyers, they may well not be able to finance the property.
- Also wants yearly rent if line is on his property
- The ability to live here, raise my family and maintain my family's ranch and it's history is very important to me. You could say that it is the most important thing to me. I therefore will appose any transmission line going through our property with every possible resource we have.
- We are in shock and sicken, to think that we bought land that we thought would never be impacted by power lines as these.
- Just like X-cell, I am sure it is all about money and who cares about the lives of a few when it will make you a lot of money. We are living a life of Hell in Falcon do to those lines. We live right at Garrett and Hwy 24. Use to be Dodge and Hwy 24
- So just remember the lives you are impacting. It is not all about money. Our property value in Falcon had went down, because who in there right would live next to such a nightmare as all we have to live by. We tired fighting every battle and have yet to win any. Greed of money wins every time. Plus we know that the heart is waxed and cold here in Colorado. No care or love. It is all about money for sure. But we try and have hope that someone will have a heart for us and not make our lives a living hell. It has been my life for 11 years now and over 40 years for my hubby. In case you go ahead with the lines our in Rush. Thanks for killing our dreams of a safer life, a peaceful life and a happier life. You will be no better then X-cell. Heartless and self centered for sure.

### Social or Economic Values

- Don't think of money and the cheap route but think of the lives you are impacting. Like our lives. Please find a different route. Our dream was to build out there and move from Falcon, away from high voltage and the diamond shamrock pipeline to a safer life. We worry all the time about the pipeline under those high voltage here in Falcon. We just want a life of less worry and stress. It is very stressful living here in Falcon next to such danger. I promise you it is very dangerous living here. We get flyers all the time to watch the pipeline. You are crushing our dream and hopes for a safer life by putting these lines out there in Rush. There is an electric magnetic field.
- Please, we are begging you to please find a route that is not close to our property in Rush. X-cell didn't give a rats butt about us and they made even larger pole with more lines and we tried to fight them but power is money. They didn't care about our lives and said to bad we won. I can only hope and pray that you will not be as heartless as they are.
- Jim, this is the source of our income and survival. Not to mention a huge income and asset for Oglebay Norton Industrial Minerals. They have invested considerable time and money in permitting, research, development, and acquisition of the lease from us.
- This mineral is utilized for Water Filtration, Oil Frac, Stucco and numerous other applications. Which means that this mineral also serves the public (like the 500 kV powerlines, so your fair market value would be exceedingly substantial should Western choose to infringe on their mining, and our long term income.
- Mrs. Jindra has concerns with the routing in her area. She would like to voice her concerns, specifically to Carey Ashton or Jim Hartman. She owns a silica mine and is concerned that the proposed corridor will effect the mining operation and the financial aspects associated with it. T17S, R62W
- Reduced land value
- Loss of livelihood during construction
- Quality of life, financial loss
- If this is the case the economic impact would be greater to the landowners along the J3 route than the J4 route due to farming around poles and the potential crop loss from the amount of compaction that occurs during the erection process.
- I do not appreciate big business taking what is mine because they can.
- The value of the ranch would be extremely adversely effected by that addition, and this ranch is my retirement, and estate.
- Value of land will be greatly reduced this is my retirement
- Thirdly- how must this affect our grazing land, our cattle, and our general quality of life we loved in the country!
- My second concern is property value, which has certainly have a proven fact- let's face it these are NOT beautiful structures.

### Social or Economic Values

- How does the appraiser take into account the value of the rest of the property being affected by the transmission line. Are we being compensated in any way for the lowering of the property value of the property adjacent to the transmission lines.
- I think residents need to fight this land grab every way possible.
- It will also lower our property values 7-15 percent.
- Don't push it off on anyone else.
- What is the compensation for an easement and how is it determined (calculated)?
- Do you buy person [sic] if the line is too close to the house?
- It is hard to understand why you want to destroy land, homes, and families through Eastern Colorado.
- Just my son's home, family, and neighbors. It will affect my land value.
- Why disrupt families who did not want this in the beginning!
- We have a windmill under on of the proposed alternatives. I suppose it will have to be abandoned. Will you pay replacement costs?
- Why are my property rights less important than those affected by the original proposal?
- On map 11, in orange and purple, J23, 8-14-60 see comment: We would rather not have power lines around our children or you stepping in taking our land.
- Not in my backyard! Run the shortest, straight line you can. The only reason you are looking at most of the alternatives is because the people affected under your preferred route don't want it. I don't either; are their property rights more important than mine? Just run the most direct route, and the people are affected because they are on the most reasonable route not because some on else did not want it.
- We are also concerned that 35 years worth of reserves, approximately \$332 million in revenue, will be in jeopardy and have a tremendous adverse economic impact on our company & the local economy (attached reference materials).
- What possible benefit is worth the devaluation of my property not to mention that I chose to buy property that did not have a utility corridor on it.
- Why do you want to ruin my property value?
- The current proposal will break up my land and with that break up and the existence of huge power lines/towers will cause the land value to drastically drop and possibly be unable to sell it period!
- The ability to sell land in the future
- Loss of land value
- We think the impact this would have on our land will be very much devalued of which our school mil levy is all ready very low. Higher taxes and less value. Is this the American way?

