



APPENDIX Y

RESPONSES TO SUPPLEMENTAL DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT COMMENTS

JUNEAU ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

**STATE PROJECT NUMBER: 71100
FEDERAL PROJECT NUMBER: STP-000S (131)**

Prepared for

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
1.0	INTRODUCTION.....	Y-1
2.0	COMMENT ANALYSIS PROCESS.....	Y-3
2.1	Submission Tracking	Y-3
2.2	Coding	Y-3
2.3	Issue Categories and Statements of Concern.....	Y-3
3.0	PUBLIC COMMENT OVERVIEW	Y-5
4.0	STATEMENTS OF CONCERN BY ISSUE CATEGORY	Y-11
4.1	Air Quality (AIR)	Y-11
4.2	Alternatives (ALT).....	Y-14
4.3	Avalanche/Weather (AVA)	Y-31
4.4	Bald Eagles (EAG)	Y-35
4.5	Cultural, Historical, and Archaeological Resources (CUL)	Y-39
4.6	Editorial and Document Management (EDI).....	Y-43
4.7	Energy (ERG).....	Y-44
4.8	Environment (ENV)	Y-45
4.9	Environmental Justice (EVJ)	Y-48
4.10	Essential Fish Habitat- Marine and Freshwater (EFH).....	Y-49
4.11	Fish - Marine Fish, Anadromous Fish, and Shellfish (FSH)	Y-58
4.12	Geology (GEO).....	Y-59
4.13	Hazardous Materials (HAZ).....	Y-65
4.14	Land Use (LND)	Y-65
4.15	National Environmental Policy Act (NEP).....	Y-71
4.16	Noise (NOI)	Y-77
4.17	Public Process (PUB).....	Y-82
4.18	Purpose and Need (PAN).....	Y-84
4.19	Section 4(f) Issues (S4F).....	Y-89
4.20	Socioeconomic Resources (SEC)	Y-92
4.21	Subsistence (SUB)	Y-127
4.22	Terrestrial Habitat (TER)	Y-128
4.23	Threatened and Endangered Species (TNE)	Y-131
4.24	Transportation (TRN)	Y-141
4.25	Visual Resources (VIS)	Y-163
4.26	Water Quality, Hydrology, and Floodplains (WAT).....	Y-166
4.27	Wetlands (WET).....	Y-169
4.28	Wild and Scenic Rivers (RIV)	Y-173
4.29	Wildlife (WLD)	Y-174
4.30	Unclassified: (UNC).....	Y-200

NAME INDEX

ORGANIZATION INDEX

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Figure</u>	<u>Title</u>	
Figure 1:	Distribution of Submissions by Location.....	Y-6
Figure 2:	Comments Received Grouped by Specific Categories	Y-7
Figure 3:	Comments Received in Support of the Alternatives.....	Y-8
Figure 4:	Comparison of Comments Received Expressing Support of a Highway or Marine Alternative	Y-9

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Definition</u>
AAC	Alaska Administrative Code
AASHTO	American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials
ACMP	Alaska Coastal Management Program
ADEC	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish and Game
ADNR	Alaska Department of Natural Resources
ADT	average daily traffic
AHI	Avalanche Hazard Index
AIR	Air Quality
ALT	Alternatives
AMHS	Alaska Marine Highway System
APE	Area of Potential Effect
AVA	Avalanche/Weather
AWQS	Alaska Water Quality Standards
BMP	best management practice
CAR	Comment Analysis Report
CBJ	City and Borough of Juneau
CD	compact disc
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
Coeur Alaska	Coeur Alaska, Incorporated
CUL	Cultural, Historical, and Archaeological Resources
dBA	decibels, A-weighted. "A-weighted" decibels represent the sound level of a range of frequencies modified (i.e., weighted) in a prescribed manner representative of the human hearing response to common sounds.
DOT&PF	Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
EAG	Bald Eagles
EDI	Editorial and Document Management
EFH	essential fish habitat
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
ENV	Environment
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
ERG	Energy
EVJ	Environmental Justice
FA	Federal Agency

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (continued)

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Definition</u>
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FSH	Fish – Marine Fish, Anadromous Fish, and Shellfish
FVF	fast vehicle ferry
FY	fiscal year
GEO	Geology
GF	(State of Alaska) General Fund
Goldbelt	Goldbelt, Incorporated
HAZ	Hazardous Material
HCI	Habitat Capability Index
L ₁₀ (h)	sound level that is exceeded 10 percent of the time for a one-hour period
L _{dn}	the day-night average sound level
L _{eq} (h)	equivalent steady-state sound level in a one-hour time period that contains the same acoustic energy as a time-varying sound level during the same period
LA	Local Agency
LND	Land Use
LUD	Land Use Designation
LWCFA	Land and Water Conservation Fund Act
µg/m ³	microgram per cubic meter
M&O	maintenance and operations
M/V	motor vessel
McDowell Group	McDowell Group, Incorporated
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NEP	NEPA
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NHS	National Highway System
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOI	Noise
NPS	National Park Service
NPV	net present value
OHMP	Office of Habitat Management and Permitting
OR	Group or Organization
ORV	off-road vehicle
PAN	Purpose and Need
PC	Public Comment
PM ₁₀	particulate matter less than 10 microns
PUB	Public Process
RIV	Wild and Scenic Rivers
RV	recreation vehicle
S4F	Section 4(f)
SA	State Agency
SATP	Southeast Alaska Transportation Plan
SEC	Socioeconomic Resources

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (continued)

<u>Acronym</u>	<u>Definition</u>
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SOC	statement of concern
STIP	(Alaska) Statewide Transportation Improvement Program
STPP	(Alaska) Statewide Transportation Policy Plan
SUB	Subsistence
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
TER	Terrestrial Habitat
TLMP	Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan
TNE	Threatened and Endangered Species
TRN	Transportation
TSM	Transportation System Management
UNC	Unclassified
USC	United States Code
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USDOT	United States Department of Transportation
USFS	United States Forest Service
VIS	Visual Resources
VQO	visual quality objective
WAT	Water Quality, Hydrology, and Floodplains
WET	Wetlands
WLD	Wildlife

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On January 24, 2005, a Notice of Availability of the Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Juneau Access Improvements Project was published in the *Federal Register*, marking the beginning of the public review period for the document. At the same time, copies of the Supplemental Draft EIS were made available at the Juneau, Haines, and Skagway public libraries. Printed copies of the document were also distributed to the cooperating agencies and other interested agencies. Compact disk (CD) copies were distributed to organizations and individuals who submitted comments during the 2003 scoping period or requested to be on the EIS mailing list. Printed copies of the Supplemental Draft EIS and CDs were available for free by request from the project information center in the Mendenhall Mall in Juneau, at the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT&PF), and at public hearings held in Juneau, Haines, and Skagway. The full sets of appendices were available on CD for free, or printed copies could be obtained from the DOT&PF for a \$100 printing charge. The Supplemental Draft EIS and all of the appendices were also available for review or download from the project website. The public review period ended on March 21, 2005.

During the review period, public testimony was recorded at four public hearing sessions held in Juneau on February 16 and 17, in Haines on February 23, and in Skagway on February 24, 2005. Comments were also submitted by the public, organizations, and governmental agencies by letter or on comment sheets available at the project information center and at the public hearing sessions. Comments were submitted by e-mail, mail, hand-delivery, or fax to the project office. All comments received or post-marked by or on March 21, 2005 were included in a Comment Analysis Report (CAR). The CAR was published in June 2005 and placed on the project website.

This CAR summarized the submissions and testimony received during the public review of the Supplemental Draft EIS. Most of the testimony and written submittals contained multiple comments about the Supplemental Draft EIS and the alternatives considered for the project. These comments were identified and, where possible, grouped into issue categories (e.g., terrestrial habitat, air quality, transportation). Some comments did not readily fall into a specific issue category. These comments were placed into an "Unclassified" comment category.

Each comment was assigned a unique alphanumeric identifier (e.g., PC39, OR995), so that comments could be referenced back to the originator. Section 2 describes the process and methodology used to track and code comments received during the public review period. Section 3 presents a brief overview of the number of comments and the general types of comments received on the Supplemental Draft EIS.

Many comments in each issue category raised similar concerns. Therefore, it was possible to group comments into a single statement of concern (SOC). These SOCs (e.g., AIR01: A highway in Lynn Canal would increase air pollution) were provided by issue category in the CAR. In some cases, a single statement was sufficient to capture the meaning of all of the comments attributed to that SOC. In other cases, it was necessary to provide additional statements after an SOC to capture the range of meanings among a group of similar comments attributed to an SOC.

This *Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments* provides responses to all comments received on the Supplemental Draft EIS. Much like the CAR, this document lists all of the SOCs by issue category, followed by clarifying statements that present the range of comments that are

included under a single SOC, where necessary, and as was done in the CAR. DOT&PF's responses to comments immediately follow each SOC and its clarifying statements, where applicable. Many SOCs have quite a few clarifying statements. Where necessary to better address the entire range of comments attributed to each SOC; there are several responses to a single SOC. In these cases, a response is provided immediately following the specific one or more clarifying statements that it addresses.

Two indices are provided at the end of this report. The first index provides an alphabetical list of individual commentors and their corresponding SOCs. The second index provides an alphabetical list of organizations (i.e., government jurisdictions and private organizations) and their associated SOCs. These two indices provide a means for commentors to locate their comments and identified SOCs.

2.0 COMMENT ANALYSIS PROCESS

The analysis of public comments on the Supplemental Draft EIS was a multi-stage process that included coding, sorting, and summarizing public comment submissions and testimony into SOC's. The process is described in detail below.

2.1 SUBMISSION TRACKING

All submissions were assigned a unique identifying number by DOT&PF in the general order received. Each person testifying at a public hearing was also assigned a unique number preceded by the letter 'H'. In addition, each comment letter or testimony was assigned an alphabetic prefix indicating whether it came from a State of Alaska or federal governmental agency (SA and FA, respectively); local agency (LA); organization or group (OR); or the general public (PC).

2.2 CODING

After being assigned an alphanumeric identifier, each submission or individual testimony was reviewed to identify the comments within it. Each comment was assigned a unique code number (e.g., LA1003-43), which included the alphanumeric identifier of the submission or testimony. This ensured that each comment had a unique alphanumeric description that could be readily referenced back to the originator. Once comments were identified, they were assigned to one or more issue categories that reflected the substance of the comment. After all of the submissions were coded, the comment code numbers were transferred into a database along with the name of the commentor, the date received, and contact information.

2.3 ISSUE CATEGORIES AND STATEMENTS OF CONCERN

The coded comments in each issue category were reviewed to identify similarities among comments. All similar comments in an issue category were grouped together and a single SOC that captured the meaning of those comments was prepared. In some cases, a simple statement sufficiently captured the meaning of all the comments attributed to the SOC. In other cases, further description was needed beyond the SOC to ensure that all facets of the comments were addressed. Finally, a global review of the SOC's was completed to minimize duplication. Similar statements were combined under one SOC where possible.

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3.0 PUBLIC COMMENT OVERVIEW

DOT&PF received a total of 1,373 written submissions during the public review period and oral testimony from a total of 227 individuals who attended the four public hearing sessions held in Juneau, Haines, and Skagway. Of the 1,600 submissions or individual testimony, 23 were duplicates. Approximately 79 individuals sent in multiple submissions or submitted written comments in addition to oral testimony. There were also 32 joint submissions, with multiple signatures or multiple people listed in a single submission. Two State of Alaska Legislative Resolutions were also received; they were not evaluated as comments but will be referenced in the Final EIS.

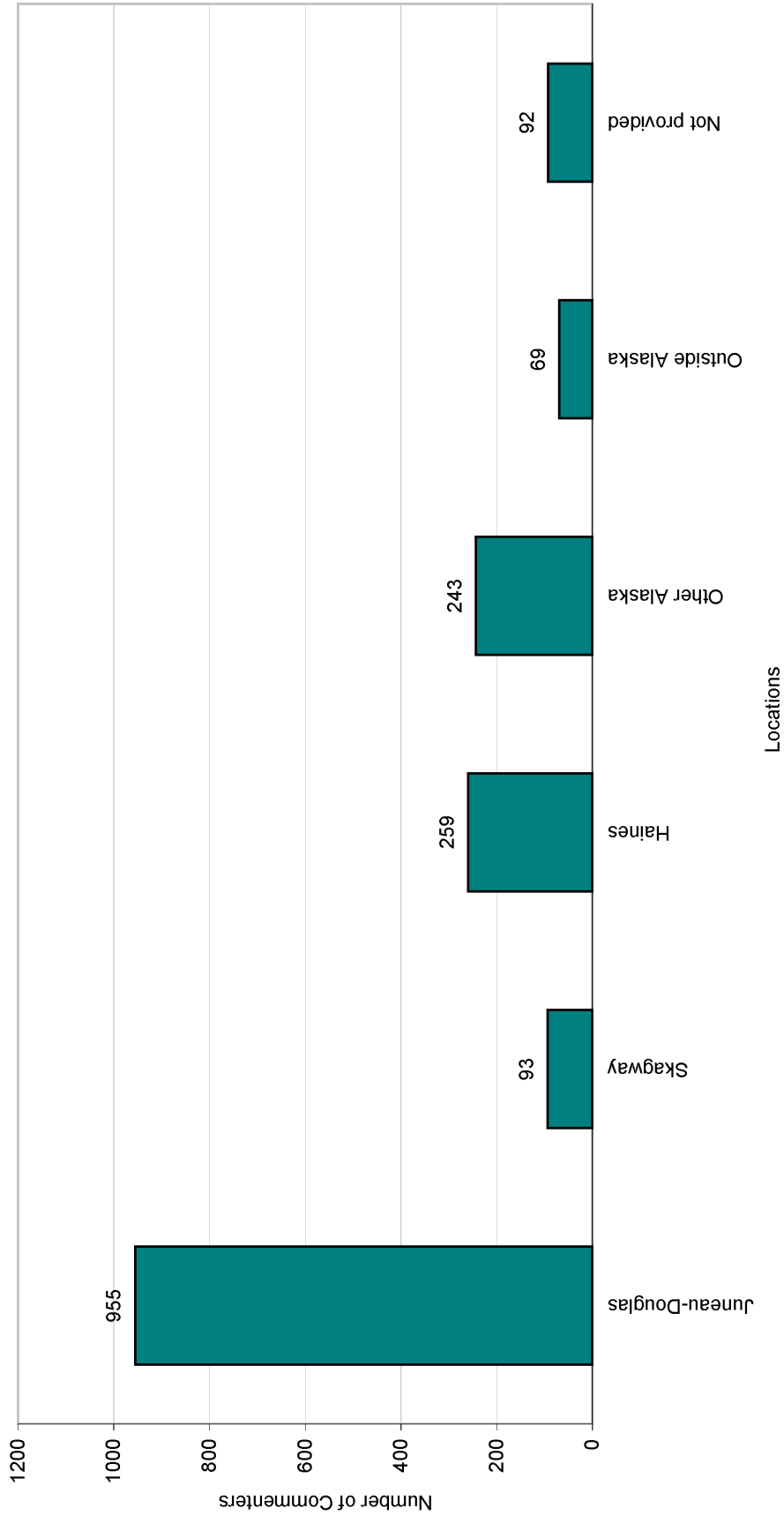
Submissions often contained comments addressing more than one issue. For example, a submission may state opposition to one alternative, support for another alternative, and reasons for that choice. Approximately 11,000 comments were identified. Comments within each submission or individual's testimony were identified and coded as described in Section 2. Individuals, agencies, or organizations could submit more than one set of comments. Each set of comments was coded, although care was taken to not duplicate identical comments from the same submitting individual, agency, or organization.

The following figures provide a general overview of the comments received. Figure 1 illustrates the geographic distribution of comments received. Figure 2 groups comments into broad topics, such as avalanche hazards, economic impacts, and wildlife impacts. This figure reflects the number of times comments regarding these topics were raised in the submissions and testimony. Figure 3 identifies the number of commentators who expressed support of one or more of the project alternatives.

Not all commentators identified a preference for a specific alternative; some indicated a general preference for a road alternative or a marine alternative, or no preference at all. Because these general preferences are of interest to decision makers, as well as the public, they have been identified in addition to the specific alternative preferences. Figure 4 provides a comparison of comments that generally favored a highway-based alternative and those that favored a marine-based alternative. These numbers represent comments that were grouped into a relevant SOC in the "Alternatives" issue category. The codes for SOC's considered to support a highway are ALT01, ALT04, ALT05, ALT06, ALT07, ALT08, ALT14, ALT15, and ALT20 (see Section 4). The codes for SOC's considered to support marine-based transportation are ALT02, ALT03, ALT09, ALT10, ALT11, ALT12, ALT13, ALT16, and ALT19 (see Section 4). Preferences for the No Action Alternative as well as suggested changes to the current system or marine alternatives were interpreted as a preference for a marine alternative, unless a statement to the contrary was made. Similarly, suggested changes to East or West Lynn Canal Highway alternatives were interpreted as a preference for a highway alternative.

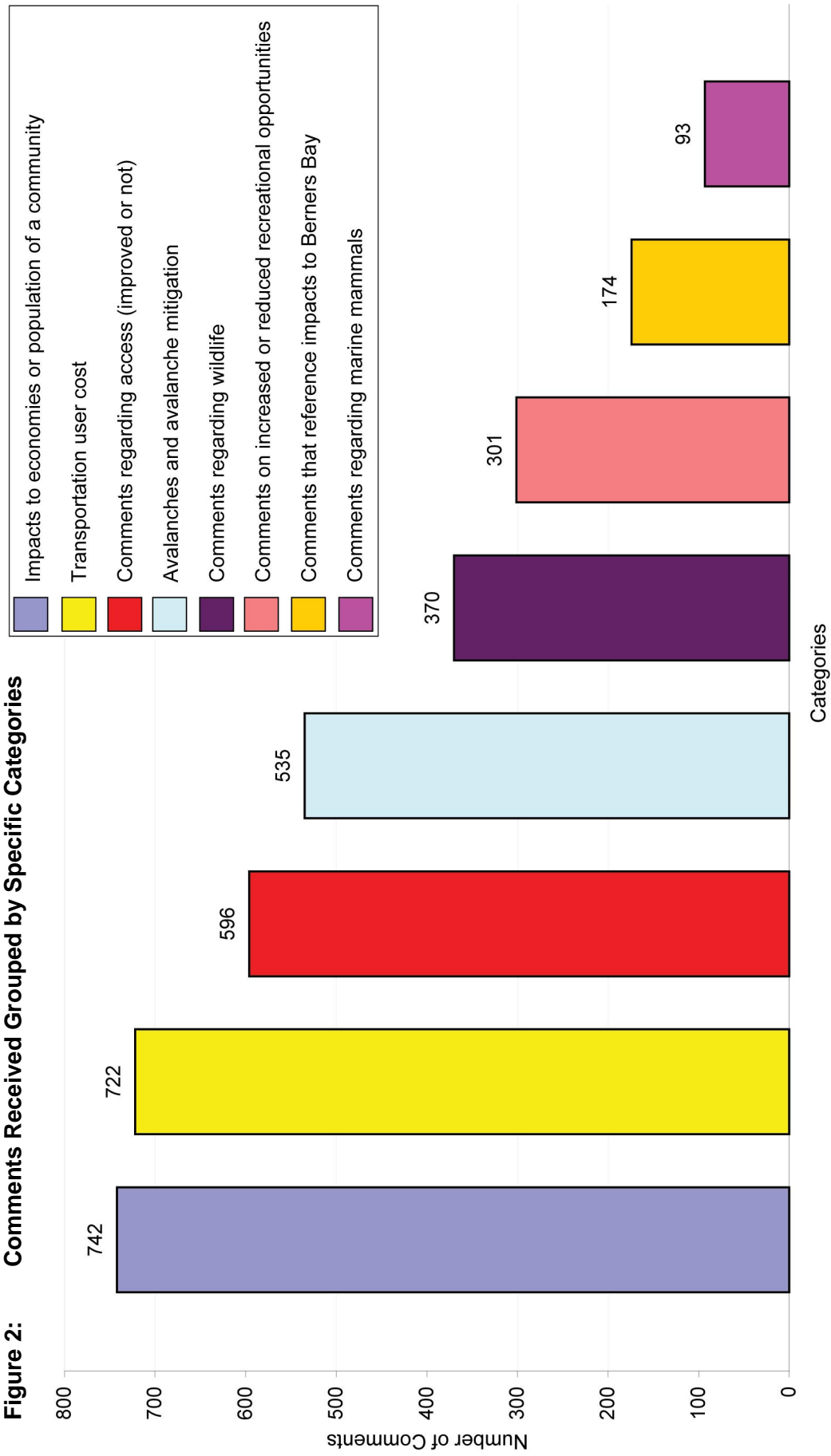
Figure 4 depicts comments in two ways. For the 'Submissions' columns, each submission was counted only once, regardless of the number of persons or organizations identified in the letter. In the "Commentors" columns, each identified commentator is counted, regardless of whether they submitted a separate or joint submission (identified commentators are those that provide a first initial or name and last name). In each comparison, an individual or organization was only counted once. The only exception was in cases where a person represented an organization during public testimony and, at a later date, provided written comments representing only him/herself.

Figure 1: Distribution of Submissions by Location



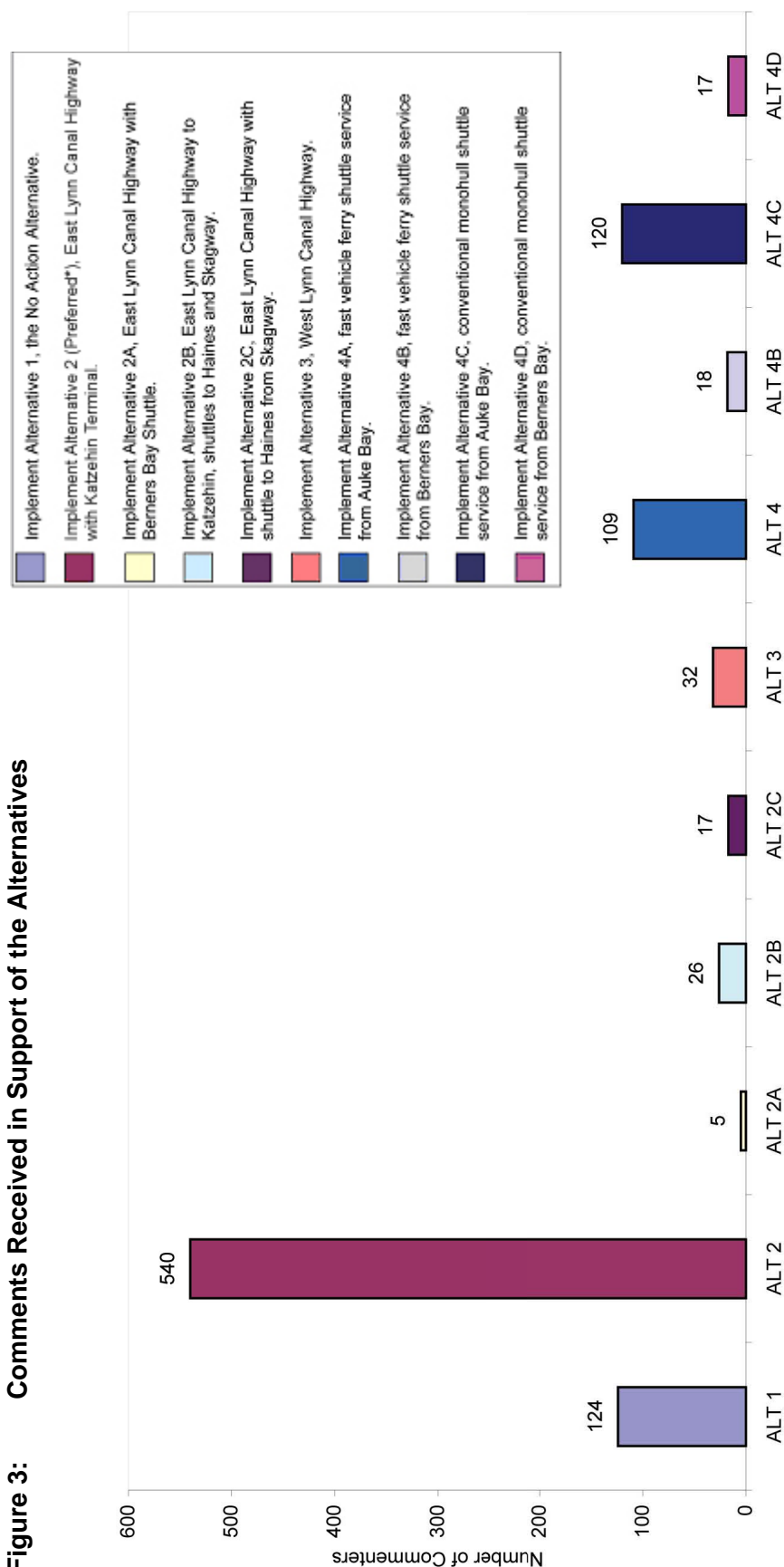
Note: Comments are summarized by geographic location of the submitter. Juneau-Douglas includes the City and Borough of Juneau; Haines includes the surrounding Haines Borough. Most of the comments included under “Other Alaska” were received from the Anchorage Bowl area.

Figure 2: Comments Received Grouped by Specific Categories



Note: This figure identifies some of the most prevalent issues raised in comments on the Supplemental Draft EIS. These categories are combinations of more than one SOC within a general issue category and do not necessarily correspond directly to a single issue category or SOC in Section 4 of this report.

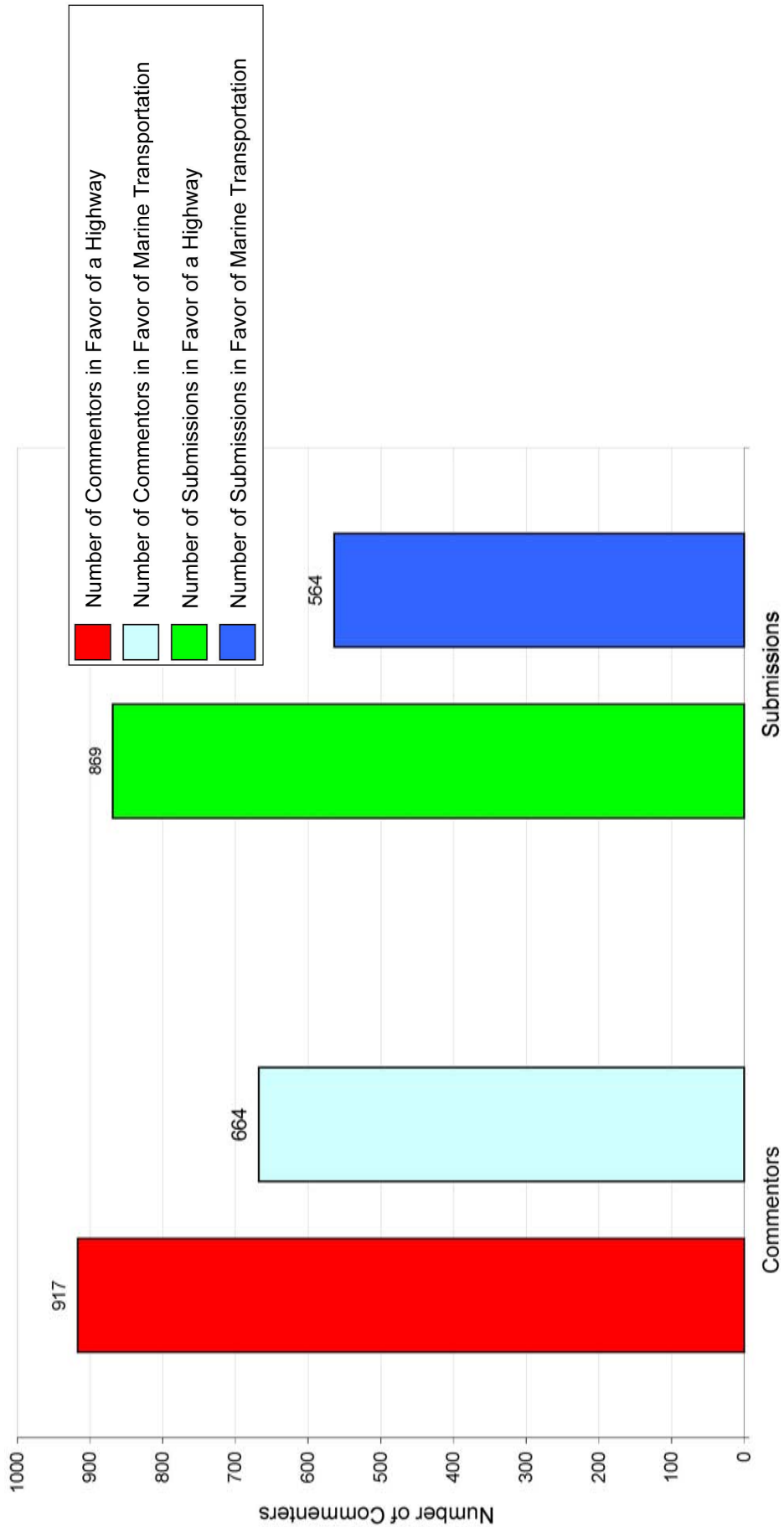
Figure 3: Comments Received in Support of the Alternatives



*Alternative 2 was the preferred alternative identified in the Supplemental Draft EIS.

Note: This figure relates the number of commenters that identified one of the alternatives in the Supplemental Draft EIS as the commentor's preferred alternative. It should be noted that often submissions contained no designated preferred alternative, multiple preferred alternatives, simply stated a general statement for any highway alternative, against any highway alternative, for a marine alternative, or against any marine alternatives.

Figure 4: Comparison of Comments Received Expressing Support of a Highway or Marine Alternative



Note: SOC's used to determine highway support include ALT01, ALT04, ALT05, ALT06, ALT07, ALT08, ALT14, ALT15, and ALT20. SOC's used to determine support of marine-based transportation include ALT02, ALT03, ALT09, ALT10, ALT11, ALT12, ALT13, ALT16, and ALT19.

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4.0 STATEMENTS OF CONCERN BY ISSUE CATEGORY

4.1 AIR QUALITY (AIR)

AIR01: A HIGHWAY IN LYNN CANAL WOULD INCREASE AIR POLLUTION.

A highway would increase air pollution and worsen global warming.

Vehicles using the highway would increase carbon dioxide emissions and affect air quality.

Response: Air pollutant emissions from internal combustion engines are directly related to the volume of fuel burned. Fuel consumption was estimated for all of the project alternatives, including the No Action Alternative.

Vehicle travel is projected to increase in the Lynn Canal corridor over the 30-year study period for most project alternatives. The increased consumption in fuel resulting from this increase in vehicle travel is reflected in the calculations provided in Table 4-64 of the Final EIS. Based on traffic projections, total fuel consumption for each reasonable alternative over the 30-year study period is listed below.

Alternative	Total Fuel Consumption 2008-2038 (million gallons)
No Action	74.3
2B	68.1
3	64.7
4A	160.1
4B	146.4
4C	79.9
4D	74.8

As shown, total consumption of fuel generally increases in proportion to the amount of ferry travel associated with each alternative. This is because trucks and cars are substantially more fuel-efficient than ferries. Alternatives 2B and 3 would have lower fuel consumption than the No Action Alternative and substantially lower fuel consumption than any of the marine alternatives (Alternatives 4A through 4D). Alternative 3 ferries would burn more fuel than Alternative 2B ferries, but because of the lower number of projected travelers, total highway and ferry fuel consumption would be less under Alternative 3. Because fast vehicle ferries (FVFs) consume particularly large volumes of fuel, Alternatives 4A and 4B are projected to use approximately two times more fuel than the No Action Alternative or Alternatives 2B and 3. Because of fuel consumption, the No Action Alternative and Alternatives 4A through 4D would result in greater pollutant emissions than Alternatives 2B and 3 over the 30-year study period.

Fewer vehicles are projected to travel in the Lynn Canal corridor with the No Action Alternative and the marine alternatives than with the highway alternatives. As shown in Table 4-64 of the Final EIS, fuel consumption is substantially higher per vehicle for ferry travel than for highway travel. Therefore, the No Action Alternative and marine alternatives would result in greater air pollution, including carbon dioxide emissions, and would move fewer vehicles than any of the highway alternatives considered for the proposed project.

Finally, emission controls on diesel engines used in ferries are currently less stringent than controls on passenger vehicles and trucks. Marine diesels up to 3,000 horsepower use the

same control technology as land-based non-road diesel engines. Marine diesels up to 11,000 horsepower use control technologies similar to locomotive engines. Non-road and locomotive diesel engines have higher emissions of ozone-forming pollutants, carbon monoxide, particulates, and sulfur than engines in on-road vehicles. This would remain the case until 2011 when the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will require these marine engines to conform to emission standards of on-road vehicles.

All ferries would operate with diesel engines while most vehicles using a highway alternative would be gasoline powered. Diesel combustion emits 20 times more particulates than gasoline combustion.

AIR02: THE FERRY SYSTEM CREATES MORE AIR POLLUTION THAN A HIGHWAY.

Construction of the highway would result in reduced emissions because the ferry system would use more fossil fuels than the vehicles using a highway.

Response: Pollutant emissions over the 30-year study period associated with any of the highway alternatives (Alternatives 2B and 3) would be less than that from the No Action Alternative or from any of the marine alternatives (Alternatives 4A through 4D). In addition, the highway alternatives would move many more vehicles through the Lynn Canal corridor than the ferry alternatives. Therefore, pollutant emissions per vehicle traveling through the corridor would be substantially less with the highway alternatives than with the marine alternatives.

The highway could provide land access to Alaska Electric Light and Power, expanding power to Haines and Skagway and thereby reducing air pollution and dependence on existing power plants.

Response: The USFS has jurisdiction over most of the lands along the east and west side of Lynn Canal and would have to grant a use permit for a utility corridor from Juneau to Haines and Skagway. There are currently no plans for Alaska Electric Light and Power to bring electricity into Haines or Skagway.

AIR03: THE AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS IN THE SUPPLEMENTAL DRAFT EIS IS INADEQUATE.

Discussions on air quality should be updated with information on ambient air quality in Skagway.

Response: Air quality data collected in Skagway by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) have been summarized in the Final EIS, and the reference to the 1994 air quality report has been added to the document. The National Park Service (NPS) conducted a pilot study using chemical analyses of lichen as a surrogate for directly measuring air quality.¹ The study claims that two lichens from the Klondike-Skagway area showed signs of air pollution. However, the report indicated that it was not possible to link the findings to current air quality conditions or human health standards.

The air quality analysis of the preferred alternative for PM₁₀ is too simplistic and the FHWA and DOT&PF have failed to thoroughly examine air quality impacts of highway alternatives.

¹ Furbish, C.E., L. Geiser, and C. Rector. 2000. Lichen-Air Quality Pilot Study for Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park and the City of Skagway, Alaska. Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park Natural Resources Management Program. NPS.

The Supplemental Draft EIS bases all of the air quality analysis on a 1994 air quality report, which stated that “ambient air quality is good and carbon monoxide levels are well below maximum allowable levels.” This report was not cited, which prevents one from verifying the information or examining its methods. Also, the report should be replaced with a new air quality study.

Response: The region where the project is located has been designated an air quality attainment area or unclassifiable. There is no indication of any air quality problem in the project area. There is a PM₁₀ non-attainment area in the Mendenhall Valley approximately 40 miles south of the southern extent of the proposed project area. This PM₁₀ non-attainment was due to a combination of dust from unpaved roads and wood smoke during winter inversions. Road paving and burning bans have been successful in eliminating this problem. The population in Juneau, Haines, and Skagway grew by approximately 4,400 people from 1990 to 2000. This is a very minor increase in population over an area the size of Lynn Canal. These facts point to the conclusion that regional air quality is essentially the same as it was in 1994 and 1999. There is no evidence that current air quality conditions warrant a new, comprehensive air quality study. The 1994 *Air Quality Technical Report* that was published by DOT&PF with the Juneau Access Improvements Project Draft EIS has been updated by the *Air Quality Modeling Memorandum*, Appendix T, and provides sufficient information.

Because of the volume of traffic projected for the highway alternatives (Alternatives 2B and 3) and the excellent air quality of the region, a detailed analysis of particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM₁₀) is not warranted. The 24-hour and annual average PM₁₀ concentrations measured in 2000 on Mendenhall Loop Road in Juneau were less than 20 percent of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for this pollutant. While PM₁₀ concentrations would vary throughout Lynn Canal, it is not reasonable to assume that they would be substantially higher than those measured in the most urbanized area in the region that has the only PM₁₀ non-attainment area in Lynn Canal, or that they would approach the NAAQS for this pollutant. Peak-hour traffic on Mendenhall Loop Road was 10 times higher in 2000 than the summer peak-hour traffic for Alternative 2B, which would have the largest traffic volumes of any of the project alternatives, projected for 2038. It does not require a detailed analysis to reasonably conclude that project-related traffic would not result in a substantial increase in PM₁₀ concentrations.

Information on the finding of no effects to the Mendenhall Valley non-attainment area is cursory and insufficient. Also, there should be discussion of the potential air quality impacts in places other than Mendenhall Valley.

Response: As indicated above, the proposed project is located about 40 miles from the Mendenhall Valley PM₁₀ non-attainment area. Vehicular traffic on a highway alternative is projected to result in maximum 24-hour average and annual average PM₁₀ concentrations of 2.5 and 0.7 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m³), respectively, adjacent to the highway in 2038. To place this in perspective, the 24-hour and annual average standards for this pollutant are 150 and 50 µg/m³, respectively. It is not reasonable to assume that the dispersion of such low concentrations of PM₁₀ over a distance of 40 miles would measurably change the concentration of this pollutant in Mendenhall Valley.

Neither ADEC nor the EPA has indicated that air quality is a problem in downtown Juneau. The only criteria pollutant monitored by these agencies in the Juneau area is PM₁₀, and the city is ranked attainment or unclassified. Project alternatives would indirectly increase vehicle traffic in downtown Juneau by less than 10 percent in 2038. There is no evidence that this would alter existing air quality in the downtown area.

4.2 ALTERNATIVES (ALT)

ALT01: A HIGHWAY SHOULD BE THE MAIN MODE OF SURFACE TRANSPORTATION UNDER THE JUNEAU ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT.

General support for construction of a highway is voiced but a preference for one or a combination of the highway alternatives is not stated.

Response: Alternative 2B is the preferred alternative for the proposed project. Section 2.4 of the Final EIS provides a description of why this alternative was identified as the preferred alternative.

ALT02: A HIGHWAY SHOULD NOT BE BUILT AS PART OF THE JUNEAU ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT.

Response: Alternative 2B is the preferred alternative for the proposed project. The Final EIS, Section 2.4 provides a description of why this alternative was identified as the preferred alternative.

ALT03: IMPLEMENT ALTERNATIVE 1, THE NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE.

Response: Alternative 2B is the preferred alternative identified in the Final EIS. The No Action Alternative does not meet the purpose and need for the project. The Final EIS, Section 2.4 provides a description of why this alternative was identified as the preferred alternative.

ALT04: IMPLEMENT ALTERNATIVE 2, EAST LYNN CANAL HIGHWAY WITH KATZEHIN TERMINAL.

Response: Alternatives 2, 2A, and 2C have been eliminated from further consideration because DOT&PF and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) have determined that these alternatives would impact property protected under Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act.

ALT05: IMPLEMENT ALTERNATIVE 2A, EAST LYNN CANAL HIGHWAY WITH BERNERS BAY SHUTTLE.

Response: Alternatives 2, 2A, and 2C have been eliminated from further consideration because DOT&PF and FHWA have determined that these alternatives would impact property protected under Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act.

ALT06: IMPLEMENT ALTERNATIVE 2B, EAST LYNN CANAL HIGHWAY TO KATZEHIN, SHUTTLES TO HAINES AND SKAGWAY.

Response: Alternative 2B is the preferred alternative identified in the Final EIS for the proposed project. The Final EIS, Section 2.4 provides a description of why this alternative was identified as the preferred alternative.

ALT07: IMPLEMENT ALTERNATIVE 2C, EAST LYNN CANAL HIGHWAY WITH SHUTTLE TO HAINES FROM SKAGWAY.