### Social or Economic Values

- I am too old and too physically and financially exhausted to take on any more challenges. Please ask any of your older friends or family how they would like to move at their age even if in the best of health. Now add to that my financial and health problems and the fact that there is no where safe for me to move to. Then add to that my concern over my more severely ill dear neighborhood friend who use to live here but moved a mile away to an electrically safer environment in an underground home that can't be moved. If you can't help us by keeping the power line a safe distance from this area please be so kind as to come shoot us and put us out of our misery instead of letting us suffer a horrible death.
- My concern is how will the proposed routes affect the value of my property?
- Item one- it just takes our land value to nothing and we will be unable to sell. If we are the chosen route it would go up for sale. Otherwise I cannot like [sic]. I cannot believe what is happened to us when this is an 'retirement'. I do hope this is not your choice
- We cannot live near it. We will have to move, it will ruin us & our future. We would like to stay near our family as we are in our 70s & have an income from our land. We will not be compensated nearly enough to replace what we have now.
- Devalue my land. A lifetime investment shot to hell, by a greedy co. [sic] as yours
- No compensation to me for this loss. May you burn in hell for your greed.
- How can we rent that out? Loss of income, loss of retirement home.
- Eastern Plains makes no consideration for property owners near the routes where property values plummet!
- We are opposed to the J16 route. It come very close to our property and will drastically devalue our property value.
- This will also bring down property values in an area where it is already hard enough to sell if you do have to move.
- We oppose the building of this project. Paying for an easement will not be an appropriate recompensation. The only potential option would be buying the entire property.
- Any easements and fair market value calculations would have to include value of views.
- Potential devaluation of property
- Mr. Redner purchased this ranch in January of 2007 and didn't have in mind an immediate devaluation of his investment.
- Your transmission line proposal, to run the line virtually between his house and his barn will adversely effect the property value of this ranch in a great way.
- I have a well which would be in the easement area, would it be shut off. If so would developer provide cost of new well?
- This J33 route would put towers within 1500' of my home and have major adverse effect on my property value.

### Social or Economic Values

- I also believe this would reduce my and my neighbor's property value in excess of 50%. This route would affect the total subdivision and reuse private property value loss in the millions of dollars to the property owners.
- I believe it would reduce my property values by 50% which would directly reduce my retirement value.
- 3. Real estate property values falling due to view of towers, concerns for health & safety of residents.
- It again endangers the health and property values of everyone out here.
- My property has real estate development potential. This would be effected by the presence of high voltage transmission lines.
- What will happen to the property value? Will some of the land be purchase?
- My house is listed for \$379,000 and we have already come down with the price and don't plan on giving it away because of your power line.
- I had the good fortune of noticing an article about this project in the Colorado Springs Gazette (I think it was during the week of June 18, 2007). I was about to make an offer on a piece of property located at 17489 County Road 2 near Rush, Colorado. Your project, if any of the primary routes being considered are used, will definitely drop the value of this property that we formerly considered as ideal for my family of 7.
- Now I and the current property owner must wait to see what, if anything, is going to happen here. This project could dramatically reduce the value of this property.
- I hope that this project is absolutely essential and has some sort of benefit for the area of Rush, Colorado, as the project is already negatively impacting my family in the proposal stage. There are many others impacted by this project who will probably not be compensated for this type of loss.
- If place your line it cut through the middle, literally, of the entire ranch and devalue all of the ranch land that will be developed into residential lots.
- Keep in mind this is the only income these 4 families will have for them and their children. It seems like 4 ants trying to keep the ant eater for getting to the ant pile but we only have this avenue of communication to ask for your consideration to use one of your other routes. How can we express the value and impact you will have on our lives and our children's lives?
- Your proposed construction to build powerline on our property is total unacceptable, [sic] devalue the property the more also damage to our health, livestock, and water system.
- Your proposed plan will go through the west or east of our property this will totally destroy the value of our land, why should our property be used and destroyed, when we will not get any use of the power on our end. The use in North eastern Colorado.
- Value of land devalues.