Response: Alternatives 2, 2A, and 2C have been eliminated from further consideration because DOT&PF and FHWA have determined that these alternatives would impact property protected

under Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act.

ALT08: IMPLEMENT ALTERNATIVE 3, WEST LYNN CANAL HIGHWAY.

Response: Alternative 2B is the preferred alternative identified in the Final EIS for the proposed project. The Final EIS, Section 2.4 provides a description of why this alternative was identified as the preferred alternative.

ALT09: IMPLEMENT ALTERNATIVE 4A, FAST VEHICLE FERRY SHUTTLE SERVICE FROM AUKE BAY.

Response: Alternative 2B is the preferred alternative identified in the Final EIS for the proposed project. The Final EIS, Section 2.4 provides a description of why this alternative was identified as the preferred alternative.

ALT10: IMPLEMENT ALTERNATIVE 4B, FAST VEHICLE FERRY SHUTTLE SERVICE FROM BERNERS BAY.

Response: Alternative 2B is the preferred alternative identified in the Final EIS for the proposed project. The Final EIS, Section 2.4 provides a description of why this alternative was identified as the preferred alternative.

ALT11: IMPLEMENT ALTERNATIVE 4C, CONVENTIONAL MONOHULL SHUTTLE SERVICE FROM AUKE BAY.

Response: Alternative 2B is the preferred alternative identified in the Final EIS for the proposed project. The Final EIS, Section 2.4 provides a description of why this alternative was identified as the preferred alternative.

ALT12: IMPLEMENT ALTERNATIVE 4D, CONVENTIONAL MONOHULL SHUTTLE SERVICE FROM BERNERS BAY.

Response: Alternative 2B is the preferred alternative identified in the Final EIS for the proposed project. The Final EIS, Section 2.4 provides a description of why this alternative was identified as the preferred alternative.

ALT13: MARINE-BASED TRANSPORTATION SHOULD BE THE MAIN MODE OF SURFACE TRANSPORTATION IN LYNN CANAL BUT NO PREFERENCE FOR ANY OF THE MARINE ALTERNATIVES IS IDENTIFIED.

The current ferry service is adequate and preferable to a highway.

Improved ferry service is preferable to a highway.

DOT&PF should continue or increase its support of the Alaska Marine Highway System.

Response: A clear indication that the Alaska Marine Highway System (AMHS) service is not meeting demand is the lack of traffic growth in Lynn Canal compared to the population growth in the region. The population of the three Lynn Canal communities grew almost 2 percent annually from 1988 to 2002. Traffic on adjacent corridors increased at a rate of 1 to 2 percent annually. Over the same period, there was no increase in vehicular volumes in Lynn Canal. In addition to no growth, a 15-year annual average daily traffic (ADT) of 81 in Lynn Canal is extremely low for

access to a community like Juneau with a population of 30,000. The lightly traveled Dyea Road in Skagway has traffic volumes 2.5 times greater than the traffic transported by AMHS.

A traffic forecast analysis was conducted to determine transportation demand in the Lynn Canal corridor for 2008 through 2038. The forecast estimated that travel demand is over six times greater (500 vehicles per day) than what AMHS currently accommodates. The analysis also indicated that traffic demand would grow at an annual rate of about 2 percent in the Lynn Canal corridor between 2008 and 2038. At this rate, traffic demand would exceed 900 annual ADT in 2038, more than 11 times the current annual ADT in the corridor. The Final EIS, Sections 4.3.7, 4.4.7, 4.5.7, and 4.6.7 provide information regarding how well highway and marine alternatives meet elements of the purpose and need.

The topography of the region dictates marine-based transportation over a highway.

Response: The fact that a water corridor exists does not exclude a highway as a practical mode of transportation in the Lynn Canal region. There are many water corridors throughout the world that are paralleled by highways and railways. Lynn Canal is paralleled by a landmass that can be used for a highway.

ALT14: MODIFICATIONS SHOULD BE MADE TO EAST LYNN CANAL HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES.

The Juneau Access Improvements Project should include additional infrastructure, such as hiking trails, rest stops, parking areas, scenic pullouts and overlooks, campgrounds, public boat-launch ramps, emergency communication services, and right-of-way space for utility easements, along the proposed East Lynn Canal Highway routes.

Response: Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, would have 11 pullouts, including a handicap-accessible pullout and trailhead at the United States Forest Service (USFS) Berners Bay cabin, and a rest stop with public facilities at the proposed Comet maintenance building. The USFS has indicated that trails at four of the pullouts are reasonably foreseeable if the highway is constructed.

DOT&PF is responsible for providing transportation facilities. Construction and operation of campgrounds is not part of its mission and is the responsibility of property owners adjacent to the highway.

Public boat-launch facilities are not part of the proposed project at the request of NMFS. Additional boat launches in Lynn Canal could lead to harassment of Steller sea lions and other marine mammals.

Emergency communications equipment would be present at the Comet maintenance building.

Most of Alternative 2B crosses USFS land. The USFS will permit only sufficient right-of-way for construction and maintenance of a highway. In the event that a utility chose to install facilities adjacent to the highway, they would need to obtain a use permit from the USFS.

Highway design should meet minimum standards for sight distance and width of paved shoulders to accommodate bicyclists along the East Lynn Canal Highway routes.

Response: Alternative 2B would meet minimum standards for sight distances. Four-foot paved shoulders are adequate for use by bicyclists on this rural highway.

Public bus service should be available for pedestrians along the East Lynn Canal Highway routes.

Response: Public bus service between communities is not a state responsibility. The Final EIS and the addendum to the *Socioeconomic Effects Technical Report* in Appendix W include an analysis of the potential for private bus service to develop with Alternative 2B.

The dirt road to Echo Cove should be paved.

Response: This road segment has been recently resealed. See the Final EIS, Section 1.2.3 for details of improvements to the existing Glacier Highway.

For the East Lynn Canal Highway alternatives, backup ferry service should be provided during highway closures or when avalanche hazards are high.

Response: Alternative 2B would have two ferries operating between Katzehein and Haines and Skagway in the winter. These ferries would provide service between Juneau, Haines, and Skagway when the highway is closed for a day or more.

For the East Lynn Canal Highway alternatives, highway maintenance should be suspended during winter.

Response: If it were selected for the proposed project, Alternative 2B would become the National Highway System (NHS) link between Juneau and Haines and Skagway; therefore, it would be necessary for the state to maintain this link in the winter except when it is closed for avalanche control.

For the East Lynn Canal Highway alternatives, there should be reduced or inexpensive fares for the shuttle ferry segments of the alternatives.

Response: Fares for the Alternative 2B shuttles would be based on the short distances covered. See the Final EIS, Section 4.3.7.4 for fare projections and the basis of these projections.

There should be round-the-clock maintenance workers on the East Lynn Canal Highway routes to reduce the number of highway closures.

Response: The Comet maintenance station would be manned 24-hours per day 7 days per week during the winter months (approximately November through March). This station would cover the East Lynn Canal from 24 miles south of Comet to Katzehein. The remainder of the highway would be covered from Juneau.

For the East Lynn Canal Highway alternatives, the approach into Skagway should occur further north than is planned.

Response: Alternatives 2, 2A, and 2C have been eliminated from further consideration because of potential impacts to property protected under Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act.

Instead of using shuttle ferry service from the east side of Lynn Canal to Haines, East Lynn Canal Highway alternatives should include the construction and maintenance of a highway between Skagway and Haines.

Response: The purpose and need for the Juneau Access Improvements Project is to improve transportation to and from Juneau in Lynn Canal. An alternative that has a very costly road

component connecting Haines and Skagway, while requiring all Juneau traffic to travel to Haines by ferry, is primarily a Haines/Skogway access project. DOT&PF has identified improved access between Haines and Skagway as an independent need.

Under Alternative 2, include additional mitigation measures: reduce excess rock quantities by incorporating raised grades, flattened slopes, tunnel segments, and community project needs wherever practicable; identify and evaluate methods to minimize impacts of excess material wasting into the marine intertidal and subtidal areas; and, incorporate wildlife corridor crossings along the highway in areas of known wildlife movement and use, particularly Berners Bay.

Response: Alternative 2 has been eliminated from further consideration. Alternative 2B is the preferred alternative identified in the Final EIS. Alternative 2B would generate approximately 2.3 million cubic yards of excess excavation material, mostly rock. Under this alternative, approximately 900,000 cubic yards of shot rock would be stockpiled at the south end of the project for future use. Up to 1.4 million cubic yards of rock would be sidecast in Lynn Canal between Comet and the Katzeihin River. During design, DOT&PF would evaluate raised grades, flattened slopes, and short tunnel segments to determine locations where this would be a cost effective method to reduce excess rock quantities.

As discussed in the EIS, the intertidal areas where shot rock would be deposited were selected because they are typically narrow and steep, and the sidecast material would pass through the intertidal zone and settle in the deep subtidal zone. The intertidal areas impacted by sidecasting exhibit typical zonation with various narrow band combinations of *Fucus*, mussels, barnacles, and *Verucaria*. While these areas may support prey organisms for commercial fish species, they are not likely to serve as refuge or areas important for the spawning or growth to maturity of those species. For these reasons, direct effects on marine fish habitat due to sidecasting of materials in intertidal areas would be below measurable levels.

Bridges across streams would be designed to function as wildlife underpasses where practicable. The Lace and Antler rivers would both have 50-foot bridge extensions on each side to serve as wildlife underpasses. At the Katzeihin River, an additional 100-foot section would be added to the north side of the bridge to function as a wildlife underpass. Wildlife underpasses would be located at the two identified major brown bear migration corridors on the peninsula between the Antler and Lace rivers.

Under Alternative 2, include the construction of a combination boat-launch ramp and emergency shuttle ferry terminal at Sherman Point.

Response: If Coeur Alaska, Inc. (Coeur Alaska) and DOT&PF develop a cooperative use agreement for the dock at Slate Cove, DOT&PF could use the dock in two ways: to provide interim ferry shuttle service during construction of the East Lynn Canal Highway north of Slate Cove, and to provide temporary winter ferry service during extended closures of an East Lynn Canal highway for avalanche control.

In accordance with the conditions developed for the preferred alternative as part of the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) concurrence with the determination of not likely to adversely affect Steller sea lions, no public boat launch facilities would be included in the project. Under Alternative 2B, there would be no need for an emergency shuttle ferry terminal at Sherman Point. Furthermore, Sherman Point is not a practicable ferry terminal site due to its exposure.

Under Alternative 2, include, instead of the M/V Aurora, a mainline ferry that has an open car deck and an enclosed passenger compartment.

Response: As explained in the Final EIS, Section 2.3.1, the motor vessel (M/V) *Aurora* will be available for use in Lynn Canal beginning in 2007. Based on projected travel demand for the preferred alternative, Alternative 2B, there is no need to replace the *M/V Aurora* with a new vessel until at least 2028. AMHS would design any vessel for Alternative 2B, including an *M/V Aurora* replacement vessel, based upon transportation needs and economical operations.

Under Alternative 2, include constructing a ferry terminal in the downtown Haines waterfront area instead of using the existing Lutak Terminal. It could be incorporated with the pending Haines Small Boat Harbor Expansion Project.

Response: The existing Lutak Terminal is in working condition and adequately serves the needs of the AMHS. Therefore, a new ferry terminal in downtown Haines is not necessary to meet the purpose and need of the proposed project.

Under Alternative 2, construct the highway from Juneau north in case funding is suspended, and use the M/V Aurora as a dayboat to service Skagway, Haines and Juneau until construction is completed.

Response: Alternative 2B is the preferred alternative identified in the Final EIS. The road would be opened as it is completed north from Juneau. If Coeur Alaska and DOT&PF develop a cooperative use agreement for the dock at Slate Cove, the dock could be used to provide interim ferry shuttle service during construction of the East Lynn Canal Highway north of Slate Cove. Until completion of the highway, AMHS would continue to provide service to the communities of Lynn Canal, similar to that described for the No Action Alternative.

Under Alternative 2, include bear/wildlife corridors under the highway, and include the costs of these corridors in the alternatives analysis.

Response: Bridges across streams would be designed to function as wildlife underpasses where practicable. The Lace and Antler rivers would both have 50-foot bridge extensions on each side to serve as wildlife underpasses. At the Katzeihin River, an additional 100-foot section would be added to the north side of the bridge to function as a wildlife underpass. Wildlife underpasses would be located at the two identified major brown bear migration corridors on the peninsula between the Antler and Lace rivers. The cost of these wildlife underpasses is provided in the Mitigation Plan presented in Chapter 5 of the Final EIS, and is included in the revised construction cost estimate.

A bridge spanning Berners Bay should be considered as part of Alternative 2.

Response: A bridge spanning Berners Bay and meeting navigational needs would be impractical from the standpoint of project cost.

Under Alternative 2, do not include shuttle ferry service between Haines and Skagway; motorists can drive between the two communities.

Response: All project alternatives include shuttle ferry service between Haines and Skagway. While there is a highway link between the two communities, the highway distance is too great to serve as the sole surface link.

A combination of Alternatives 2A and 2B should be constructed: stop the highway at the Katzeihin Ferry Terminal and run shuttle ferry service from Katzeihin and from the new terminals constructed in Berners Bay.

Response: As the number of ferry links and the length of ferry trips increase, the demand generated and accommodated by an alternative decreases. This alternative would require a traveler to drive from Juneau to Sawmill Cove, take a ferry from Sawmill Cove to Slate Cove, drive to Katzeihin and take a ferry to Haines or Skagway from Katzeihin. Such an alternative would be extremely inefficient and costly. In addition, NMFS, EPA, and the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR) Office of Habitat Management and Permitting (OHMP) have expressed concern that a ferry terminal and ferry traffic in Berners Bay could have an adverse effect on the Lynn Canal herring stock. Both NMFS and OHMP believe special conservation measures, including no operations during the herring spawning period, would be necessary. NMFS has also expressed concern that ferry traffic in Berners Bay may adversely affect Steller sea lions and humpback whales. Ferry operations in Berners Bay would necessitate formal consultation on these two species with NMFS under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act.

Alternative 2B should have one less ferry for upper Lynn Canal, and shuttle service between Haines and Skagway should occur every third trip.

Response: Alternative 2B has been planned based on continuing a direct connection between Haines and Skagway in the summer because there is a demand for that service. In winter, only two ferries would operate, with Haines/Skogway travelers transferring at the Katzeihin terminal.

Alternative 2B should include use of the M/V Fairweather as a dayboat that would make daily round trips from Haines-Skogway-Haines-Juneau then return to homeport in Haines each day.

Alternative 2B should use the M/V Fairweather for shuttle service.

Response: The short route between Haines and Skagway does not warrant the use of a high-speed ferry. Alternative 2B provides a large number of daily trips between Haines and Katzeihin; therefore, a daily ferry from Haines to Juneau is not warranted.

Alternative 2B should include construction of a new ferry terminal at the proposed Haines Harbor Development or at the downtown waterfront area instead of using the existing Lutak Terminal.

Response: The existing Lutak Terminal is in working condition and does not need replacement. Construction of a new ferry terminal when an adequate facility exists is not warranted.

Alternative 2B should use the Haines-Katzeihin ferry as a dayboat to Juneau during times of high avalanche danger.

Response: The two shuttle ferries that would operate in the winter would be used as dayboats between Juneau, Haines, and Skagway when the highway is closed for a day or more.

Alternative 2B should include tunnels, avalanche sheds, diversion structures, and raised roadbeds to mitigate avalanche hazards.

Response: The preliminary design for Alternative 2B includes raised roadbeds and diversion channels. Tunnels and sheds would be evaluated during final design, but would be included only if they were cost effective.

Alternative 2B should include a public dock and a long-term parking area at the Katzeihin Ferry Terminal.

Response: The purpose of and need for the project is improved surface transportation, primarily for vehicles, not to provide a boat harbor. Also, in consultation on the proposed project, NMFS has stipulated that a highway should have no additional public boat launch or other water access facilities to protect against potential harassment of Steller sea lions and other marine mammals. Therefore, Alternative 2B would not include such facilities.

Alternative 2B should include frequent pullouts and rest areas.

Response: Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, would have 11 pullouts, including a handicap-accessible pullout and trailhead at the USFS Berners Bay cabin, and a rest stop with public facilities at the proposed Comet maintenance building.

Alternative 2B could include highway construction on the west side of Lynn Canal up the Ferebee River Valley. The highway could continue through a tunnel that could be cut to the creek south of Face Mountain and continue north to Skagway.

Response: The purpose and need for the Juneau Access Improvements Project is to improve surface transportation to and from Juneau in Lynn Canal. An alternative that has a very costly road component connecting Haines and Skagway, while requiring all Juneau traffic to travel to Haines by ferry, is primarily a Haines/Skogway access project. DOT&PF has identified improved access between Haines and Skagway as an independent need.

Alternative 2B should include several mitigation measures: the Katzeihin Ferry Terminal should be built on the Katzeihin River Delta; there should be no highway segment north of the Katzeihin River; and there should be no bridge constructed over the Katzeihin River.

Response: As explained in the preliminary Section 404(b)(1) evaluation (Appendix X), placement of the proposed terminal south of the river is not practicable. South of the river there is no natural protection from the prevailing southeast weather and there is extensive on-going sediment deposition. Also, a terminal south of the river would add at least 4 miles to each shuttle trip.

ALT15: MODIFICATIONS SHOULD BE MADE TO ALTERNATIVE 3, THE WEST LYNN CANAL HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVE.

Public bus service should be available for pedestrians.

Response: The state's responsibility is to provide transportation facilities between communities, not the transportation itself. The Final EIS and the addendum to the *Socioeconomic Effects Technical Report* in Appendix W include an analysis of the potential for private bus service to develop under Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative.

The West Lynn Canal Highway design should meet minimum standards for sight distance and width of paved shoulders to accommodate bicyclists and meet federal specifications for driving lane widths, shoulder widths, and the speed limit.

Response: The highway segments of any alternative selected would be constructed according to the typical section identified in the EIS. This typical section has 11-foot-wide travel lanes, 4-foot-wide paved shoulders, and a minimum of 8 feet of traversable side slope (4:1 or flatter) on either side, except in guardrail areas. The lane width conforms to the appropriate American

Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) standard, which is also the Alaska NHS standard. The shoulder width is an exception to the AASHTO recommended standard of 6 feet.

A 4-foot shoulder was determined to be best suited for the rugged terrain that the highway would cross. Cost was a consideration as well as the amount of use the shoulder would likely receive. The typical section also shows that widened shoulders would be created with excess material in upland areas. These widened areas, turnouts, and no parking signs in particular areas would minimize parking on the paved shoulders. The typical section for highway alternatives would match the width to be constructed on Glacier Highway from Amalga Road to Echo Cove. A 4-foot-wide paved shoulder would be adequate to accommodate bicyclists and pedestrians.

Alternative 3 should use one shuttle ferry instead of two between Berners Bay and William Henry Bay.

Response: Alternative 3 was planned with two cross-Lynn Canal ferries to provide a reasonable number of round trips, reduced time between sailings, and to provide an operational system in the event one ferry temporarily could not operate for any reason.

Extend West Lynn Canal Highway to cross the Chilkat River at Mile 7 Haines Highway to reduce bridge length from over a mile to less than 700 feet.

Response: A bridge at Mile 7 of the Haines Highway would add 14 miles to all Lynn Canal trips and would require construction through high value wetlands and wildlife habitat.

Alternative 3 should include more lookouts and should not include manmade forms that would block motorists' views, except to mitigate impacts to wildlife.

Response: The number of pullouts has been determined based on coordination with the USFS. No manmade forms are planned at these pullouts other than bear-proof garbage containers.

Alternative 3 should continue the West Lynn Canal Highway north around Lutak Inlet and up the Ferebee River Valley for approximately 8 miles (where a tunnel could be cut to the creek south of Face Mountain) and continue the highway from Haines around Dyea and into Skagway.

Response: The purpose and need for the Juneau Access Improvements Project is to improve surface transportation to and from Juneau in Lynn Canal. An alternative that has a very costly road component connecting Haines and Skagway, while requiring all Juneau traffic to travel to Haines by ferry, is primarily a Haines/Skogway access project. DOT&PF has identified improved access between Haines and Skagway as an independent need and is pursuing this as an independent action.

Going up the Chilkat River several miles to where the river narrows could shorten the Pyramid Island crossing.

Response: A bridge several miles further up the Chilkat River would shorten the Chilkat River crossing, but would add twice that distance to all Haines/Skogway to Juneau trips and would require construction through high value wetlands and wildlife habitat.

Shorten the southern shuttle ferry crossing by crossing near Comet to the west side of Lynn Canal behind or south of Sullivan Island.

Response: North of Berners Bay, there are no protected potential ferry terminal locations in the vicinity of Comet. Furthermore, a shuttle route from Comet to a protected location behind Sullivan Island would be, at best, marginally shorter than the route currently included in Alternative 3.

ALT16: MODIFICATIONS SHOULD BE MADE TO THE NO BUILD ALTERNATIVE OR TO THE MARINE ALTERNATIVES.

Marine alternatives should include state-provided bus service to accommodate foot passengers.

Response: The state's responsibility is to provide transportation facilities between communities, not the transportation itself. Private bus service may be developed as described in the transportation impact sections of Chapter 4 of the Final EIS.

Modify ferry service routes, schedules, or changes in type of vessel used should be considered.

Response: Existing marine service, including routes, schedules, and vessel types, is based on AMHS' assessment of travel demand, existing vessel sizes and speeds, crew contracts, and available funding. Marine alternatives have been planned with different vessels and routes to address the purpose and need in terms of greater capacity and/or greater frequency, reduced costs, or travel time.

ALT17: IDENTIFY THE EXPECTED LOCATIONS OF COMPONENTS OF THE HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES AND PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE FERRY SHUTTLE SERVICES FOR THESE ALTERNATIVES.

Provide information on the locations of maintenance stations, construction camps, materials staging areas, and related sites that are part of the highway design.

Response: For Alternative 2B, a maintenance station would be constructed at Comet. Construction of many of the proposed project alternatives may require establishment of at least one temporary construction camp and a number of temporary materials staging areas. For Alternative 2B, it is likely that a construction camp would be set up at Comet Landing. A camp is also likely at the Katzeihin Ferry Terminal site. For Alternative 3, a camp is likely at William Henry Bay at the proposed ferry terminal site. For Alternatives 4B and 4D, construction staging areas would be likely at the Sawmill Cove Ferry Terminal site. The number and location of these sites would depend on the contractor's work plans/schedule and sequencing of work areas in concert with approval by DOT&PF.

In the event that temporary construction camps and/or staging areas are needed outside of the permanent right-of-way for proposed project facilities, it would be necessary for the contractor to obtain a use permit from the USFS for sites located on Tongass National Forest land, and a lease for sites on private or local government land. These requirements would apply for any material source sites or sites required for setting up rock crushers or other material processing equipment.

Provide details on how the East Lynn Canal Highway alignment would enter Skagway and if houses or businesses would need to be removed.

Response: Alternatives 2, 2A, and 2C have been eliminated from further consideration. Therefore, none of the alternative alignments would enter Skagway.

Include the expected cost and hours of operation of the shuttle ferries associated with the road alternatives.

Response: This information is provided in the EIS (Sections 2.3.2, 2.4.2, 4.3.7, and 4.4.7) and in the *Marine Segments Technical Report* (Appendix B).

ALT18: DOT&PF SHOULD CONSIDER RAIL TRANSPORTATION AS A MODE OF TRANSPORTATION FOR THE LYNN CANAL CORRIDOR.

Response: As discussed in the EIS, a railroad would be limited in its ability to meet the purpose and need for the proposed project and it would cost about 2.5 times more to build than a highway. Therefore, it was not considered to be a reasonable alternative for the project.

ALT19: CONSIDER NEW MARINE ALTERNATIVES.

Consider the marine alternative submitted by the Lynn Canal Transportation Project and for which a business plan has been provided.

Response: The Preliminary Business Plan for ferry service proposed by the Lynn Canal Transportation Project provides an unrealistic assessment of crewing ferries, overestimates revenues, and underestimates costs. The plan proposes a ferry system for Lynn Canal based on an M/V *Prince of Wales* type vessel and an M/V *Lake Express* type vessel. The M/V *Prince of Wales* is a 198-foot long monohull vessel with a service speed of 15 knots operated by the Inter-Island Ferry Authority between Hollis and Ketchikan, Alaska. It is certified by the United States Coast Guard (USCG) for 160 passengers and can accommodate 30 standard automobiles. The M/V *Lake Express* is a 192-foot long high-speed catamaran with a service speed of 34 knots operated by a private company across Lake Michigan between Milwaukee, Wisconsin and Muskegon, Michigan. It has a passenger capacity of 250 passengers and 46 passenger cars.

The Preliminary Business Plan is based on the assumption that 5-person crews can operate the M/V *Prince of Wales* for 16 hours per day and 7-person crews can operate the M/V *Lake Express* for 19 hours per day. This is an assumption that is inconsistent with the operating plans of the authorities operating the M/V *Prince of Wales* and M/V *Lake Express*, as well as the AMHS, placing an unrealistic burden on crew watches, particularly when docking. It is also questionable as to whether the USCG would approve this operating procedure.

Revenues projected by the plan have been overstated by multiplying the total number of passengers by the adult fare, while the AMHS and the operators of the M/V *Prince of Wales* and the M/V *Lake Express* offer discounts for children, seniors, and groups, as well as offering seasonal specials. AMHS traditionally recovers about 80 percent of the published adult fare for all passengers transported. Overstating revenues by 20 percent adds over \$860,000 to the estimated annual revenue presented in the plan. The plan understates operating costs in two ways: 1) by under-calculating costs, and 2) by not compensating crews for all hours they are on board the vessels.

The plan oversimplifies the difficulties of providing service in Lynn Canal. The *M/V Prince of Wales*, the *M/V Lake Express*, and the AMHS summer service provided by the *M/V Lituya* and the *M/V Fairweather* all provide point-to-point service. In this service mode, all vehicles board the vessel at one end and exit at or near the opposite end. Because this results in minimal vehicle maneuvering, quick turnarounds are possible. In addition, the routes these vessels are assigned to can be completed in less than a 12-hour operating day.

In Lynn Canal, service is required between three communities. Therefore, through traffic is mixed with point-to-point traffic and at the middle port in the voyage, disembarking and embarking vehicles use the same vessel door. Therefore, turnaround times are longer. The plan schedules a turnaround time of approximately 30 minutes, which is too short and not currently being done by the *M/V Prince of Wales* or the *M/V Lake Express*, both of which have turnaround times of 45 minutes. (For more detail, request DOT&PF reference memo dated April 20, 2005, from Jack Beedle to Reuben Yost.)

Include front-opening ferries to speed the loading and off-loading processes.

Response: Marine alternatives have been planned based on conventional vessels that provide reasonable loading and unloading times. During final design of the selected alternative, the merits of different vessel layouts would be evaluated.

Buy a new vessel the size of the M/V Taku for cost savings and safety reasons.

Response: Vessels required for all alternatives have been sized based on the projected travel demand and other characteristics of those alternatives, rather than duplicating existing vessels.

The M/V Fairweather is the most appropriate ship for Lynn Canal.

Give Sitka the M/V Fairweather to shuttle passengers to Juneau.

Response: The *M/V Fairweather* was not originally designed for operation in Lynn Canal and does not have the capacity to meet projected demands. Under all the build alternatives, the *M/V Fairweather* would no longer operate in Lynn Canal and would be available to provide more frequent service to Sitka if deemed appropriate.

Use the M/V Fairweather in the summer, and the M/V Taku or the M/V Aurora as a winter dayboat.

Increase the number of ferries the size of the M/V Fairweather to service Lynn Canal.

Create better schedules by offering improved combinations of routes and choices between fast and slow ferries.

Fast ferries do not belong in Lynn Canal.

Response: The marine alternatives cover a reasonable range of potential ferry operations in Lynn Canal. These alternatives consider the use of FVFs and conventional monohull vessels, as well as continued mainliner service, and shorter, less expensive ferry runs from Berners Bay, as well as the existing routes from Auke Bay. Ferries for these alternatives have been sized to meet the projected demand for each alternative.

Run two loops per day from Juneau-Haines-Skagway-Haines-Juneau. Use one boat, such as the M/V Fairweather, and one crew. This would be a less expensive and often more appropriate ferry route/schedule (suggested by the Derecktor Shipyard) than any of the

four marine alternatives, which employ four boats, nearly doubling fuel and crew costs, and decreasing capacity.

Two vessels of the M/V Fairweather class servicing the Lynn Canal segment of the AMHS could run profitably.

Build two ferries for cars and passengers. Homeport one in Juneau and the other in Skagway or Haines to make daily loops of upper Lynn Canal.

Response: Alternative 4A would have two high-speed ferries providing an average of 2 round trips per day between Juneau, Haines, and Skagway in the summer. This alternative would provide an average of 1.3 round trips per day between these communities in the winter.

Derecktor Shipyards of Bridgeport, Connecticut sent a letter to Commissioner Mike Barton on December 1, 2004, indicating that FVFs could be operated in Lynn Canal at a lower cost than could conventional monohull ferries. Their analysis did not compare equal levels of service for the FVF and conventional monohull ferry fleets. Some of the principal problems with the analysis are summarized below.

- Derecktor compared the cost of operating a 5-vessel conventional monohull fleet operating 24 hours per day and carrying an average of 63 vehicles per vessel to a 4-vessel fast ferry fleet operating 12 hours per day carrying 36 vehicles per vessel. Since the conventional monohull fleet would move over twice as many vehicles per day as the fast ferry fleet, there is no value to this comparison.
- Derecktor's fast ferry fleet schedule is based on 38 to 40-knot average speeds without vessel start up and shut down times included. The *M/V Fairweather's* AMHS schedule is based on a 32-knot average speed.
- Derecktor's fast ferry fleet analysis is based on an average fuel consumption of less than 600 gallons per hour (gph) (per vessel) at 38 to 40 knots. The *M/V Fairweather* consumed 855 gph at 38.5 knots during Derecktor's Performance Measure trials.
- For the Juneau/Petersburg/Sitka/Juneau fast ferry route, Derecktor increased the crew size from 10 to 14 to account for the 13-hour run. However, in Derecktor's analysis the 14-member crew is only compensated for an 8-hour workday.
- Fast ferry fleet costs provided in Derecktor's analysis do not include sewage handling, homeport electrical power usage, or ½ day per week per vessel non-operation crew training.

Using the methodology and assumptions in Derecktor's plan, the cost comparison per day for the conventional monohull vessel is \$32,800 per day and for the *M/V Fairweather* it is \$22,380. Using this cost comparison per day and correcting for the errors in Derecktor's presentation, the cost of operation is \$1.39 per vehicle nautical mile for conventional monohull vessels and \$1.62 per vehicle nautical mile for the *M/V Fairweather*.

The Derecktor plan is not a reasonable alternative for the Juneau Access Improvements Project. (For more detail, request DOT&PF reference memo dated April 5, 2005, from Jack Beedle to Pat Kemp.)

Schedule twice-weekly M/V Fairweather service in Lynn Canal, for cheaper access than the East Lynn Canal Highway.

Response: The No Action Alternative provides daily round trips between Juneau, Haines, and Skagway, but does not meet the purpose and need for the project. Twice-weekly *M/V Fairweather* service would be inadequate to meet travel needs in the Lynn Canal corridor.

Get an M/V LeConte-size ferry; use it to service Haines and Skagway daily, departing from Echo Cove.

The M/V Taku should depart from Haines to Echo Cove to service the upper Lynn Canal on a daily basis.

Improve the road north of Juneau to Echo Cove, and build a ferry terminal there, with a day ferry service to Haines and Skagway.

Response: Echo Cove is too shallow to be used for a vehicle ferry terminal. Alternatives 4B and 4D would provide ferry service with shorter runs to Haines and Skagway from Sawmill Cove, a deeper area. The proposed vessels are sized to meet projected demands rather than duplicate existing mainline or feeder vessel ferry design.

Bring the ferry terminal back into downtown Juneau.

Response: Moving the Auke Bay Terminal does not address the purpose and need for the proposed project.

Possibly privatize or model the ferry system after the Alaska Railroad.

Create a ferry authority to improve profit and take care of future traffic demand.

Response: Privatization or creation of a ferry authority are methods for managing transportation facilities. They are not specific proposals for improving surface transportation to and from Juneau. Therefore, they are not reasonable alternatives to the proposed project.

Increase ferry service in the winter in upper Lynn Canal.

Response: All of the build alternatives would increase winter ferry service in upper Lynn Canal relative to current service as well as the No Action Alternative.

De-link upper Lynn Canal ferry service from the rest of the mainline service. End mainline service in downtown Juneau. Ferry shuttle service can begin at Sawmill Cove.

Response: Alternatives 4B and 4D provide shuttle ferry service from Sawmill Cove to Haines and Skagway. These alternatives also include two trips per week by mainline ferries from Auke Bay to Haines and Skagway. AMHS provides service from Bellingham, Washington and many other areas of Alaska to Lynn Canal communities and would provide service twice a week under the marine alternatives.

Provide four fast vehicle ferries to make daily runs between Juneau and Skagway/Haines.

Response: All of the marine alternatives would make daily runs between Juneau, Haines, and Skagway. Projected travel demand for ferry trips between these locations does not warrant four FVFs; additional vessels would raise the construction and operating costs of these alternatives.

Lower the costs of ferry use.

Response: The state currently spends about \$5.2 million annually to support transportation in Lynn Canal, and the state would spend \$3.3 million under the No Action Alternative. Reducing fares would increase that cost and would not address the other elements of the purpose and need.

Provide daily ferry service in the summer during the day.

Response: All of the marine alternatives provide daily summer service during the day.

Consider running a new, more efficient, and higher capacity mainline vessel as part of the Lynn Canal mainline component.

Response: The purpose and need for the project is to improve surface transportation to and from Juneau in the Lynn Canal corridor. A mainline ferry services a much larger area than Lynn Canal; therefore, improvement in the capacity and efficiency of mainline vessels is not a part of the project purpose and need.

Improve the ferry schedule.

Response: All of the marine alternatives would improve ferry schedules relative to current service as well as the No Action Alternative.

Offer a short ferry run and a ferry that leaves from Skagway to Haines every morning and returns every night.

Response: Ferry service between Haines and Skagway has been recognized as an independent need. Therefore, the No Action Alternative as well as all of the build alternatives for the proposed project include multiple shuttle runs per day between Haines and Skagway.

Use some type of hovercraft to improve the existing system.

Response: Hovercraft are not a proven technology for vehicle ferries; therefore, they are not considered for the proposed project. The final design of vessels required for the selected alternative would include a Design Study Report evaluating the optimal vessel type.

Research improvements done by Prince of Wales Island and model a ferry system after their success.

Response: The Prince of Wales Island (Inter-island Ferry Authority) model is based on dayboats operating for 12 hours per day and returning to the homeport. The marine alternatives for the proposed project are based on the same model.

Build a model based on the Lynn Canal traffic to better address ferry system needs and potential.

Response: Current traffic volumes in Lynn Canal are not a valid basis for projecting traffic demand. As explained in Section 1.4.1.1 of the Final EIS, traffic volumes on the AMHS in Lynn Canal have remained essentially unchanged since 1988. On the other hand, the population of Lynn Canal communities has grown an average of 2 percent a year over this period. Also, traffic volumes on the Glacier, Klondike, and Haines highways are several orders of magnitude higher than the traffic on the AMHS. The AMHS is the NHS route between Juneau and Haines, the principal surface transportation route for everyone traveling between these two communities. The low annual ADT (annual ADT of 80) on this NHS route compared to the annual ADT on rural roads indicates that AMHS is not meeting the travel demand in Lynn Canal.

ALT20: CONSIDER NEW HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES.

Build a highway that would connect to the Klondike Highway but bypass Skagway.

Response: The boundaries of the Skagway and White Pass District National Historic Landmark (NHL) include natural areas surrounding Skagway and the Klondike Highway all the way to the Canada border. Based on the language in the NHL nomination, the NPS position on its meaning, and existing FHWA guidance, FHWA has determined that natural areas within the NHL are protected by Section 4(f). Therefore, it would not be possible to bypass Skagway and connect with the Klondike Highway without using Section 4(f) protected lands. Alternatives that would connect to the Klondike Highway have been dropped from consideration (see the Final EIS, Sections 2.2.9 and 6.4.2).

Build a highway that would connect Southeast Alaska with the continental highway system via the Bradfield Canal route.

Build a highway along the Taku River Valley or to Tulsequah to connect to a Canadian road.

Response: The purpose of the proposed project is to improve surface transportation in the Lynn Canal corridor. As indicated in Section 2.2.1 of the Final EIS, a highway south of Juneau via the Bradfield Canal or a highway east of Juneau via the Taku River does not address the purpose of the project. In addition, the British Columbia Minister of Transportation has been contacted about a Taku River Valley Highway and has indicated no interest in such a project.

ALT21: CONSIDER BUILDING A TUNNEL UNDER LYNN CANAL TO PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION WITHIN THE CORRIDOR.

Response: A tunnel from Juneau to Skagway would be on the order of 60 to 70 miles long. There are no transportation tunnels of this length in the world. If the tunnel were constructed for trucks and cars, it would be necessary to provide a very extensive ventilation system with exhaust exits about every mile to avoid asphyxiating people. An extensive emergency evacuation system would also be required as long vehicle tunnels can be dangerous, particularly in the event of a fire.

Railroad tunnels can be substantially longer than vehicle tunnels because the train can be run by electricity; therefore, pollutant emissions are not a problem. There are a number of railroad tunnels in Europe that are 30 to 40 miles long. However, this alternative would require installation of an electric train as well as construction of a tunnel. A train does not meet the purpose and need, and even without the cost of a continuous tunnel, a train was determined to be too expensive to be a reasonable alternative (see Section 2.2.5 of the Final EIS).

ALT22: CONSIDER ESTABLISHING AN INVESTMENT FUND, SIMILAR TO THE PERMANENT FUND TO FINANCE MARINE-BASED TRANSPORTATION IN LYNN CANAL.

Response: Approximately 90 percent of the funding for a highway in the Lynn Canal corridor would come from the federal government. Congress established the Federal Highway Trust Fund for the construction of highways. Diverting this money to an investment fund would require an act of Congress, which is not a reasonable alternative for the proposed project. The State of Alaska does not have the monetary resources to establish such a fund. Even if a fund were established to reduce or eliminate fares, the other elements of the purpose and need for the project would not be met by this proposal.

ALT23: EXPAND THE ANALYSIS OF THE HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES TO VERIFY ASSUMPTIONS MADE IN THE MARINE SEGMENTS TECHNICAL REPORT AND TO INTEGRATE EXISTING AMHS ASSETS.

Response: The marine segments for all reasonable alternatives, including highway alternatives, are based on the projected demand for each alternative and the optimum vessel(s) to meet that demand as well as operational parameters to limit costs. The only existing AMHS asset identified as available for the Juneau Access Improvements Project, other than the Juneau, Haines and Skagway terminals, is the *M/V Aurora*. The *M/V Aurora* has been included in every reasonable alternative. No additional analysis is necessary; the bases for the assumptions are stated and are reasonable.

ALT24: IDENTIFY IF STAGED OR PHASED CONSTRUCTION OF HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES IS BEING CONSIDERED AND IF SO, DISCUSS THESE SCENARIOS AND THEIR PREDICTED DIRECT, INDIRECT, AND CUMULATIVE EFFECTS IN THE EIS.

Response: Project construction would be done as money becomes available. It is not possible to determine when sections of the East Lynn Canal Highway would be opened, but each section would be built to the full design width and grade before opened.

ALT25: DISCUSS THE IMPLICATIONS OF CONSTRUCTING A HIGHWAY WITH LANE AND SHOULDER WIDTHS THAT ARE LESS THAN THE AASHTO OR NHS STANDARDS.

Response: The highway segments of any alternative selected would be constructed according to the typical section identified in Section 2.3.2 of the Final EIS and illustrated in Figure 2.7. This typical section has 11-foot-wide travel lanes, 4-foot-wide paved shoulders, and a minimum of 8 feet of traversable side slope (4:1 or flatter) on either side, except in guardrail areas. The lane width conforms to the appropriate AASHTO standard, which is also the Alaska NHS standard. The shoulder width would be an exception to the AASHTO recommended standard of 6 feet.