### Social or Economic Values

- No use of power.
- Why should I have to sacrifice anymore of my property to this?
- I am also concerned about the impact these lines would have on my property value.
- We have very high winds out here. If one or more of your wires break will we have 500,000 volts bouncing around live killing our horses and us? If this happens, [sic] you pay for the horses that are lost?
- If I have to be hospitalized, the sale of part of our land is our only way to pay medical bills. If you put these things through our property our land will be so devalued that we will have no way to pay.
- Also, we are retired and very afraid of what these things will do to the value of our land.
- We use our property and the property to the south of us for grazing, farming, and breeding if livestock. We have begun future planning for the use of the property. The proposed route through our property will affect our future building plans for our property, as well as property value and future agricultural uses.
- Our final comment for the EIS would be a common sense one. Why would we or anyone for that matter consider installing something of this size and magnitude through a neighborhood, it just doesn't make sense. If we absolutely needed the transmission lines, then maybe. The cities need the power and other contractual obligations need the power, but not us. We on the eastern plains will derive no benefit from these lines so why should they be in our yards?
- My family's comments towards the environmental impact study would be an agreement for the Primary alternative route that has the least amount of impact on established homes, State Trust Land, and a concern for the installers and installation of the transmission lines itself.
- Having high voltage power lines on the property will definitely decrease the value and appeal of the land.
- We presently lease the property out for grazing, and the installation of high voltage power lines will reduce our ability to generate revenue from this endeavor by making the land less desirable for grazing.
- We are depending on the income from this property as we go into our retirement years. We are already working part time at the age of 70 to make ends meet. How do you expect us to re-coup more lost revenue because of your proposed power lines on our property?

### Social or Economic Values

- Our main concerns are the effect overhead transmission lines will have on the value of these five acre parcels and how much right-of-way and/or easement will be requested for conveyance. The materials indicated an easement of 100-200 -feet in width and access roads of thirty feet in width are required. Of course, we wish to know what is planned for our specific location. We may have questions regarding other issues and reserve the right to raise such issues at future dates.
- Hello Regarding the proposed route for WAPA electric towers in Colorado: I was wondering how you would feel if 140 foot towers were going up in your back yard? Or is this something that only happens to other people? Or is this something that happens outside of the structure of a corporate/government entity that has absolutely nothing to do with human beings? r is it WAPA can do what it wants and doesn't care who or what is affected? Or is there a slam possibility that you, as a person in a place where you might actually shift attitudes, try to do the right thing? I am writing you concerning the proposed transmission line, both the primary alternative and the lesser alternative that would potentially affect my ranch.
- The presence of a transmission line across the property would not only diminish the property in value but would substantially effect its future public use. I would very much urge you to consider alternatives to this planned route.
- The current plan has high-voltage power lines running not through just one of their three parcels of land, but all three!
- That is simply unfair. There are many other places the power lines could be placed so that they do not feel the effects of the power lines on every part of their land.
- George and Katie Keller, the current residents of the middle parcel of land have been living and working the ranch for many years. They are currently in their late 70s and early 80s. As a consequence, the idea of selling parcels of the land is not in the distant future, but may become a reality in a short amount of time. Should they be punished by reduced revenue after they've worked so hard to maintain the beautiful high plains their entire lives? Certainly not.
- During the past eighty years, the Kellers have not only been working the land, but have been actively practicing land conservation and environmentally responsible agriculture, including efforts to increase wildlife and reduce wind and water erosion. The current proposal has many implications for two generations of Kellers, including loss of revenue from future land sales, quality of life issues and possible health concerns.
- What other taxes, fees, financial burden will be placed on current owners?
- I will state plainly that I am opposed to this project. Due to the size of this line it will mainly serve one entity the front range.
- Lack of specific information on compensation both short term and long term
- Property values
- We feel that your equipment will create scenic pollution and greatly devalue our property
- I also believe this would reduce my and my my neighbors property value in excess of 50%.

### Social or Economic Values

- I also believe this would reduce my and my neighbors property value in excess of 50%.
- This route would affect the total subdivision and cause private property value loss in the Millions of Dollars to the property owners.
- My concerns are what will this line do to our property values. This land is our lively hood and if this will affect the values it will not help us.
- We are stewards of the land. This huge structure of progress does not belong out here! Our freedom and the open country are the very few of the amenities we have left. Please do not take that away.
- Running HUGE power lines through your property can be life changing because of the financial impact (land not desirable to sell, etc). This community needs time to assess damage to our lives and to offer suggestions for the best possible route.
- And you are going through where there are houses and it would enterfear with there living as close as you go by the houses and would cut there land into if they decided to sell and if would hurt there property.
- The proposed J4 line virtually divides our entire farming operation. We feel this line will decrease the value of our property as well as the productivity of the same.
- This property has a higher value than the range and pasture land along the alternate routes.
- Somewhere there must be a "schedule of payments and compensation" which describes all the terms, conditions and circumstances which may be lawfully and reasonably compensated under federal statute for a project of this sort. Please tell the public where it may be found.
- 5. Impact on Existing Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Contracts: We are advised by our local Farm Service Agency administrators that grant of the easement (what little we know of it) would breach our CRP contracts, and make us liable for CRP contract damages all the way back to the time when the contract was originally executed many years ago. The survey alone would have substantial detrimental impact on our highly erodible land. Local inquiries have not produced a reliable answer whether it would breach our CRP contracts. There is clearly a lack of coordination among local, state and federal agencies responsible for executing and monitoring CRP contracts impacted by this proposal.
- Based on your agency's collaboration with USDA, NRCS, and FSA, please explain who will pay the fees normally associated with execution of the CRP contract modifications.
- Request a copy of your detailed cost-benefit analysis conducted in evaluating the prudence of pursuing an entirely new easement as "the least detrimental alternative", instead of utilizing the existing easement connecting the same end points, by a shorter route, and for the same purpose.
- Request the details of how land-owners will be compensated, including compensation amounts, terms of payment, and payor for those amounts, for each of the following categories:
- Range of compensation, and the different variables considered, on a per-acre basis for purchase of the easement.