A 4-foot shoulder was determined to be best suited for the rugged terrain that the highway would cross. Cost was a consideration, as well as the amount of use the shoulder would likely receive. The typical section also shows that widened shoulders would be created with excess material in upland areas. These widened areas, turnouts, and no parking signs in particular areas would minimize parking on the paved shoulders. The 4-foot paved shoulders would match the typical section on Glacier Highway from Amalga Road to Echo Cove.

ALT26: CHOOSE ONE OF THE OTHER ALTERNATIVES THAT WOULD HAVE FEWER IMPACTS THAN ALTERNATIVE 2.

Response: Alternative 2, 2A, and 2C have been eliminated from further consideration because of potential impacts to property protected under Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act. Alternative 2B is the preferred alternative identified in the Final EIS for the proposed project.

4.3 AVALANCHE/WEATHER (AVA)

AVA01: SAFETY OF THE HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES IN LIGHT OF POTENTIAL AVALANCHE HAZARDS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED.

Public safety and logistics of emergency vehicle response for accidents occurring as a result of avalanche hazards has not been considered.

Response: The potential of travelers on an East Lynn Canal Highway being caught in an avalanche is low. The purpose of the avalanche mitigation program that would be implemented for the highway is to prevent travelers from being exposed to this hazard. The unmitigated Avalanche Hazard Index (AHI) for the Seward Highway (Anchorage-Girdwood, old alignment) is 188. This is essentially the same as the unmitigated AHI for Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative (186). There have been no deaths to the traveling public from avalanches on the Seward Highway since a full hazard mitigation program was implemented on that highway in 1981.

Engineering can minimize or eliminate avalanche hazards for the highway alternatives.

Response: DOT&PF would include appropriate hazard reduction in the project design, including elevated fills, culverts and bridges. The Alternative 2B cost estimate and closure calculations did not include snow sheds due to the high cost of these structures.

Explain an Avalanche Hazard Index of 30 or lower being standard for a safe highway.

Response: Acceptable mitigated AHI values are not absolutes, but are established by industry practice. The level of avalanche control that is done to accomplish this AHI has historically been protective of the traveling public. The three highways with the highest AHI values listed in the *Snow Avalanche Report* (Appendix J) are Rogers Pass, British Columbia at 1004, Red Mountain Pass, Colorado at 335, and the old alignment of the Seward Highway from Anchorage to Seward at 331. The unmitigated AHI for Alternative 2B is 186. Rogers Pass, Red Mountain Pass, and Seward Highway have mitigated AHI of 40, 70, and 70, respectively. There have been no fatalities to the traveling public from avalanches during the period that a state-of-the-art avalanche control program was in place for these highways, which goes back to 1962 for Rogers Pass and 1981 for the Seward Highway.

An AHI of 24 is barely below 30; therefore, the highway would be marginally safe.

Response: As stated in the EIS, the mitigated AHI for Alternative 2B is 26.5. The East Lynn Canal Highway is classified as having a very high unmitigated AHI at 186. Other North American highways that are ranked very high have AHIs ranging from 108 (Coal Bank/Molas, Colorado) to 1004 (Rogers Pass, British Columbia). The Seward Highway (old alignment) has an unmitigated AHI of 331. The average residual AHI for these existing highways following implementation of avalanche control procedures is 48. There have been no fatalities to the traveling public on any of the highways ranked very high since implementation of a full avalanche control program, even though the average residual AHI is above the North American standard of 30. The residual AHI for the East Lynn Canal Highway would be below the North American standard and substantially below the residual AHI for existing highways with very high avalanche potential.

AVA02: THE LOGISTICS AND FEASIBILITY OF MAINTAINING HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES DURING WINTER WEATHER AND/OR AVALANCHE CONDITIONS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED.

Provide additional analysis on how avalanche activity would compromise the highway's accessibility and reliability.

Response: It is estimated that Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, would be closed an average of 16.5 times per year for an average annual total of about 34 days per year. When the road is closed for a day or more, the two shuttle ferries that would operate during the winter from the Katzeihin Ferry Terminal would be available to provide daily ferry service between Juneau, Haines, and Skagway. These ferries would have a total capacity to carry 87 vehicles one way. Total capacity for ferries operating in the winter under the No Action Alternative would vary between 115 and 169 vehicles one way, depending on the mainline vessel operating in Lynn Canal. However, for Alternative 2B, the two ferries would provide daily service between Juneau, Haines, and Skagway when the highway is closed for avalanche control, while there would only be two ferry trips per week to each community during the winter under the No Action Alternative.

The duration of highway closures is underestimated.

Response: The duration of highway closures was calculated using 6 years of local weather logs and avalanche observations in Lynn Canal and 100 years of local climatological data. Each avalanche cycle was evaluated to determine how long the highway would have been closed. Weather events that would have been forecasted as avalanche cycles but turned out to be false alarms were also tallied, but given lower figures for closure time once forecasters realized the expected activity was not materializing. No facts were provided by the commentor to substantiate the claim that highway closures were underestimated.

Who would be responsible for highway maintenance?

Response: DOT&PF would be responsible for highway maintenance.

Climate forecasts should not be used to show avalanche danger would be lower in the future. Forecasting methods are inaccurate.

Response: No climate forecasts were used in the avalanche study. Historical long-term climatological data and actual avalanche data have been used to evaluate the avalanche hazard for the proposed project. Fixed-wing aerial observations of avalanches along the east side of Lynn Canal were made for six of the eight avalanche seasons since the original avalanche study was done in 1995. In four of those winters (1995-96, 1997-98, 2000-01, 2001-02), flights were made on a regular basis throughout the winter, and avalanche frequencies can be reliably determined from the observations.

AVA03: THE SAFETY AND/OR UTILITY OF A HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVE DURING ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS, INDEPENDENT OF AVALANCHE ACTIVITY, SHOULD BE CONSIDERED.

Provide additional analysis on how ice, fog, snow, whiteouts, wind, and rain would compromise the highway's accessibility and reliability.

Response: Adverse driving conditions would occur on the East Lynn Canal Highway in the winter. State maintenance crews would keep the highway open under all but the most severe

conditions. The presence of ice, fog, wind, and rain would require travelers on the highway to reduce their speed.

The safety of persons traveling a highway during adverse weather conditions should be considered.

Response: The potential for accidents on the highway segments of Alternatives 2B and 3 was estimated based on highway accident statistics for Lynn Canal from 1993 to 2003 and the projected number of miles that would be traveled. The Haines, Klondike, and Glacier (16 mile to end) highways were used for the analysis since they are located near the project area and are similar to the Alternative 2B and Alternative 3 highways in design and annual ADT. There have been four fatalities on these highways during the 11-year period of record, one on the Haines Highway and three on Glacier Highway. All four fatalities were due to speeding, and the fatality on the Haines Highway also involved alcohol. This number of fatalities over the period of record provides a fatality rate of one death per 48.7 million vehicle miles. Based on this rate, there would be approximately six traffic fatalities over the 30-year study period (2008 to 2038) for Alternative 2B and approximately four for Alternative 3. As explained in the response to AVA01, highways with higher residual AHI values have been operated with no fatalities to the traveling public; therefore, no avalanche fatalities are projected for Alternative 2B or Alternative 3.

Discuss how emergency vehicles would respond to accidents along the highway route that are caused by adverse weather conditions.

Response: Emergency vehicles would respond to accidents during adverse weather conditions as they do on other highways in Alaska, Canada, and the cold regions of the lower 48 states in the winter. Within the City and Borough of Juneau (CBJ), municipal emergency crews would be responsible, coordinated by CBJ police. North of the CBJ boundary, state police would be responsible, directing emergency personnel from the nearest location. DOT&PF maintenance crews would also patrol the road on a regular basis.

Discuss how ice would be mitigated, how fog-related ice buildup on bridges would be mitigated, and the cost of these mitigation measures.

Response: The highway would be regularly plowed and sanded as needed to provide traction in ice and snow. This is part of highway maintenance and included in the highway maintenance cost estimates provided in the EIS.

AVA04: PROVIDE INFORMATION ON THE RISK OF TRAVELING BY FERRY AND AIR SERVICES IN ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Provide safety and logistical information on sailing and docking fast vehicle ferries in wind, high seas, waves, and fog.

Response: There have been no fatalities on the AMHS system in Lynn Canal since 1975. There was a fatality in 1975 when the *M/V Malaspina* ran over a fishing boat resulting in the drowning of one person. There have been five cases over the past 10 years in or immediately adjacent to Lynn Canal where ferries ran aground or hit submerged rocks, causing substantial damage to the vessel, and there were two cases of electrical fires onboard the *M/V Columbia* that caused the ship to lose propulsion and passengers to be evacuated. None of these accidents resulted in reportable injuries to passengers.

Provide safety and logistical information on docking ferries at the Katzeihin Ferry Terminal when strong northern winds and/or waves occur.

Response: The preliminary design for the Katzeihin Ferry Terminal has a breakwater to the north and south of the terminal. The final design would include consideration of prevailing wind and wave conditions. Therefore, use of this terminal would be no more difficult than other ferry terminals in Lynn Canal.

How safe is traveling by air service during adverse weather conditions?

Response: Commercial air services in Lynn Canal do not operate when adverse weather conditions are below the minimums for safe operation. The safety of air travel in the Lynn Canal region is not relevant to the proposed project because the purpose of the project is to improve surface transportation. As explained in the Final EIS, construction of any of the build alternatives would divert some traffic from air taxis to the improved Lynn Canal surface transportation. For highway alternatives, an estimated 32 percent (Alternative 3) to 40 percent (Alternative 2B) of air traffic would be diverted because some air travelers would choose to use the improved surface transportation. Also, as stated in the Final EIS, when the highway is closed for a day or more, and presumably adverse weather would preclude air travel, the shuttle ferries under Alternative 2B would be available to transport travelers in Lynn Canal.

AVA05: HIGHWAY CLOSURES IN THE EIS SHOULD INCLUDE CLOSURES ON THE KLONDIKE HIGHWAY.

The number of days the Klondike Highway is closed should be included in the EIS, given that these closures would impact the number of days access to Juneau would be feasible under one of the highway alternatives.

The EIS should include the causes for closures of the Klondike Highway and incorporate the information into the analysis of all alternatives.

Response: People traveling to and from the Lynn Canal region on the Klondike Highway would be delayed equally by a closure of that highway whether they traveled by ferry or highway within the Lynn Canal corridor. Therefore, including Klondike Highway closure information in the EIS is not relevant to an evaluation of project alternatives.

AVA06: AVALANCHE MITIGATION SUCH AS TUNNELS, SNOW SHEDS, AND BRIDGES SHOULD BE CONSIDERED; PROPOSED AVALANCHE MITIGATION MEASURES MAY BE INADEQUATE.

Additional mitigation measures such as snow sheds, tunnels, and bridges to avoid avalanche areas and protect highway travelers from avalanche activity should be included in the EIS.

Response: DOT&PF has included appropriate hazard reduction in the preliminary design, including elevated fills, culverts, and bridges. These hazard reduction procedures have been included in the analysis of avalanche risk provided in the EIS.

The proposed avalanche mitigation measures may be inadequate.

Response: Proposed hazard reduction and control incorporated into the project reduces the calculated AHI to below the accepted North American standard for avalanche safety. Therefore, these reductions and control plans are adequate.

Further analysis should be performed to show the effectiveness of different avalanche mitigation designs.

Response: All avalanche mitigation measures that could lower the AHI were considered for the proposed project, including snow sheds. Snow sheds would lower the residual AHI for the East Lynn Canal Highway and increase the number of days the highway would be open, but would add to the construction cost. The East Lynn Canal Highway would meet the target residual AHI of 30 without snow sheds. The *Snow Avalanche Report* (Appendix J) and the addendum to the report in Appendix W were prepared by national and local avalanche professionals. The study was peer-reviewed by three other professionals, one from the Lower 48 and two from Alaska.

Snow sheds can create driving problems. The abrupt change from light to dark and back can hamper vision, and the associated temperature changes may form ice on the highway.

Discuss how DOT&PF would deal with un-detonated explosives used for avalanche mitigation.

Response: Avalanche explosives historically have dud (unexploded charge) rates of less than 1 percent. Dud locations would be noted and duds destroyed at the end of each season. A small chip that reflects a signal from a search unit, known as a RECCO tag, would be attached to each charge delivered by helicopter to help locate duds.

4.4 BALD EAGLES (EAG)

EAG01: ALTERNATIVE 2B IS A GOOD OPTION BECAUSE IT AVOIDS MANY EAGLE NESTS.

Response: Alternatives 2, 2A, and 2C have been eliminated from further consideration because of potential impacts to property protected under Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act. Alternative 2B is the preferred alternative identified in the Final EIS; this alternative would avoid the eagle nests in Taiya Inlet.

EAG02: HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES MAY IMPACT EAGLES.

The highway would come within 0.5 mile of 100 eagle nests and would degrade critical nesting habitat and productivity in upper Lynn Canal.

Response: Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, would come within 0.5 mile of 92 eagle nests. Since the release of the Draft EIS in 1997, DOT&PF has revised the alignments of project highway alternatives. One of the reasons for those revisions was to avoid known eagle nests. The distances between eagle nests identified in surveys conducted by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the cut-and-fill limits of each highway alternative were calculated. Where nests were within 330 feet of the alignment, the alignment was shifted when feasible to take it out of this primary zone of protection. The alternative highway alignments would not directly take any eagle nest trees in Lynn Canal. Impacts to potential nesting habitat are not likely to have a population-level effect on bald eagles in Lynn Canal.

The East Lynn Canal Highway alternatives would impact eagles in Berners Bay and most certainly violate the required 330-foot nest-tree buffer.

Response: There is no requirement for human facilities to be 330 feet or more from eagle nests. The USFWS established a 330-foot buffer zone around eagle nest trees for construction activities. This is not a limitation on the presence of facilities, but rather a limitation on construction activities during the active use of a nest. The USFWS guidelines recommend prohibiting construction activities within 330 feet of an existing nest during the eagle's nest selection (initiation) period from March 1 through May 31. Nesting territory for a pair of eagles

may include several alternative nests in addition to the nest most recently used. Therefore, not all nests are used each year. If a nest is not being used for breeding following the nest selection period, then construction could take place within the 330-foot buffer zone. The USFWS has agreed that some highway construction activities may proceed within 330 feet of an active nest under the condition that observers monitor the nest continuously and that construction activities stop immediately if the eagles exhibit any signs of disturbance. It would be possible to construct the project within the schedule constraints established by these USFWS guidelines.

It is possible that construction of a highway on the east side of Lynn Canal could result in the ultimate loss of some buffer or nest trees as a result of "windthrow." In general, trees that have grown in protected forest environments surrounded by other trees can be less well rooted than trees that have grown in areas exposed to high winds, such as along the beachfront of Lynn Canal. When surrounding trees are removed, the trees remaining on the edge of the highway right-of-way could be susceptible to being blown down (windthrow) during one of the high winds common to the Lynn Canal region. These windthrow trees may fall into nearby eagle nest trees or expose other trees closer to a nest. In areas where clearing occurs within 100 feet of a nest tree, DOT&PF and USFWS would jointly assess the potential for windthrow and stabilize the tree or adjacent trees, if determined necessary.

Increased human/eagle interaction may also have a negative impact on eagles. Although some eagles could habituate to disturbance from the highway, any others would be forced to relocate.

Response: Vehicle and pedestrian traffic could make some eagle nest sites less attractive as these birds select a nest site. Increasing summer traffic after the nest selection period could also increase disturbance levels and decrease the value of a nest site. Although some bald eagles are likely to habituate to highway traffic and nest successfully, others may be less tolerant of disturbance and could be forced to relocate elsewhere. Displaced eagles would either have to use alternative nest sites in their own territories, compete with already established birds for nesting territories elsewhere, avoid competition by settling for a nest site in marginal habitat, or forgo breeding efforts for the season. The effects of highway operation on eagles would therefore likely change over time as some eagles habituate and others try to reestablish themselves elsewhere. Based on the bald eagle population in the Juneau area, it is clear that eagles can habituate to human activity. Based on this and the level of traffic projected for a highway in Lynn Canal, it is expected that the project would not affect the bald eagle population in the region.

Alternative 3 would have the greatest impact on eagle nests.

Response: The alignment for Alternative 3 is within 0.5 mile of 50 eagle nests. The alignment for Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, is within 0.5 mile of 92 eagle nests.

EAG03: THE EAST LYNN CANAL HIGHWAY SHOULD BE BUILT; EAGLES WOULD ADAPT.

Eagles presently live in close proximity to highways and other disturbed areas near Juneau. The highway as proposed under Alternative 2 would be far enough away from any nests that the eagles would adapt to the disturbance.

Response: As explained in EAG02, vehicle and pedestrian traffic could make some eagle nest sites less attractive as these birds select a nest site. Increasing summer traffic after the nest selection period could also increase disturbance levels and decrease the value of a nest site. Although some bald eagles are likely to habituate to highway traffic and nest successfully,

others may be less tolerant of disturbance and could be forced to relocate elsewhere. Displaced eagles would either have to use alternative nest sites in their own territories, compete with already established birds for nesting territories elsewhere, avoid competition by settling for a nest site in marginal habitat, or forgo breeding efforts for the season. The effects of highway operation on eagles would therefore likely change over time as some eagles habituate and others try to reestablish themselves elsewhere. Based on the bald eagle population in the Juneau area, it is clear that these birds habituate to human activity. Based on this and the level of traffic projected for a highway in Lynn Canal, it is expected that the project would not affect the bald eagle population in the region.

EAG04: THE SUPPLEMENTAL DRAFT EIS DOES NOT ADEQUATELY ASSESS/CHARACTERIZE IMPACTS TO EAGLES. ADDITIONAL ANALYSES ON IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES SHOULD BE CONDUCTED.

Discuss the impacts of windthrow on eagles and the associated mitigation measures.

Response: It is possible that construction of Alternative 2B could result in the ultimate loss of some buffer or nest trees as a result of windthrow. It is not possible to quantify this possible impact. In areas where clearing occurs within 100 feet of a nest tree, DOT&PF and USFWS would jointly assess the potential for windthrow and stabilize the tree or adjacent trees, if determined necessary.

Discuss how equipment would be moved around avoidance areas.

Response: Project construction would occur simultaneously at several locations along the highway alignment. In the event that an eagle pair selects a nest within 330 feet of an area where construction is planned to occur and the USFWS determines that construction should not occur there, construction activities would be concentrated on other portions of the alignment until August.

Provide an explanation for the assertion that the eagles go elsewhere.

Response: Eagles typically have several nests that they may use in a given year. Displaced eagles would either have to use alternative nest sites in their own territories, compete with already established birds for nesting territories elsewhere, avoid competition by settling for a nest site in marginal habitat, or forgo breeding efforts for the season.

Provide the analysis that concludes that highway impacts would cumulatively result in “no adverse effect.”

Response: The requested analysis is provided in the EIS and in the *Bald Eagle Technical Report* (Appendix R).

The EIS needs to provide more discussion on how a 330-foot buffer would protect eagles from a highway. Provide justification for the 330-foot buffer and for infringement upon that buffer.

Response: The 330-foot buffer was established by the USFWS based on field experience in Southeast Alaska and elsewhere. Not all eagle nests are used each year for breeding. Eagles typically have several nests within their breeding territory and will select one each season. Infringing on the 330-foot buffer of an unused nest would not impact eagle breeding.

Discuss how DOT&PF can justify asking USFWS for authorization for highway construction activities within 330 feet of active nests for up to 57 percent of nest trees.

Response: DOT&PF does not intend to ask for USFWS agreement to monitor and construct within 330 feet of all active nests. As explained in the *Bald Eagle Technical Report* (Appendix R) less than 50 percent of nests are active in a given year. In some years the active nest rate is as low as 25 percent. If construction near an active nest were necessary the active nest would be monitored to ensure that construction is not disturbing an active nest. If the eagles show any sign of disturbance, construction would cease.

Examine best management practices for blasting and construction activities to minimize the potential for accidental damage to nest trees.