### Social or Economic Values

- License to Survey. Range of compensation, and the different variables considered, on a per-acre basis for the access rights to conduct the survey
- Year-to-Year O&M Access. Compensation amounts, and the different variables considered, on a tern basis for the year-to-year access required by the subcontracted operators of these transmission lines, to enter our land for their legitimate O&M purposes
- Additional maintenance required of landowner.
- Compensation amounts for the additional maintenance required of the landowner to maintain and repair the various extra gates, and access routes necessary for the O&M access described above.
- Extra gates means extra work, over the full life of the project. How are you quantifying and compensating for the additional labor, time and costs to the landowner?
- Somewhere there must be a "schedule of payments and compensations" which describes all the terms, conditions and circumstances which may be lawfully and reasonably compensated under federal statute for a project of this sort. Please tell the public where it may be found.
- Based on your agency's collaboration with USDA, NRCS, and FSA, please explain who will pay the fees normally associated with execution of the CW contract modifications.
- 2. Existing Easement: Request a copy of your detailed cost-benefit analysis conducted in evaluating the prudence of pursuing an entirely new easement as "the least detrimental alternative", instead of utilizing the existing easement connecting the same end points, by a shorter route, and for the same purpose.
- Beyond reasonableness, there will be other issues. They include value and environmental impact issues. Suffice it to say, my clients' properties are unique, and are of unique value. We look forward to fully acquainting you, and your valuation professionals, with an understanding of the real value of these properties.
- The irreparable damage to the publicly-documented environmental and ecological values that the proposed line would cause to our clients' property, and the resulting financial loss, would far exceed any compensation that the purchase of an easement might entail.
- This transmission line will ruin a Forty Acre homesite. It will be valueless.

### Soils

- If this is the case the economic impact would be greater to the landowners along the J3 route than the J4 route due to farming around poles and the potential crop loss from the amount of compaction that occurs during the erection process.

## Soils

- The J33 leg- this crosses at least 13 miles of extremely fragile sand hill land. It will be impossible to construct a line of this size without having a devastating impact on the environment. This particular section, from Peyton Highway to a point 3 miles west of Boone Rd, is undoubtedly the worst possible route from a construction and maintenance standpoint. I have lived and worked in this area all of my life (62 years) as did generations of my family before me. I speak with first hand knowledge of how destructive the results will be if construction is attempted in this fragile landscape.
- Soils: WRA requests that Western analyze all direct, indirect, and cumulative effects on the soils in the planning area. The analysis should consider effects on all soils including exposed soils, muddy unstable clays, sand dunes, sandy soils, blowouts, and sandhills from construction, in addition to wind and water erosion.
- During the past eighty years, the Kellers have not only been working the land, but have been actively practicing land conservation and environmentally responsible agriculture, including efforts to increase wildlife and reduce wind and water erosion. The current proposal has many implications for two generations of Kellers, including loss of revenue from future land sales, quality of life issues and possible health concerns.
- My pasture, as are many in the area, are pasture grass growing on sandy soil. The soil is easily disturbed by any vehicle traffic, therefore destroying much of the dryland grass trying to grow.
- My pasture, as are many in the area, are pasture grass growing on sandy soil. The soil is easily disturbed by any vehicle traffic, therefore destroying much of the dry land grass trying to grow.
- Please provide the details on how environmental impacts are evaluated for your survey work, where even this minimal intrusion will be seen for years to come. In particular, are the soil surveys done with equipment on a truck, or can it be hand-carried onto the site for the survey?
- 5. Impact on Existing Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) Contracts: We are advised by our local Farm Service Agency administrators that grant of the easement (what little we know of it) would breach our CRP contracts, and make us liable for CRP contract damages all the way back to the time when the contract was originally executed many years ago. The survey alone would have substantial detrimental impact on our highly erodible land. Local inquiries have not produced a reliable answer whether it would breach our CRP contracts. There is clearly a lack of coordination among local, state and federal agencies responsible for executing and monitoring CRP contracts impacted by this proposal.
- 7. Our Situation: A. Highly Erodible Land: Our land is designated by the USDA as highly erodible land, under the USDA's Highly Erodible Land Conservation Certification (HELIC). In fact, the proposed principal alternate route crosses a portion of our land right across "fixed" sand dunes, subject to serious wind erosion when the vegetation is disturbed. For this reason, the land is protected by two Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) contracts. Impact of Long-term Operations & Maintenance Access on CRP Contract, Environmental Impact Studies.

### Special Status Species

- It is the only place I know of around here where lesser prairie chickens are found.
- Arkansas River Darter lives on property
- Migratory Bird use of Horse Creek will transmission line have adverse effect on waterfowl and long billed curlew plus others
- Endangered Species: WRA requests that Western analyze all direct, indirect, and cumulative effects to threatened, endangered, and proposed or candidate species listed in the Federal Endangered Species Act. In addition, Western must also take into consideration state-listed species, sensitive and other special status species, designated critical habitats, crucial wildlife habitats, and any other species in need of conservation.
- During the past 60 years, the Lasater family has worked diligently establishing a harmony between wildlife conservation and a profitable livestock enterprise. Remarkably, they have achieved a unique synthesis combining quality beef production to active wildlife conservation. As you can guess, this pairing is the keystone of sustainable agriculture land-use. The consequences and long-term impact of a high-voltage transmission line bisecting the ranch may well undo what has taken more than half a century to develop. Another consideration, Mr. Hartman, is the return of species, long thought vanished from the short grass prairie biome of Colorado, that may qualify the Lasater Ranch for federal protection under the Endangered Species Act.

### Vegetation

- Where your proposed route B13 crosses the Smoky Hill River on Sec. 20-13-36 there are quite a few trees. These trees in our pasture offer a great deal of winter protection for out cattle, as well as good habitat for deer, turkey, and other small animals. A route where there are few, if any, trees would be preferable.
- It contains the only year round stream in eastern El Paso and Elbert counties. And features a large variety of flora and fauna, not normally thought to be a part of Eastern Colorado.
- Live on Ramah Hwy N of Eunr Rd.- Prefer use J4- more open land, grassland, much less populated. Do not want to see another line on J3, J15, or J16
- Prefer J4 more grassland, less houses.
- It is my concern that we don't need to mess up the ground we need all the grass we got not a high powered line that will do us no good at all. I am not interested in your project at all.
- Eastern El Paso County does not get much rain, it take years to regrow grass.
- J9, 10, 37, & 33 impacts an area representing a stewardship trust initiative with huge amounts of resources, invested by many entities, in trying to preserve an area held away from development & it's negative impacts. An area to be preserved for all future generations. An environment to allow people to see what the prairie looked and functioned like with the most minimal impact of our developing society.

## Vegetation

- Plants and Vegetation: WRA requests that Western analyze all direct, indirect, and cumulative effects on plants and vegetation. Western should develop a mitigation plan in the draft EIS that considers reclamation activities, avoidance of large contiguous tracts of grassland and native prairie, creation of substantial buffers of native vegetation around project components, and timing of construction to avoid plant disturbance during seasonal growth cycles.
- The proposed location of the above-referenced power lines would severely impact both the public and private values encompassed in this unique property. We respectfully request that routes be chosen for the new high-voltage power lines that would not cause severe and irreparable damage to the publicly documented ecological, range and landscape values found on this property.
- The Lasater Ranch, a multi-generational family partnership, contains the largest contiguous tract of native shortgrass prairie in Elbert County. The proposed JI line would bisect the ranch for 6 miles, beginning near our northeast corner and running SW through the ranch. In addition, the N6 line would run along our northern boundary for 3 miles.
- Scientists associated with Colorado State University and The Nature Conservancy have documented the proliferation of plants and grasses on this property that are nearly extinct in eastern Colorado, as well as birds and animals that are rarely found in the area. Their findings have been corroborated by other private and public range scientists.
- My pasture, as are many in the area, are pasture grass growing on sandy soil. The soil is easily disturbed by any vehicle traffic, therefore destroying much of the dryland grass trying to grow.
- My pasture, as are many in the area, are pasture grass growing on sandy soil. The soil is easily disturbed by any vehicle traffic, therefore destroying much of the dry land grass trying to grow.
- The part of Horse Creek I am concerned about is a seven-mile stretch located in Elbert County T13S R59W Secs. 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15 and T13S R60W Sec. 1 about two dozen springs rise along this part of the creek supporting towering cottonwoods, maples, willows, and oak trees.