Response: Construction in the vicinity of bald eagle nests would be coordinated with the USFWS to develop earth moving and blasting plans and to assess the need for nest monitoring during construction. During construction, DOT&PF and USFWS would assess the sufficiency of natural screening between the highway and any eagle nests below the elevation of the road within 330 feet of the edge of the roadway. In areas where clearing occurs to within 100 feet of a nest tree, DOT&PF and USFWS would jointly assess the potential for windthrow and stabilize the tree or adjacent trees, if determined necessary.

Staking would be done at the planned outside limits of disturbance prior to construction to ensure that impacts are limited to that area. No grubbing would be done outside of the fill footprint and only the minimum clearing required for safety would be done beyond the toe of slope.

Discuss the procedures for procuring “take” permits under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act.

Response: Discussion of these procedures is not necessary since the proposed project would not take eagles.

Conduct more analysis and provide more discussion of the potential impacts from a highway to eagles. Also, identify mitigation measures, such as screening eagle trees.

Response: Adequate analysis of potential project impacts on eagles is provided in the EIS and in the *Bald Eagle Technical Report* (Appendix R). The Mitigation Plan provided in Chapter 5 of the Final EIS describes proposed eagle mitigation measures.

Fifty-seven percent of the eagle nest trees would be within 330 feet of Alternatives 2 and 2C. Discuss why the number of trees within the 330-foot buffer has quadrupled in comparison to the 1997 Draft EIS.

Response: DOT&PF has continued to fund USFWS eagle nest surveys in Lynn Canal since preparation of the 1997 Draft EIS. DOT&PF would continue to fund aerial surveys of eagle nests throughout project construction. Data on impacts to eagle nests provided in the Supplemental Draft EIS is more accurate than that provided in the 1997 Draft EIS, due to the additional surveys and more accurate topographic data. The number of buffers impacted has increased because more nests have been located and more geographic constraints have been identified.

The EIS should address how “not likely to adversely affect the overall populations” would comply with the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act that protects specific individual birds and nests rather than a population.

Response: Project construction plans and mitigation activities described in the EIS and in the *Bald Eagle Technical Report* (Appendix R) would ensure that the project would not take

individual birds or nests. Therefore, the project would not be likely to adversely affect the overall bald eagle population in Lynn Canal.

The EIS needs to include specific best management practices to minimize damage to trees used for nests, perching, winter roosting, and buffer.

Response: Construction in the vicinity of bald eagle nests would be coordinated with the USFWS to develop earth moving and blasting plans and to assess the need for nest monitoring during construction. During construction, DOT&PF and USFWS would assess the sufficiency of natural screening between the highway and any eagle nests below the elevation of the road within 330 feet of the edge of the roadway. In areas where clearing occurs to within 100 feet of a nest tree, DOT&PF and USFWS would jointly assess the potential for windthrow and stabilize the tree or adjacent trees, if determined necessary. Clearing for the highway would be limited to the minimum necessary for road construction and safe sight distance.

EAG05: MODIFICATIONS TO ALTERNATIVE 2B WOULD AVOID SOME EAGLE NESTS.

Move the Katzeihin Ferry Terminal south of the Katzeihin River Delta.

Remove the highway segment north of Katzeihin River.

Remove the bridge over the Katzeihin River.

Response: If the proposed ferry terminal for Alternative 2B were moved south of the Katzeihin River delta, the proposed highway would impact one less eagle nest. However, placement of the proposed terminal south of the river is not practicable. A terminal south of the mouth of the Katzeihin River would have no natural protection from prevailing southeast weather, would have on-going river sediment deposition problems, and would add at least 4 miles to each shuttle trip.

4.5 CULTURAL, HISTORICAL, AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES (CUL)

CUL01: THE HIGHWAY WOULD AFFECT ANCESTRAL BURIAL SITES.

Members of the Tlingit community are concerned about impacts to their burial sites, particularly in the Berners Bay area.

Response: The possible existence of burial sites in the Berners Bay area was first noted during the initial archaeological literature review for this project, conducted in 1994. Their reported locations were considered during the development of the inventory design and were a factor in the conduct of the field survey. This design was developed in consultation with archaeologists from the USFS and relied heavily on the USFS' Alaska Region Inventory Strategy, which has since been formalized in the 2002 *Second Amended Programmatic Agreement Among the USDA Forest Service, Alaska Region, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding Heritage Resource Management on National Forests in the State of Alaska*. The likely presence of historic properties within the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for each alternative was established through background research, consultations, and field investigations. No known burial sites would be impacted by any reasonable alternative.

A highway would impact Spirit Mountain (Lions Head), which is a sacred site where shaman spirits are believed to dwell.

Response: Lions Head Mountain would not be impacted by the highway for Alternative 2B. No other reasonable alternative would pass through the Berners Bay area.

The EIS should discuss reported village sites such as those near Slate Creek Cove, the mouth of Lace River, and between Lace and Berners rivers.

Response: The possible existence of village sites in the Berners Bay area (Slate Cove, Lace River, and Berners River) was first noted during the initial archaeological literature review for this project, conducted in 1994. Their reported locations were considered during the development of the inventory design and were a factor in the conduct of the field survey. No village sites within the APE were identified during field or aerial surveys. Extensive surveys were conducted at Slate Cove as part of the USFS Kensington Gold Project EIS. No village site was found. The USFS determined that a group of culturally modified trees at Slate Cove are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, but this historic property is outside the APE of all reasonable alternatives.

CUL02: MANY PEOPLE DEPEND UPON THE TRADITIONAL, CULTURAL, AND SPIRITUAL USES OF LYNN CANAL RESOURCES. THE HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES WOULD JEOPARDIZE THESE RESOURCES.

Response: No traditional cultural property was identified within the APE of any reasonable alternative. DOT&PF consulted with the federally recognized tribes in the area before conducting the 2003-2004 field surveys. The results of the surveys, including the determination that no traditional cultural properties exist within the APE of the reasonable alternatives, was conveyed to federally recognized tribes by FHWA. No objection was made to this determination.

Evaluation of potential impacts to subsistence use areas in the EIS is based on the USFS Tongass Resource Use Cooperative Survey (1988), the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), Division of Subsistence *Subsistence Resource Use Patterns in Southeast Alaska: Summaries of 30 Communities* (1994), and 2003 scoping comments. As indicated in Final EIS, Sections 4.3.6, 4.4.6, 4.5.6, and 4.6.6, FHWA has determined that none of the reasonable alternatives would significantly restrict subsistence uses.

CUL03: THE SUPPLEMENTAL DRAFT EIS UNDERESTIMATES IMPACTS ON CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES.

The agencies did not gather sufficient data to evaluate eligibility of sites for the National Register of Historic Places, and agency determinations are unclear.

Response: The analysis presented in the EIS is a synthesis of several technical reports and memoranda regarding historic and archaeological sites prepared for this project between 1994 and 2005. Together, these documents comprise the cultural resources record for the Juneau Access Improvements Project. In part, they include:

- *Archaeological Inventory of the East Lynn Canal Alternative, Juneau Access Road Improvement Project.* Gary Wessen, Elena Nilsson, Michael S. Kelly, and Sandra Flint. Dames and Moore, Inc., Chico, California. 1994.
- *Archaeological Survey on the West Coast of Lynn Canal: William Henry Bay to Pyramid Island.* Amy F. Steffian, Owen K. Mason, and Stacie J. McIntosh. Northern Land Use Research, Fairbanks. 1994.
- *Inventory and Evaluation of Historic Properties For Lands Within the Area of Potential Effect from Addendum No. 1 to the Plan of Operation for the Kensington Gold Project Submitted by Coeur Alaska in April 2002.* Brenden Raymond-Yakoubian. Integrated Concepts and Research Corporation, Anchorage. 2004.

- Juneau Access Road 2003 Cultural Resource Studies: West Lynn Canal Alternative Update and Skagway Approach Survey Results. Catherine M. Williams, Peter M. Bowers, and Lisa J. Slayton. Northern Land Use Research, Inc., Fairbanks. 2004.
- Determination of Eligibility for the Dalton Trail (SKG-052). Northern Land Use Research, Inc., Fairbanks. 2004.
- Determination of Eligibility for the Skagway Hydroelectric Complex District (SKG-189). Northern Land Use Research, Inc., Fairbanks. 2004.
- Determination of Eligibility for the Lower Dewey Lake Trail (SKG-203). Northern Land Use Research, Inc., Fairbanks. 2004.
- *Juneau Access Road 2004 Cultural Resource Studies, East Lynn Canal Alternative Update*. Michael R. Yarborough and Catherine M. Pendleton. Cultural Resource Consultants LLC, Anchorage. 2004.
- Juneau Access Road 2005 Cultural Resource Study, East Lynn Canal Alternative Update. Michael R. Yarborough and Catherine M. Pendleton. Cultural Resource Consultants LLC, Anchorage. 2005.

In order to protect sensitive site information, the data and analyses contained in these documents are only summarized in the EIS, although all of the information therein was used in making determinations of eligibility and effect.

The State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) has concurred with FHWA determinations of eligibility for all historic properties within the APE of reasonable alternatives.

The analysis as presented does not comply with National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and no details are provided regarding tribal consultation.

Response: The analysis of effect was done in full accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) [36 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) § 800.5(1)]. A *Cultural Resource Technical Report* was completed and provided to the SHPO, along with FHWA's determinations of eligibility regarding historic properties in the alternatives' APE. The SHPO has concurred with these determinations and has also concurred with FHWA's determination that no historic property would be adversely affected by Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative. Section 3.13 of the Final EIS, Historical and Archaeological Resources, contains additional information regarding tribal consultations and a reference has been added to Section 7.5 of the Final EIS, 1997 and 2003-2004 Government-to-Government Coordination.

The analysis does not fully evaluate options to minimize impacts to historic and cultural resources.

Response: Project alternatives avoid having any effect on most of the cultural resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Places; no alternative would have an adverse effect on an eligible property. The SHPO has concurred with the determination that the preferred alternative would not have an adverse effect on any historic property.

Because a complete archaeological inventory of the proposed routes was not done, it is incorrect to state that none of the build alternatives would have an adverse effect on cultural resources or historical properties.

Response: The cultural resources inventory was guided by a research design that defined high probability zones for site occurrence and selected portions of the East and West Lynn Canal

alignments for field survey. Low probability zones were investigated by boat and aerial surveys. This design was developed in consultation with archaeologists from the USFS and relied heavily on the USFS' Alaska Region Inventory Strategy, which has since been formalized in the 2002 *Second Amended Programmatic Agreement Among the USDA Forest Service, Alaska Region, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Alaska State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding Heritage Resource Management on National Forests in the State of Alaska*. The likely presence of historic properties within the APE for each alternative was established through background research, consultations, and field investigations. The level of field survey was commensurate with the likely effects of the undertaking and the views of the Alaska SHPO, the USFS, and the NPS.

CUL04: A HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVE WOULD IMPACT THE HISTORIC NATURE OF THE KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH NATIONAL HISTORIC PARK, SKAGWAY AND WHITE PASS NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK, CHILKOOT TRAIL, DYEA NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK, AND THE CITY OF SKAGWAY HISTORIC DISTRICT.

The road would have visual and auditory effects on the Skagway and White Pass District National Historic Landmark and the Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park. Further studies must be conducted to evaluate effects. Concerns for the National Historic Park include viewshed, change of experience, historic recreation uses, and cultural resources at Sturgill's Landing and Sawmill Site, Lower Dewey Lakes Dam site, Kastle Kern, and historical advertisements.

Response: As explained in Sections 2.2.9 and 6.4.2 of the Final EIS, FHWA has determined that Alternatives 2, 2A, and 2C would require land within the Skagway and White Pass NHL that is protected under Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966. Alternatives 2, 2A, and 2C have been dropped from the range of reasonable alternatives, based on original screening criteria. None of the current reasonable alternatives would impact the Skagway and White Pass NHL.

CUL05: FORMAL CONCURRENCE ON IMPACTS HAS NOT BEEN OBTAINED FROM THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER OR THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, AS IS REQUIRED BY SECTION 106 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT.

Contrary to statements in the Supplemental Draft EIS, the State Historic Preservation Officer has not yet concurred on the assessment of effects. The State Historic Preservation Officer has only concurred with the FHWA findings regarding eligibility of historic properties. In addition, the Supplemental Draft EIS implies that the National Park Service has agreed with the discussion of effects on National Park Service physical property. This is not the case.

Response: The wording in the Supplemental Draft EIS was not meant to imply that the SHPO has concurred on the assessment of effects for any alternative as of the time of printing. As stated in Section 4.3.4 of the Final EIS, on October 5, 2005, the SHPO concurred with FHWA's determination that Alternative 2B would have no adverse effect on any historic property. The SHPO's concurrence letter is provided in Chapter 7 of the Final EIS. The NPS position on potential effects, whether physical, visual or auditory, to the Skagway and White Pass NHL is no longer an issue, as none of the reasonable alternatives in the Final EIS would pass through the NHL.

CUL06: INCLUDE POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR THE CHILKAT INDIAN VILLAGE TRIBE (KLUKWAN), CHILKOOT INDIAN ASSOCIATION, AND THE SKAGWAY TRIBE ORGANIZED UNDER THE 1934 INDIAN REORGANIZATION ACT.

Response: Population estimates are included in the EIS for Juneau, Haines, Skagway, and Klukwan, as general information. The EIS includes minority and white population percentages, based on the 2000 Census, to facilitate evaluations of compliance with the Executive Order on Environmental Justice. Actual or estimated numbers of membership in each tribal entity are not relevant to the analysis.

CUL07: MEANINGFUL GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT TRIBAL CONSULTATION NEEDS TO TAKE PLACE. A LISTING OF TRIBAL LEADERS THAT DOT&PF HAS CONSULTED WITH SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN SECTION 7.5 IN THE EIS ALONG WITH THE RESULTS OF THAT CONSULTATION.

Response: The required government-to-government tribal consultation has taken place. The Supplemental Draft EIS, Chapter 7 included copies of tribal consultation letters with distribution lists from both DOT&PF and FHWA. Section 3.13 of the Final EIS contains additional information about written consultation, and Section 7.5 has a reference regarding phone and in-person meetings.

4.6 EDITORIAL AND DOCUMENT MANAGEMENT (EDI)

EDI01: SPECIFIC EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON THE SUPPLEMENTAL DRAFT EIS.

Correct the names of vehicles or services.

Correct misspellings.

Response: Corrections have been made in the Final EIS.

Answer questions pertaining to maps or tables in the Supplemental Draft EIS or provide additional maps and tables.

Provide maps so we can compare the various alternatives.

Response: The maps provided in the EIS allow comparison of alternatives.

Provide construction window times in a graph or table form – it is difficult to understand when construction would occur that would not affect fisheries resources.

Response: Construction window times are described in the Mitigation Plan in Chapter 5 of the Final EIS.

The Dewey Lakes Recreation Area should be added to Figure 3-5 and re-title/update the legend accordingly.

Response: Information about the Dewey Lakes Recreation Area Management Plan has been added to the Final EIS, Section 3.1.1.6, Parks and Recreation Facilities. Figure 3-5 is titled Parks, Trails, and Historic Districts. Dewey Lakes Recreation Area is not a park and is therefore not included in the figure. Also, none of the reasonable alternatives in the Final EIS would impact this area.

The Essential Fish Habitat Assessment should augment Figure 4 of Attachment C (see Southeast Alaska Conservation Council letter and attachments) to show the location of recent and historical herring spawning areas in Berners Bay relative to the proposed road and ferry terminals and the Kensington Gold Project marine transport facilities.

Response: There is no need to alter the figures provided in Attachment C of the *Essential Fish Habitat Assessment* (Appendix N) to show the locations of proposed project components. These features are depicted on many other figures in the *Essential Fish Habitat Assessment* and the EIS, including Final EIS Figures 3-1 through 3-25.

In some cases, references were not included, or they were inaccurate.

Response: The Final EIS provides references where appropriate and includes corrected reference information.

The Essential Fish Habitat Assessment (Section 5.9.3, page 5-43) needs clarification on the source for the statement made regarding hydrocarbon toxicity to aquatic life. It is cited as a United States Forest Service document, but it appears that the source is the Kensington Mine EIS. Also, add the citation to the list of references.

Response: The correct reference is as follows: Johnson, L.L., Sol S.Y., Ylitalo, G.M., Hom T., French B., Olson, O.P., Collier, T.K. 1999. Reproductive injury in English sole (*Pleuronectes vetulus*) from the Hylebos Waterway, Commencement Bay, Washington. *Journal of Ecosystem Stress and Recovery* 6: 289-310.

EDI02: THE SUPPLEMENTAL DRAFT EIS ESTIMATES THAT MITIGATION MEASURES WOULD COST \$5 MILLION BUT DOES NOT INCLUDE SUFFICIENT INFORMATION FOR THE PUBLIC TO EVALUATE THE ACCURACY OF THESE COST ESTIMATES.

Response: A breakdown of the mitigation costs for the preferred alternative is provided in Chapter 5 of the Final EIS.

4.7 ENERGY (ERG)

ERG01: CONSTRUCTION OF THE HIGHWAY WOULD REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF FOSSIL FUELS BURNED AND GENERALLY BE MORE ENERGY EFFICIENT THAN THE FERRY SYSTEM.

Ferries consume more fuel than cars; the highway would reduce our consumption of fossil fuels.

Response: The Final EIS, Section 4.7.6 provides the estimated energy that would be used for each alternative. Between 2008 and 2038, Alternative 2B would result in the consumption of approximately 68.1 million gallons of fuel; Alternative 3 would consume approximately 64.7 million gallons. Under the No Action Alternative, approximately 74.3 million gallons of fuel would be consumed over this same period. Alternative 4D would have the lowest level of fuel consumption over the 30-year study period of all the marine alternatives, approximately 74.8 million gallons.

ERG02: CONSTRUCTION OF THE HIGHWAY WOULD INCREASE OUR RELIANCE ON NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES.

Energy-efficient transportation is provided by the ferry system.

Ferries are the most energy-efficient form of mass transit.

Response: Ferry transportation is less energy efficient than a highway over the 30-year study period for the proposed project. Alternatives 2B and 3 would have lower fuel consumption than the No Action Alternative and substantially lower fuel consumption than any of the marine alternatives (Alternatives 4A through 4D). Because FVFs consume particularly large volumes of fuel, Alternatives 4A and 4B are projected to use approximately two times more fuel than the No Action Alternative or Alternatives 2B and 3. In addition, fewer vehicles are projected to travel in the Lynn Canal corridor with the No Action Alternative and the marine alternatives than with Alternatives 2B or 3. Therefore, when considered on a per vehicle basis, energy consumption is as much as an order of magnitude higher per vehicle for ferry travel than for highway travel.

The highway would force residents to use more non-renewable energy and would contribute to our dependence on oil and increased pollution.

Response: As indicated above, highway travel would result in less use of non-renewable energy than the No Action Alternative and the marine alternatives.

Because the No Action Alternative and marine alternatives would use more fuel than Alternatives 2B or 3, they would also result in greater pollution since emission volumes are directly related to fuel consumption. In addition, emission controls on cars and trucks using the highway are much more stringent than emission controls on large marine diesels, such as those used in ferries. Therefore, the emissions of pollutants from ferries are higher per gallon of fuel consumed than those from cars and trucks. Finally, ferries operate with diesel engines while most vehicles using a highway alternative would be gasoline powered. Diesel combustion emits 20 times more particulates than gasoline combustion.

Flying into Juneau would be more energy efficient than driving.

Response: The purpose of the proposed project is to provide improved surface transportation to and from Juneau within the Lynn Canal corridor. Improved air access is not a part of the purpose and need and, therefore, not relevant to this project.

4.8 ENVIRONMENT (ENV)

ENV01: BUILDING A HIGHWAY WOULD HAVE UNACCEPTABLE IMPACTS TO THE GENERAL ENVIRONMENT AND TO NATURAL RESOURCES.

A highway on east or west Lynn Canal would irreversibly damage the delicate and unique natural setting and ecosystem of the Lynn Canal corridor.

Response: The Final EIS contains a description of the anticipated direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts to wildlife, biota, and other natural resources using the most current available information. All practicable measures to mitigate impacts of the preferred alternative, Alternative 2B have been included in the Final EIS. For instance, DOT&PF would construct wildlife underpasses to mitigate habitat fragmentation for moose, brown bear, wolves, and other species. Also, DOT&PF has committed to funding population studies for moose, wolverines, brown bears, and mountain goats to facilitate management of the species after construction. The mitigation measures for the preferred alternative are listed in Section 5.12 of the Final EIS.