## Visual

- The B-19 route would be visible within one half mile for only 2 residences, versus 7 residences along the B18 and B20 Route.
- It would be a shame to spoil the beauty of that place with a large power line.
- We feel that a power line of this size would probably decrease property values. But most importantly, it would be an unsightly and noisy annoyance with possible health risks to residents, livestock, and wildlife.

## Visual

- I am enclosing a copy of Mat Sheet 20 that was furnished to me. By moving to the alternate route as shown: 1. Moves further away from 4 residences, 2. Reduces number of landowners by one or two, 3. Crosses county road only once rather than three times in the F4-F6 area, 4. If followed as shown in green could get at least a mile further from Cage Ranch HDQ., 5. You would only cross one highway and no railroad or Big Sandy Creek until you were much nearer Limon. 6. Would move further away from Aroya, 7. Would be much less visible to the general public for several miles. 8. Would make several in the F4-F6 area much more willing and content to see the project through.
- Another obvious benefit of living in this area is the unequalled view of the breathtaking Front Range to include the majestic Pike's Peak. The last thing any one of us out here desires to see, is the foreboding metal towers and wires obscuring this splendid view. My family and I hope and pray that Western can reroute the proposed Alternate Route (J33) in lieu of the above information.
- Loss of view.
- To say nothing about the UGLY VIEW out my back door.
- In the area of T16SR59W line J31 between Kunua Rd (1224), Keller Rd. & Neeley Rd. moving the line 1 mile east would eliminate two residential properties having the electrical line in our sight line of the mountains and be less obtrusive.
- J33 will effect more homes than J35 would. Why not make the least impact on the beautiful plains & the majestic veiws of Pikes Peak. We bought out on the plains for the non-commercial city views, J33 would ruin that for us and several other family's, Go South!
- J33 would destroy the reason we bought our home... the view! We enjoy the country feel and this line would make it feel like we are in the city again. Please consider moving this south to route J35.
- Views.
- Yes its peaceful and quiet now and I would like to keep it that way without obstructed views.
- Why do you want to ruin my view?
- View of mts and wide open space altered.
- She asked if it would be possible to paint the towers to blend into the landscape. I said I don't know but she can talk to Gary Mueller about that or submit a comment for the record.
- The ranch borders Chico Basin and we want to maintain the pristine area for agriculture and wildlife in perpetuity. A large electrical line through it would be unsightly and unnecessary in our opinion to run right through it when existing lines are within 1/2 mile.
- Plus this proposed line will destroy our view of Pikes Peak and drastically lower our quality of life. Please don't use this route.
- This will ruin my view of Pikes Peak that we enjoy very much.

## Visual

- If the route J33 is chosen for this project, our entire northerly view, to include the view of Pikes Peak, will be wrecked.
- We bought this property (15575 DeGroot Rd.) hoping to built a retirement home with an unobstructed view of the entire front range. We though this location was so remote that there would still not be an subdivision or other construction in the area at the time we planned to build.
- Will submit comments. Concerned about the impacts to his view of Pikes Peak;
- 3. Real estate property values falling due to view of towers, concerns for health & safety of residents.
- We live out here because we enjoy the country life and sights and sounds and peace and quiet of the plains. Putting up these transmission lines would take the view away of our beautiful plains and cause extra noise that we don't want.
- I purchased and have built my retirement home because of the view of Pikes Peak. There is currently an existing transmission line to the southeast of my property. I oppose the addition of a new right of way being added to the west of my property thus obstructing the view of the front range.
- Your project will absolutely destroy the quiet and beauty of the land.
- I would also request that studies & efforts be conducted to place the line in a manor to reduce the high profile impact on the horizon, as well as consideration given to the materials of construction or design & treatment of construction materials that would allow the transmission line to blend into the prairie landscape more efficiently & thus reduce the impact to our area.
- J4 thru J14 leg- this section concerns me because it invades the sanctity of the state stewardship trust lands that have been set aside for the purpose of protecting these open landscapes. The stewardship trust program requires the protection and enhancement of the beauty, natural values, open space and wildlife habitat of those lands.
- Visual Resources: EPTP area contains areas of importance for visual resources. These visual resources are important to the residents of the area, tourism, and recreation. The EIS should analyze all direct, indirect, and cumulative effects on visual resources.
- Being isolated from town has many disadvantages and advantages. One of the most compelling reasons for living on the high plains are the gorgeous views-particularly those of the mountains to the west. The power lines your company is proposing will be in extremely close proximity to both of the domestic residences currently occupied by members of the Keller family. Do you want to wake up and look out your window and have your view restricted by a gigantic high-voltage power line? Respectfully, we doubt it.
- Our plans for the ranch are to preserve its natural resources and beauty.
- My land, which is located on the J19 route was purchased in 1996 and built on in 1998 and 1999. My wife and I selected this property for its remote location and scenic views.
- We feel that your equipment will create scenic pollution and greatly devalue our property.