Wilderness that has not been fragmented by development provides valuable wildlife habitat, and public lands along the proposed highway alignment should remain protected.

Response: Public lands adjacent to the highway would remain under USFS management and the Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan (TLMP). The Congressionally designated Land Use Designation (LUD) II lands around Berners Bay would remain protected.

The cost resulting from the damage to the environment of Lynn Canal from a highway does not justify the benefits.

Response: Impacts to the natural resources in the project area are weighed against the importance of the purpose and need of the project by the cooperating agencies, the lead federal agency, and DOT&PF. Ultimately, the decision as to whether public transportation benefits of an alternative outweigh the environmental impacts is a public policy decision to be made by the project proponent (State of Alaska) and lead federal agency (FHWA).

Increased traffic due to the highway would lead to trash and dumping of garbage and cutting of trees for campfires along its length.

Response: DOT&PF would implement a roadside cleanup program similar to that used on the Glacier Highway currently. Further, signs would be posted that warn travelers that littering or tree cutting is against Alaska State Law. Enforcement would be by the Alaska State Troopers and the USFS.

Environmental impacts from the No Action or marine highway alternatives would not lead to increased environmental damage and do not threaten the natural environment.

Response: The Final EIS describes impacts that could be caused by the No Action Alternative (Alternative 1) and the marine alternatives (Alternatives 4A through 4D). The preliminary Section 404(b)(1) evaluation looks at impacts in relation to benefits (Appendix X of the Final EIS). While the No Action Alternative and Alternatives 4A and 4C are less damaging to the environment, they do not sufficiently meet the project purpose and need.

ENV02: BUILDING A HIGHWAY AND FERRY TERMINALS WOULD RESULT IN UNACCEPTABLE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS TO BERNERS BAY.

Construction of a highway or ferry terminals in and around Berners Bay would cause irreversible environmental impacts.

Response: Environmental impacts are discussed throughout the Final EIS with special emphasis on Berners Bay. Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, does not include construction of ferry terminals in or adjacent to Berners Bay. A discussion of impacts to the environment, wildlife, and marine mammals that could result from implementation of Alternative 2B are discussed in Section 4.3 and summarized in Table S-1 of the Final EIS. A discussion regarding impacts from marine alternatives 4B and 4D, which includes ferry terminal construction at Berners Bay, are discussed in Section 4.6 of the Final EIS. A discussion of short-term use of the environment and irreversible and irretrievable commitment of natural and economic resources are included in Sections 4.10 and 4.11 of the Final EIS. Cumulative impacts are discussed in Section 4.9 of the Final EIS.

A highway and ferry terminals would damage the wild character of Berners Bay and degrade the wildlife habitat of the region.

Response: The land surrounding Berners Bay is located within the Tongass National Forest and much of it is designated LUD II by Congress. The management objectives under LUD II include maintaining the wildland characteristics of the area, permitting fish and wildlife improvement actions, constructing primitive recreation facilities, and allowing construction of roads for access and transportation needs identified by the state. The wild character of land and water near the highway would change, but the majority of land surrounding Berners Bay would remain unchanged.

Allowing traffic into the area from a highway would result in garbage dumping and trash on the beaches, ruining a wild and pristine area.

Response: DOT&PF would implement a roadside cleanup program similar to that used on the Glacier Highway currently. Further, signs would be posted that warn travelers that littering or tree cutting is against Alaska State Law. Enforcement would be by the Alaska State Troopers and the USFS.

Berners Bay is within easy access to Juneau and provides visitors with a roadless, wild area of high value for recreation, hunting, and subsistence, and should remain roadless.

Response: While having a roadless area immediately accessible to Juneau residents is desired by some, Congress directed that most of the land surrounding Berners Bay be designated LUD II, which allows for roads determined necessary by the state. A majority of this designated land would remain roadless.

Berners Bay is a Congressionally protected Roadless Area designated as wilderness.

Response: Congressionally designated LUD II land is not the same as Congressionally designated wilderness. LUD II specifically allows for roads determined necessary by the state.

Costs to the environment from highway and ferry terminal construction around and adjacent to Berners Bay need to be evaluated and included in the EIS.

Response: As explained in the response to ENV01, impacts have been evaluated. Because individuals value different impacts and environments differently, this is not a cost that can be quantified in dollars.

ENV03: A HIGHWAY THROUGH BERNERS BAY ALONG LYNN CANAL CAN BE CONSTRUCTED AND MITIGATED IN A WAY THAT WOULD AVOID SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS TO THE ENVIRONMENT.

Construction of a highway through Berners Bay would allow better access to views and enjoyment of the area.

Response: Visual simulations and descriptions of the views from the water toward Berners Bay, as well as descriptions of views from the proposed highway alignments, are provided in Section 4.3.3 of the Final EIS. The eastern shoreline of Berners Bay is managed as Mostly Natural Setting LUDs by the USFS. These management designations are not expected to change. Also, a highway would provide views of Lynn Canal that are not currently available to most travelers.

Environmental impacts from a highway would not be significant.

Response: A discussion of potential impacts in and around Berners Bay is included in the Final EIS in Section 4.2 for Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative; Section 4.4 describes potential impacts resulting from the marine options Alternatives 4A, 4B, 4C, and 4D. These discussions

include impacts to both wildlife and habitat. An EIS has been prepared because of potential significant impacts of the alternatives. The purpose of the EIS is not to establish if there are significant impacts, but to identify what the impacts are anticipated to be.

Modern mitigation measures and construction methods can be used to decrease or prevent impacts to the environment.

Response: A comprehensive mitigation plan for the Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, is included in Section 5.12 of the Final EIS. These measures have been developed through coordination with state and federal cooperating agencies.

The ferry system has environmental drawbacks due to high fuel consumption, air pollution, and damage due to wakes generated by the ferries.

Response: Both marine and land motorized vehicles have emissions directly related to fuel consumption. FVFs under Alternatives 4A and 4C would consume roughly twice the fuel of the No Action Alternative. Alternatives 2B and 3 would consume less fuel than any of the other alternatives, including the No Action Alternative. Wakes generated by ferries are not expected to have major impacts.

4.9 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE (EVJ)

EVJ01: THE HIGHWAY WOULD MAKE TRAVEL MORE AFFORDABLE FOR LOW-INCOME POPULATIONS.

The highway would be beneficial to low-income populations who cannot afford the ferry.

The highway considers environmental justice concerns.

Response: As discussed in Chapter 4 of the EIS, Alternative 2B would reduce travel costs in the area for all travelers, including low-income populations. Under the No Action Alternative, the cost for a family of four traveling in a 19-foot vehicle between Juneau and Haines would be \$180. The cost for this family to travel between Juneau and Skagway under the No Action Alternative would be \$237. The out-of-pocket cost for a family of four to travel on Alternative 2B between Juneau and Haines or Skagway would be \$34 and \$51, respectively. The total cost for this travel (including vehicle depreciation, insurance, and other costs of vehicle ownership) would be \$77 between Juneau and Haines and \$60 between Juneau and Skagway (all costs stated in 2004 dollars).

EVJ02: THE FERRY SYSTEM IS MORE AFFORDABLE THAN A HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVE. THE HIGHWAY WOULD BE ONLY FOR THE RICH.

The highway would disproportionately impact low-income populations who do not own cars or who own cars that are too unreliable to travel a highway to Haines or Skagway.

The ferry system is egalitarian and more affordable than the highway.

Only private vehicles would be able to use the highway.

Response: The current surface transportation system in Lynn Canal is essentially an expensive toll road. The high cost of travel in Lynn Canal has an impact on low-income travelers, in some cases precluding their ability to travel outside their hometown. As indicated in the EIS, vehicle travel on the AMHS costs roughly four to six times as much as travel on a highway. FHWA has determined, based on traditional measures of environmental justice, that none of the build alternatives would have a disproportionate affect on low-income or minority communities.

Approximately 100,000 passengers travel in Lynn Canal. It is estimated that approximately 36,000 are walk-on passengers. Based on the 2000 Census, approximately 90 percent of the households in Juneau, Haines, and Skagway own at least one vehicle and 50 to 60 percent of the households own two or more vehicles. Many current walk-on passengers that own vehicles would likely choose to travel by car if a highway were available in the Lynn Canal corridor. Travelers without vehicles would be forced to rent vehicles, take a commuter flight, or travel on private carriers if they develop to accommodate this demand.

The percentage of AMHS walk-on passengers that would choose to travel in their own vehicle if Alternative 2B were selected for the project would depend on a variety of factors such as the cost, frequency, and convenience of a bus or van service. An analysis of the potential development of bus/van service under Alternative 2B was done for the Final EIS. That analysis, provided in Appendix W in the addendum to the *Socioeconomic Effects Technical Report*, indicates that a private bus/van service is likely to develop between Katzeihin and Juneau with Alternative 2B. Cost would ultimately depend on the size of the market but would likely be in the range of \$35 to \$50 one-way between Juneau and Skagway (\$0.35 to \$0.50 per mile based on similar existing routes). This would place the cost roughly equal to the current (2005) AMHS adult one-way passenger fare of \$44 for the Juneau/Skagway link.

4.10 ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT- MARINE AND FRESHWATER (EFH)

EFH01: HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES WOULD ADVERSELY AFFECT ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT.

The construction of the highway would fragment and/or result in a loss of the most productive fish habitat in Southeast Alaska.

Response: Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, would adversely affect approximately 36 acres of essential fish habitat (EFH). Thirty-two of these acres would be intertidal and subtidal habitat that would be lost due to the placement of fill in these areas. The impact would not affect regional populations of any fish or invertebrate species. These areas are primarily cobble beaches. The most productive fish habitat, estuarine emergent wetlands, freshwater spawning area, and submerged aquatic vegetation sites have been avoided. In addition, disturbed areas would be available for recolonization. NMFS, EPA, and OHMP concur that Alternative 2B would have less aquatic impacts than Alternatives 3, 4B, and 4D.

Under Section 305(b)(4) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act, NMFS is required to provide EFH Conservation Recommendations for actions that would adversely affect EFH. NMFS' Conservation Recommendations are in addition to those proposed by DOT&PF. NMFS' Conservation Recommendations for Alternative 2B include realigning the Berners/Lace and Antler River crossings to decrease impacts on wetlands and eulachon spawning areas; to provide compensatory mitigation sufficient to compensate for the loss of intertidal, subtidal, and wetland habitats; and to develop a mitigation plan in consultation with NMFS and other resource agencies. DOT&PF has agreed to these measures.

Highway and ferry terminal construction and operation would impact the spawning and rearing habitat for runs of herring; eulachon; sockeye, coho, pink, and chum salmon; steelhead and cutthroat trout; and Dolly Varden char.

Response: Construction of the highway and/or ferry terminals under any of the action alternatives would only temporarily affect the freshwater spawning and/or rearing habitat for anadromous and resident fish due to placement of piers. Bridges would not impede fish

movement within streams, no fill would be placed in these streams, and construction would occur outside of spawning season. The ferry terminal for Alternative 2B would be spatially separated from the mouth of the Katzechin River to ensure fish passage. With the exception of the south shore of the Katzechin River, no fill would be placed in anadromous fish streams. In addition, the design for the breakwater at the Katzechin terminal would be updated to include fish passage gaps or large box culverts, thereby ensuring proper fish passage. Alignments of the approaches to the bridge over the river have been designed to reduce impact at the highly braided mouth of the Katzechin.

The increase in turbidity during construction of the multi-span bridges in the rivers would be temporary. There is no intertidal fill associated with this alternative that would affect spawning habitat in the project area.

The potential impact on water quality from ferry operations, such as potential for accidental fuel spills from ferries during operations, was evaluated. However, there have been no fuel spills associated with AMHS operations in Lynn Canal to date. Spill prevention and cleanup plans would be followed for all ferry operations to minimize potential impacts from accidental spills. NMFS concurs that highway maintenance and operations (M&O) would not be likely to degrade EFH or adversely affect federally managed fish species. A discussion of water quality impacts can be found in Appendix K (the *Hydrology and Water Quality Technical Report*) and Section 4.3.9 of the Final EIS.

Sidecasting and filling would impact juvenile salmon habitat along the upper east side of Lynn Canal.

Response: Alternative 2B would involve sidecasting up to 1.4 million cubic yards at steep underwater slopes and would fill 32 acres of unvegetated intertidal shore. All of these sites have been evaluated. Neither filling nor sidecasting would impact high value juvenile salmon habitat.

Alternative 2 would degrade eulachon spawning runs around Antler and Berners/Lace rivers.

Response: Based on NMFS and public comments regarding impacts to EFH in Berners Bay, DOT&PF has revised the East Lynn Canal Highway alignment. The alignment for Alternative 2B presented in the Final EIS would result in fewer in-water bridge piers, and would not place any bridge piers in the northern channel of the river that is documented to have a high density of eulachon spawning habitat. The Lace River crossing alignment has been moved about 700 feet upstream to further avoid the vegetated intertidal area at the end of the peninsula.

Alternative 2 would degrade herring spawning habitat between Echo Cove and Antler River.

Response: Highway construction activity under Alternative 2B would not degrade spawning habitat for herring or eulachon. No fill would be placed in marine waters of Berners Bay. The first 7 miles from Echo Cove are well inland from the shore. From Sawmill Cove to the intertidal area at the head of Berners Bay, the highway would be closer to the shore, but always at least 50 feet above sea level. Clean shot rock would be used and erosion control measures would be implemented to avoid water quality impacts.

Fuel releases and increased sediment load would degrade the water quality and adversely affect fish spawning areas and invertebrate populations.

Response: Runoff from bridges would include some sediment from winter sanding, and fuel and oil spills due to accidents near streams could cause water quality impacts. Based on studies of highway runoff in Alaska, the volume of traffic on the proposed highway under any of the road alternatives would not be sufficiently large for runoff from the highway to cause exceedances of Alaska Water Quality Standards (AWQS) in receiving waters (see Appendix K, *Hydrology and Water Quality Technical Report*).

The highway would induce additional development in Berners Bay, further affecting the fish habitat in that area.

Response: With the exception of a pending native allotment application and Coeur Alaska holdings, the land in Berners Bay is federal land managed by the USFS. The TLMP does not provide for any other development in Berners Bay. Furthermore, the land from Sawmill Cove to Johnson Creek is Congressionally designated LUD II and by law cannot be developed. The effects of reasonably foreseeable development in Berners Bay are analyzed in Section 4.9.2.10 of the Final EIS. The loss of EFH from the construction of future projects and the proposed project would not appreciably alter fish or invertebrate populations in Berners Bay or Lynn Canal.

EFH02: THE SUPPLEMENTAL DRAFT EIS OVERESTIMATES NEGATIVE IMPACTS ON ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT.

Highways that are thoughtfully planned and constructed are compatible with protecting essential fish habitat. Fish are opportunistic and adapt to habitat changes. In fact, the highway could benefit fisheries through stream enhancements as has been observed in the Chilkat River, which parallels the Haines Highway.

Response: While EFH would be lost under the preferred alternative, overall negative impacts on regional populations would not occur.

EFH03: MORE ANALYSIS SHOULD BE CONDUCTED ON THE IMPACT OF THE HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES ON ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT. THESE ANALYSES SHOULD INCORPORATE IMPACTS FROM THE CONSTRUCTION, MAINTENANCE, AND OPERATIONS OF BOTH EAST AND WEST LYNN CANAL HIGHWAYS, INCLUDING BRIDGES AND FERRY TERMINALS. CONCLUSIONS OF NO ADVERSE EFFECTS TO ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT ARE UNSUPPORTED BY THE SUPPLEMENTED DRAFT EIS.

The effects of bridges over the Antler River and eulachon habitat are inadequately characterized. Section 4.4.6.2 of the Essential Fish Habitat Assessment should include information from the USFS and from Andrew Eller of the Juneau School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences regarding recent studies of eulachon spawning grounds in the Antler River. This information is essential to determine how road crossings would affect eulachon spawning habitat in the Antler and Lace rivers.

The effects of building a bridge across eulachon spawning habitat in the Antler and Berners/Lace rivers must receive more analysis. The bridge crossing would be located above where pre-spawning adult eulachon aggregate. Eulachon spawn well above the proposed crossings in both river systems (Antler and Berners/Lace rivers).

Response: Several additional references have been reviewed as suggested in comments submitted. These references include some additional and more recent research and information regarding eulachon (*Thaleichthys pacificus*), and pertinent additional data has been incorporated into the addendum to the *Essential Fish Habitat Assessment* in Appendix W. The

addendum and the Final EIS correct the misstatement that Berners Bay bridges would be above eulachon spawning locations. The highway alignment has been adjusted to avoid impacts to recently documented eulachon spawning areas. No piers would be placed in the northern channel of the Antler River, which has been documented to have a high density of eulachon spawning. Other piers would be placed at least 130 feet apart and construction would be timed to avoid impacts to eulachon and salmon.

Changes in salinity due to runoff and the subsequent effect on essential fish habitat are not discussed.

Response: The salinity of Berners Bay would not be affected. The highway would not alter the amount of freshwater that enters Berners Bay. All natural drainages would have culverts. Clean shot rock would be used, and the runoff from this fill would not change the bay's hydrology, including salinity.

Changes in water quality due to runoff and the subsequent effect on essential fish habitat are not discussed.

Section 5.2.1.1 of the Essential Fish Habitat Assessment states that a road would not impact herring spawning in Berners Bay because in-water fill is not a component. Pollutants, especially hydrocarbons, in runoff from roads can reach spawning habitat.

Response: The highway has been located as far from the shore as practicable. Use of equalization cross culverts and culverts in all natural drainages would minimize changes to runoff locations and quantity. Construction with shot rock would minimize changes in subsurface flow.

Highway and bridge runoff would contribute small amounts of turbidity and pollutant loads to local drainages flowing to Berners Bay. Contaminant concentrations in runoff from the proposed highway and/or bridges including de-icing chemicals, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, heavy metals, asphalt and gravel, would not exceed AWQS or adversely impact the water quality of receiving waters for the long term. Potential impacts to water quality in relation to AWQS are described in Appendix K, *Hydrology and Water Quality Technical Report*.

Based on studies of highway runoff in Alaska, the volume of traffic on the proposed highway under the preferred alternative would not be sufficiently large for runoff from the highway to cause exceedances of AWQS in receiving waters. NMFS concurs that highway M&O would not be likely to degrade EFH or adversely affect federally managed fish species.

No scientific data supports the statement on page 5-43 of the Essential Fish Habitat Assessment that "... hydrocarbon levels near AMHS ferry terminals ... would be very low." Marine transfer sites, road building, and motor traffic should not be considered in isolation. Baseline herring population data should be collected prior to construction in Berners Bay to be able to measure adverse impacts from oil toxicity on herring.

Section 5.9.3 of the Essential Fish Habitat Assessment must consider impacts of oil spills when analyzing effects of ferry terminal operations on essential fish habitat species.

Response: AMHS reported in 2003 that since beginning operations in Lynn Canal, AMHS has had no fuel or oil spill in excess of approximately 1 cup. All ferries are refueled in accordance with standard industry spill prevention precautions at the Skagway terminal. Routine ferry maintenance is conducted in Ketchikan. Aside from an unforeseen catastrophic event, future impacts to marine water quality from fuel or oil spills/leaks would likely continue to be minimal.

Historically, accidental discharges, spills, and leaks have been minor with only minimal and temporary impacts to water quality. This low level of impact likely would continue under these alternatives. A discussion of water quality impacts is presented in Appendix K (*Hydrology and Water Quality Technical Report*) and Section 4.3.9 of the Final EIS. Furthermore, the preferred alternative, Alternative 2B, would not involve construction in Berners Bay spawning habitat.

Actual construction windows should be provided in order to understand impacts on essential fish habitat.

Response: As described in Sections 5.12 of the Final EIS, construction windows would be followed such that there would be no in-water work or disturbance during salmon, eulachon, and herring spawning runs. A preliminary in-water work window of June 16 through March 14 has been proposed by resource agencies to avoid impacts to EFH species. The exact timing of the windows would be determined at the permitting stage and would be guided by specific agency requirements.

The direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of tidal fill on essential fish habitat are not addressed.