### Visual

- The EIS should specifically analyze and indicate why new routes are preferable and would have less impact, despite the greater amount of land impacted, particularly as these concerns apply to farm and grazing land, migratory birds, wildlife, paleontology, and visual impacts.
- Mr. Minzer stated that routes J33 and J35 are near his property. Apparently they used to be near Rush (Smith Ranch) and now are closer to Boone-Myers Rd. He thinks they should be located near trailers that people have put up in the area as the pristine view is already compromised there. He did say he sent a comment form in.
- It looks like my property will be impacted by your proposed transmission line. Ruins the Mountain View. Will it impact the town of Simla as well? Is it adjacent to County Road 133 which my property joins?
- My property is located about 1500 feet north of this proposed route, and I don't want to look out and see nothing but High Voltage lines to my south.

### Water

- In the center of sec. 5-14-36, Logan Co. KS, there is a large canyon. The canyon is over one-half mile wide, North to South, and over 150 feet deep. Your proposed alternate route goes right over the top of the lake in the bottom of that canyon. The lake is the biggest spring fed lake in this part of the county. Eagles, ducks, geese, and deer are all present here.
- It contains the only year round stream in eastern El Paso and Elbert counties. And features a large variety of flora and fauna, not normally thought to be a part of Eastern Colorado.
- The property has water characteristics unlike any other in the area. It is where the Laramie Fox Hills Aquifer daylights, there are several reservoirs on the property used for recreation and irrigation and senior water rights. There is running water on the ranch and has the feel of a mountain valley.
- Water
- Water Resources and Quality: WRA requests that Western disclose the locations of floodplains, waterways, wetlands, and other water resources and map the proposed ROW along with these resources in order to evaluate the potential impact. Western's analysis in the EIS should include all of the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts on waters of the U.S., wetlands, farmed wetlands, prior converted wetlands, forested wetlands, fens, draws, ephemeral wetlands, playa lakes, flooded and muddy fields, surface water, water quality and supply, aquatic and terrestrial habitat, channel and bank stability, flood storage, groundwater recharge and discharge, sources of primary production, recreation, and aesthetics. The EIS should include a wetlands mitigation plan and incorporate the proper permitting process. WRA also requests that Western analyze all direct, indirect, and cumulative effects to the water quality of groundwater, surface water, drinking water, municipal water sources, streams, rivers, tributaries, perennial seeps, and springs. In the draft EIS, Western should develop a mitigation plan to restore and maintain water resources and quality.

### Water

- Please be advised that we intend to develop those thirty-five acre lots into five acre tracts. The process for this development began in 2005 with an Application for Underground Water Rights, Change of Water Rights, and Plan for Augmentation with the District Court, Water Division 2, of the State of Colorado in order to obtain water for the proposed development, This application process is nearly completed, and the plan to proceed with subsequent approvals in the near future.
- I am curious as to whether or not you are aware of how high the water tables are in your proposed corridor down Holtwood Rd (aka Lincoln Rd 1 & Elbert Rd133). The majority of the wells in this area function at considerably less than 100 feet. North of Judge Orr Road the ground elevation falls away and the Larimer/Fox Hills Aquifer actually appears as surface water in numerous springs, ponds and creeks.
- From childhood we hear that water and electricity don't match. How will your 500,000 volts and stray currents affect these surface waters and the aquifer from which they spring? Also, do you have knowledge of the fact that a huge cavern and underground stream traverse much of the land on and near Holtwood Rd. I am concerned as to the effects your stray currents will have on that water source.
- Will my wells be affected by your lines? Will the water carry low grade voltages making our stock uncomfortable so that they will not drink? If that is the case, who pays to have new wells drilled outside the area affected by your lines?

### Weeds

- Noxious Weeds: WRA requests that Western analyze measures that can be taken to impede the invasion of noxious weeds. Gravel brought onto construction sites should have to be weed-free. Weeds brought in from off-site on construction and maintenance vehicles and equipment must be interdicted.

### Wildlife

- Where your proposed route B13 crosses the Smoky Hill River on Sec. 20-13-36 there are quite a few trees. These trees in our pasture offer a great deal of winter protection for out cattle, as well as good habitat for deer, turkey, and other small animals. A route where there are few, if any, trees would be preferable.
- We feel that a power line of this size would probably decrease property values. But most importantly, it would be an unsightly and noisy annoyance with possible health risks to residents, livestock, and wildlife.
- If the lines were as safe as it has been maintained that they are then they would seem to pose no threat to the wildlife. If they are a problem for the wildlife then it follows they are a problem for the people as well. Can you give us the official statement as to whether these areas can be accessed or not?

## Wildlife

- It contains the only year round stream in eastern El Paso and Elbert counties. And features a large variety of flora and fauna, not normally thought to be a part of Eastern Colorado.
- We have an abundance of mule deer, white tail deer, turkey, coyotes, racoons, and even an occassional mountain lion.
- Wildlife habitat improvement program extends along Horse Creek to J4. T13S R58W Sec. 31 Triple Crown Ranch J.P. Morgan & Company Management
- Migratory Bird use of Horse Creek will transmission line have adverse effect on waterfowl and long billed curlew plus others.
- Wildlife
- We have blue Herron's, Geese, Duck, etc. In our meadow which will be a mile from your proposal.
- The ranch borders Chico Basin and we want to maintain the pristine area for agriculture and wildlife in perpetuity. A large electrical line through it would be unsightly and unnecessary in our opinion to run right through it when existing lines are within 1/2 mile
- We have several wildlife habitats on the place, it is and will always be a large unbroken piece of land.
- This property was purchased by Mr. Redner for its recreational qualities as well as its agricultural value and wildlife characteristics.
- The second reason for his opposition is where the south line is being proposed will cause what he believes is irreparable damage to an existing wetland area adjacent to and surrounding the Sandy Creek.? He says that several groups regularly use the area for observing different types of birds and one particular bird is being considered on the endangered list.
- J4 thru J14 leg- this section concerns me because it invades the sanctity of the state stewardship trust lands that have been set aside for the purpose of protecting these open landscapes. The stewardship trust program requires the protection and enhancement of the beauty, natural values, open space and wildlife habitat of those lands.
- Traffic: Heavy truck traffic associated with EPTP could result in wildlife mortality and displacement, particulate and chemical air pollution, and safety hazards for the public. WRA requests that Western analyze all direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of traffic and develop a mitigation plan in the draft EIS.
- Aquatic Species and Habitats: WRA requests that all direct, indirect, and cumulative effects to aquatic species and habitat be considered in the draft EIS. The draft EIS should demonstrate the extent to which the potential activities associated with the EPTP could impair the overall integrity of aquatic ecosystems.

## Wildlife

- **Wildlife:** The siting of transmission lines along with the access roads may negatively impact local wildlife populations. WRA requests that Western analyze all direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of the transmission lines and access roads on wildlife, biological diversity, crucial wildlife habitat, the prairie ecosystem as a whole, breeding and nesting activities, and habitat fragmentation. Special attention should be paid to the impacts of ground nesting bird species, including increased raptor-prey opportunities and habitat avoidance by these species.
- Scientists associated with Colorado State University and The Nature Conservancy have documented the proliferation of plants and grasses on this property that are nearly extinct in eastern Colorado, as well as birds and animals that are rarely found in the area. Their findings have been corroborated by other private and public range scientists.
- During the past eighty years, the Kellers have not only been working the land, but have been actively practicing land conservation and environmentally responsible agriculture, including efforts to increase wildlife and reduce wind and water erosion. The current proposal has many implications for two generations of Kellers, including loss of revenue from future land sales, quality of life issues and possible health concerns.
- In our estimation, the Lasater Ranch and Wildlife Sanctuary plus their foundation herd of Beefmaster cattle are national treasures that should be left out of any high-voltage transmission line scheme.
- Mr. Hartman, I strongly urge you to reconsider placing a high-voltage power line through the Lasater property near Matheson. The Lasater Ranch is a very special place. It is home to the foundation herd of Beefmaster cattle plus the Lasater Wildlife Sanctuary. Please, visit the Lasater Ranch and see it at work.
- During the past 60 years, the Lasater family has worked diligently establishing a harmony between wildlife conservation and a profitable livestock enterprise. Remarkably, they have achieved a unique synthesis combining quality beef production to active wildlife conservation. As you can guess, this pairing is the keystone of sustainable agriculture land-use. The consequences and long-term impact of a high-voltage transmission line bisecting the ranch may well undo what has taken more than half a century to develop. Another consideration, Mr. Hartman, is the return of species, long thought vanished from the short grass prairie biome of Colorado, that may qualify the Lasater Ranch for federal protection under the Endangered Species Act.
- Our property is also a migratory path for deer and antelope which come off of the natural springs located 2 miles north of us on the J18 route.
- Wildlife include whitetail and mule deer and Rio Grande Turkey.
- Given the unique habitat and historic buildings on the short section of Horse Creek, it would seem a shame to build powerlines over it. Surely an alternative route can be found that would not damage a property that is of value to the whole community.

### **Wildlife**

- The EIS should specifically analyze and indicate why new routes are preferable and would have less impact, despite the greater amount of land impacted, particularly as these concerns apply to farm and grazing land, migratory birds, wildlife, paleontology, and visual impacts.
- We have an open meadow with Blue Herron, Geese, Duck, Wild Turkey's, Deer and also sitings of elk. All these issues should be protected.