The total surface area, both intertidal and subtidal, that would be buried by the sidecast material and other fill must be accounted for.

Response: Preferred Alternative 2B would cause the loss of 32 acres of intertidal and subtidal habitat due to the placement of fill in these areas. When considered against the total available habitat within the project area, these impacts would not affect regional populations of any fish or invertebrate species. In addition, disturbed areas would be available for recolonization. The loss of EFH from the construction of future projects, in conjunction with the proposed action, would not appreciably alter fish or invertebrate populations in Berners Bay or Lynn Canal.

Up to 1.4 million cubic yards of rock would be sidecast in Lynn Canal. Much of this would be large rock distributed unevenly over steep slopes and deep ledges. Sidecasting would not bury or fill a discreet area, unlike highway fill. For this reason, volume is more relevant than area.

Critical nearshore habitats and ecological requirements of juvenile salmonids are not considered.

Response: Construction of the highway and/or ferry terminal under the preferred alternative would only temporarily affect nearshore spawning and/or rearing habitat for anadromous fish due to the placement of piers. Bridges would not impede fish movement within streams; with the exception of the south shore of the Katzechin River, no fill would be placed in these streams. Construction would occur outside of spawning season. The ferry terminal would be spatially separated from the mouth of the Katzechin River to ensure proper fish passage and no fill would be placed in the streams. In addition, the design for the breakwater at the Katzechin terminal would include fish passage gaps or large box culverts, thereby ensuring proper fish passage. The approaches to the bridge over the river have been designed to avoid impact to the estuarine emergent wetlands adjacent to the Katzechin River. The rocky shores impacted by rock fill are not critical nearshore habitat for juvenile salmon.

Not all of the critical fish activities to avoid are identified/discussed.

Response: The *Essential Fish Habitat Assessment* (Appendix N) and the *Anadromous and Resident Fish Streams Technical Report* (Appendix P) reference nearly 120 peer-reviewed documents and other literature applicable to the analysis. The consequences section is based on the information in this literature. NMFS has reviewed the *Essential Fish Habitat Assessment*

and has stated that it is well written and comprehensive (see NMFS' letter to DOT&PF in Section 7 of the Final EIS). NMFS suggested three additional conservation measures that DOT&PF has agreed to implement.

Include information on the Berners Bay's estuary circulation, as circulation is important to larval eulachon.

Response: Alternative 2B, the Final EIS preferred alternative, does not include construction of ferry terminals or ferry operations in the bay. Based on NMFS and public comments regarding impacts to EFH in Berners Bay, DOT&PF has revised the East Lynn Canal highway alignment. The alignment for Alternative 2B presented in the Final EIS would result in fewer in-water bridge piers, and would not place any bridge piers in the northern channel of the river that is documented to have a high density of eulachon spawning habitat. Alternative 2B is not expected to impact estuary circulation or fish movement within the Berners Bay.

Update the list of streams used by eulachon and salmon and the stream classifications.

Response: An addendum to Appendix P, the *Anadromous and Resident Fish Streams Technical Report* has been completed to include the most up-to-date information on Streams 6E, 7E, 8E, and 9E. The addendum (in Appendix W) includes a discussion of Dewey Creek, Pullen Creek, and Sturgill's Creek. All are located north of the Katzechin River and would not be affected by the preferred alternative route. Section 4.4 of the Final EIS has been changed to indicate that Alternative 2B would cross nine anadromous streams: Sawmill Creek 5E, 10AE, Antler River 11E, Berners/Lace River 12/13E, Slate Creek 14E, Sweeny Creek 16E, Sherman Creek 17E, 18E, and Katzechin River 46E.

Section 4.5 of the Essential Fish Habitat Assessment fails to acknowledge the estuary at the head of Berners Bay and the importance of the eulachon-spawning habitat in Antler and Berners/Lace rivers. It fails to include the remnant herring-spawning habitat in east Berners Bay.

Response: Section 4.5 is the summary of the affected environment. The details regarding both eulachon and herring spawning in Berners Bay are presented in Attachment C of Appendix N (the *Essential Fish Habitat Assessment*) and summarized in Sections 4.4.6.1 and 4.4.6.2 of Appendix N. The addendum to the *Essential Fish Habitat Assessment* (in Appendix W) adds additional information on eulachon.

Section 5.3.1.2 of the Essential Fish Habitat Assessment should state that larval eulachon and capelin and adult herring use Berners Bay in winter months, including Slate Creek Cove. Also, eulachon spawn in Lace River.

Response: As explained previously, additional information regarding eulachon and herring has been added to the EFH Assessment. Alternative 2B would include no fill or construction (other than pile driving) in Berners Bay and, therefore, is expected to not impact eulachon, herring, or capelin populations that use Berners Bay in the winter months.

Section 4.4.6 of the Essential Fish Habitat Assessment should include more of the species that feed on eulachon in Berners Bay.

Response: Section 3.3 of Attachment C of Appendix N describes that sea lions, harbor seals, gulls, bald eagles, and other seabirds target spawning aggregations of eulachon in Berners Bay. Predation by Steller sea lions and salmon is most prevalent and therefore the summary of predation presented in Section 4.4.6.2 focuses on these species.

EFH04: MODIFICATIONS TO ALTERNATIVE 2B WOULD AVOID 13 STREAM CROSSINGS, INCLUDING ONE ANADROMOUS RIVER.

Move the Katzehin Ferry Terminal south of the Katzehin River Delta.

Remove the highway segment north of Katzehin River.

Remove the bridge over the Katzehin River.

Response: Alternative 2B has been identified as the preferred alternative; therefore, most of these modifications have been incorporated into the preferred alternative identified in the Final EIS. Alternative 2B would not include a highway segment north of the proposed Katzehin Ferry Terminal. No streams north of the Katzehin River would be crossed. The ferry terminal would remain north of the Katzehin River, and a multi-span bridge would cross the Katzehin. Piers for the bridge would be placed at least 130 feet apart and would not impede fish movement. The ferry terminal would be spatially separated from the mouth of the Katzehin River to ensure proper fish passage, and no fill would be placed in the streams. The design for the breakwater at the Katzehin terminal would include fish passage gaps or large box culverts, thereby ensuring proper fish passage. The bridge over the Katzehin has been designed to avoid impacts to estuarine emergent wetlands adjacent to the river. The highway north of the river has also been realigned to avoid estuarine emergent wetlands. As explained in the preliminary Section 404(b)(1) evaluation (Appendix X), placing the Katzehin Ferry Terminal south of the river is not practicable.

EFH05: WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE, ALL OF THE ALTERNATIVES WOULD HAVE ADVERSE EFFECTS ON ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT.

Response: The EIS states that all build alternatives would have adverse effects on EFH.

Ferry terminal construction at Sawmill Cove may degrade or destroy herring spawning habitat.

Breakwater and vessel traffic near the Sawmill Cove Ferry Terminal may degrade adjacent herring spawning habitat.

Vessel traffic, noise, and changes to intertidal/subtidal habitat may alter fish behavior in Berners Bay.

Response: Alternatives 2B, 4A, and 4C do not include the construction of ferry terminals or ferry operations in Berners Bay. Therefore, they would have no impacts to Berners Bay from ferry terminal construction or operations. There would be no additional vessel traffic or noise in the bay under these alternatives. Alternatives 3, 4B, and 4D would have adverse impacts on EFH in Berners Bay, as described in the Final EIS.

In-water structures and vessel traffic may alter shoreline migration patterns of forage fish and juvenile salmonids, and shift predator-prey interactions.

Response: Construction of the highway and/or ferry terminal under the preferred alternative would only temporarily affect nearshore migration, spawning, and/or rearing behaviors of anadromous and forage fish due to the placement of piers. Bridges would not impede fish movement within anadromous streams. With the exception of the south abutment of the Katzehin River Bridge, no fill would be placed in these streams. Construction would occur outside of spawning and migration season. The ferry terminal would be spatially separated from the mouth of the Katzehin River to avoid impacts to the river and its estuary area. In addition,

the design for the breakwater at the Katzeihin Ferry Terminal would be updated to include fish passage gaps or large box culverts, thereby ensuring proper fish passage.

Contaminants from vessel fuel leakage, spills, and runoff may impair water quality.

Response: The potential impact on water quality from ferry operations, such as potential for accidental fuel spills and leaks from ferries during operations, was evaluated. However, there have been no fuel spills associated with AMHS operations in Lynn Canal to date. Spill prevention and cleanup plans would be followed for all ferry operations to minimize potential impacts from accidental spills. NMFS concurs that highway M&O would not be likely to degrade EFH or adversely affect federally managed fish species. A discussion of water quality impacts can be found in Appendix K (*Hydrology and Water Quality Technical Report*) and Section 4.3.9 of the Final EIS.

Based on studies of highway runoff in Alaska, the volume of traffic on the proposed highway under the preferred alternative would not be sufficiently large for runoff from the highway to cause exceedances of AWQS in receiving waters.

Essential fish habitat may be largely affected by cumulative impacts.

Response: As described in Section 4.9.2.10 of the Final EIS, each reasonable alternative would have different cumulative impacts. Cumulative impacts for Alternatives 4A and 4C would occur in Auke Bay and include the loss of about 1.5 acres of nearshore intertidal and shallow subtidal habitat. Alternative 2B cumulative impacts would include the placement of fill in approximately 35 acres of marine habitat in Lynn Canal. Cumulative impacts associated with Alternatives 3, 4B, and 4D would occur in Berners Bay and consist of the placement of fill in approximately 2 acres of intertidal and subtidal habitat, the dredging of approximately 2.8 acres of subtidal habitat, and the loss of 4.4 percent of herring spawning habitat. The cumulative impact to marine habitat in Lynn Canal from Alternative 3 would include the placement of fill in approximately 15 acres.

EFH06: PROVIDE MEASURES FOR AVOIDING MITIGATING, OR OFFSETTING THE IMPACT OF THE ALTERNATIVES ON ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT.

Prohibit in-water construction activities when pre-spawning adult herring are in Berners Bay through the time of larval dispersal.

Response: Alternatives 3, 4B, and 4D would have a ferry terminal in Berners Bay. If any of these alternatives were selected for the project, DOT&PF would implement this mitigation measure.

Prohibit vessel operations from time of pre-spawning near Sawmill Cove through time of spawning completion as determined by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

Response: If Alternatives 4B or 4D were selected for the project, this mitigation measure would be implemented. This mitigation measure places a serious impediment on Alternative 3 because it essentially eliminates operation of the transportation facility for over a month each year. DOT&PF and FHWA would further consult with NMFS regarding this measure if Alternative 3 is selected for the project.

Prohibit vessel fueling from time of pre-spawning near Sawmill Cove through time of egg hatch, as determined by ADF&G.

Response: For Alternatives 3, 4B or 4D, vessel fueling would take place at Auke Bay, Haines or Skagway during the herring spawning season.

Institute a long-term monitoring program of the effects of construction and operation of the Sawmill Cove Ferry Terminal.

Response: If Alternative 3, 4B or 4D were selected for the project, DOT&PF would implement this mitigation measure.

Extend the east side highway to a ferry terminal north of Berners Bay with ferry service to a west side terminal north of Endicott River.

Response: This is not a practicable alternative for the proposed project. The eastern coast of Lynn Canal is exposed between Berners Bay and the Katzechin River. There are no practicable locations for a ferry terminal between these points. Alternative 2B would use an existing ferry terminal on the west side of Lynn Canal (in Lutak Inlet) and a partially protected location north of the Katzechin River on the east side.

National Marine Fisheries Service offers Essential Fish Habitat Conservation Recommendations pursuant to Section 305(b)(4)(A) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act: realign the Berners/Lace and Antler River crossings as far upstream as possible to minimize adverse effects to in-stream flows and provide compensatory mitigation for loss of intertidal and subtidal wetlands, upon consultation with NMFS and other agencies.

Response: The alignment of Alternative 2B has been moved as far upstream as possible at the crossings of the Lace and Antler rivers in response to this recommendation. Compensatory mitigation has been proposed for the EFH impacts that would result from the preferred alternative based on consultation with NMFS (see Final EIS, Section 5.12)

EFH07: UPDATE THE ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT SECTIONS OF THE SUPPLEMENTAL DRAFT EIS TO REFLECT THE FINALIZATION OF THE NMFS BIOLOGICAL OPINION WRITTEN FOR THE KENSINGTON GOLD PROJECT.

Section 4.4.6.1 of the Essential Fish Habitat Assessment should be amended with additional information about herring from the NMFS Biological Opinion for the Kensington Gold Project. Preparation of a Biological Opinion by NMFS was released to the public as Appendix J of the Kensington Gold Project Final Supplemental EIS in December 2004. This Biological Opinion and its cited references should be consulted for background information and conservation recommendations to protect essential fish habitat and included in the Administrative Record of the Juneau Access Improvements Project EIS.

Response: The Kensington Gold Project is considered as a cumulative effect for analysis in the Juneau Access Improvements Project and the impacts are discussed in the addendum to the *Essential Fish Habitat Assessment* (in Appendix W). Information from the Biological Opinion is included in Section 4.9.2.10 – Marine Fish Habitat (including EFH) of the Final EIS for the Juneau Access Improvements Project.

4.11 FISH - MARINE FISH, ANADROMOUS FISH, AND SHELLFISH (FSH)

FSH01: CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THE HIGHWAY UNDER ALTERNATIVE 2 (PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE) WOULD IMPACT FISH STOCKS IN LYNN CANAL AND BERNERS BAY.

A highway would affect salmon, herring, and eulachon populations.

Response: Alternative 2B has replaced Alternative 2 as the preferred alternative in the Final Supplemental EIS. Effects due to intertidal and subtidal fill, sidecasting, and runoff from construction of a highway would not affect regional populations of any fish or invertebrate species. Although some EFH would be lost due to the placement of fill for the highway, none would be placed in spawning areas for salmon, eulachon, or herring under the preferred alternative.

Even small amounts of oil from highway runoff would affect fish and fish eggs in the nearby waters.

Response: In most locations where fish eggs could be impacted, the highway is set back from the shore to provide a vegetated buffer that would filter out oil and highway runoff. There are some locations where oil in runoff could impact eggs if a spill occurred in late April or May. Potential contamination from oil or hazardous substance spills would be low (would not cause exceedances of any AWQS in receiving waters) due to the rural setting of the highway and the low predicted highway traffic volume. Studies of runoff in Anchorage support this conclusion (see Appendix K, the *Hydrology and Water Quality Technical Report*). NMFS has stated that highway M&O would not be likely to degrade EFH or adversely affect federally managed fish species.

FSH02: THE HIGHWAY WOULD OPEN UP AREAS TO INCREASED FISHING PRESSURE. THE SUPPLEMENTAL DRAFT EIS DOES NOT ADEQUATELY ASSESS THE IMPACTS OF INCREASED FISHING ON STREAMS, PARTICULARLY SALMON AND EULACHON STOCKS.

Further analysis is required to assess impacts of increased visitation to streams formerly accessible only by boat, and increased fishing pressure on streams currently accessible on Juneau's road system.

Response: Highway alternatives (Alternatives 2B and 3) would make the east side or west side of Lynn Canal substantially more accessible to recreational uses such as fishing. The ADF&G would monitor the resources along Lynn Canal and the Board of Fish and Game would adjust fish and game regulations, as necessary, to protect these resources from over utilization as they do in other readily accessible regions of the state. Also increased fishing effort in the project area could be offset by decreased effort elsewhere.

With regard to additional recreational fishing pressure on streams in the project area, the Final EIS identifies the need for additional ADF&G fish surveys, but does not specifically identify the need for additional funds to manage fisheries resources. All streams in the area, including those that currently contribute to existing commercial fisheries in Lynn Canal, would be more easily accessible for surveys, reducing costs to survey. Increased effort by new visitors would generate additional license revenue that could be used to fund the needed surveys.

FSH03: IMPACTS OF THE FAST FERRY OPERATIONS ON EULACHON AND HERRING HAVE NOT BEEN FULLY ASSESSED.

Response: Typical marine terminal facilities and ferry service activities can physically alter local habitats. Based on currently available information, including analysis of actual wave characteristics (*AMHS FVF Fairweather Acceptance Trials Report*, BMT Nigel Gee, 2004), there is nothing to suggest that the impact of FVF operations on species such as herring and eulachon would be different than that from conventional vessels. Only Alternative 4B would involve operations of an FVF in the vicinity of herring habitat. This operation would not occur during the spawning period. None of the alternatives with an FVF (Alternatives 1, 4A, and 4B) would operate near eulachon spawning habitat.

FSH04: THE SUPPLEMENTAL DRAFT EIS PROVIDES INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION TO PROPERLY ANALYZE IMPACTS ON FISH.

There are additional data sources that are not included in the Supplemental Draft EIS. In particular, the Supplemental Draft EIS does not include recent life history, stock size, and run size information for eulachon.

Response: The *Essential Fish Habitat Assessment* (Appendix N) and the *Anadromous and Resident Fish Streams Technical Report* (Appendix P) reference nearly 120 peer-reviewed documents and other literature applicable to the analysis. Several additional references have been reviewed and incorporated into the *Essential Fish Habitat Assessment* by addendum (Appendix W). These references include some additional and more recent research and information regarding eulachon (*Thaleichthys pacificus*). Any pertinent additional data have been incorporated into the addendum to the EFH Assessment (Appendix W).

Although the research cited provides additional information, the overall conclusions regarding impacts of the preferred alternative (Alternative 2B) on eulachon and herring as presented in the *Essential Fish Habitat Assessment* (Appendix N) and the Final EIS have not changed.

4.12 GEOLOGY (GEO)

GEO01: DISCUSS POTENTIAL IMPACTS TO THE HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES AND TO POTENTIAL USERS FROM LANDSLIDES, MUDSLIDES, ROCKSLIDES, EARTHQUAKES, OR COLLAPSE OF UNDERGROUND CAVES.

Safety concerns for travelers and workers along the East Lynn Canal Highway due to the following hazards should be included in the EIS: landslides, mudslides, and rockslides from construction, and the compromised integrity of the hillside/highway following construction of the highway.

Response: The Final EIS contains sections on existing and potential rockslides in the project area. Preliminary geotechnical investigation did not identify potential mudslide or landslides other than rockslides. Information from on-the-ground geotechnical investigations would be incorporated into the final design of the selected alternative.

There would be no safety concerns to travelers during construction since the traveling public would not be allowed on the highway until it is complete. Final engineering design and standard specifications for safe construction in DOT&PF contracts would prevent unsafe conditions for workers on the highway. Design features including safe backslopes, rock catchment ditches,

and avalanche control measures would prevent the compromise of hillside integrity and rockfall hazards.

Additional evaluations and data on the landslides along the Taiya Inlet should be incorporated into the EIS.

Response: DOT&PF and FHWA have determined that Alternatives 2, 2A, and 2C are no longer reasonable alternatives for the proposed project; therefore, these alternatives have been eliminated from consideration. As a result, no highway alternatives are located in the Taiya Inlet.

Additional evaluations and data on the existing active faults under or near the East Lynn Canal Highway alignment (Denali, Chatham Strait, Chilkat River and Gastineau Channel Faults) should be incorporated into the EIS

Response: The faults most likely to result in the largest earthquakes along the East Lynn Canal Highway are the Queen Charlotte/Fairweather and the Chatham Strait fault systems. The Queen Charlotte/Fairweather system has the capability of producing earthquakes with magnitudes greater than 7.0 on the Richter scale. The Chatham Strait fault system has the capability of producing earthquakes of at least 6.9 on the Richter scale. Based on United States Geological Survey hazard maps published in 1999, there is a 10 percent probability of an earthquake in the next 50 years that would cause ground accelerations in the range of 0.1 to 0.2 g² in the project area. These types of ground accelerations would be taken into account in the design of roadway pavement and highway structures. It is probable that a maximum ground acceleration in the project area would cause damage to a highway, as is the case with many other Alaskan highways in seismic areas.

Additional evaluations and data on the potential impacts from earthquake-triggered landslides and underwater landslides that may also produce a tsunami should be incorporated into the EIS.

Response: As explained in Section 4.3.8.3 of the Final EIS, four slide areas have been identified near Alternative 2B. All of these slides are rockfall slides, with little soil movement, although the initial slides removed large amounts of vegetation. One of these slides stop above the alignment of Alternative 2B and would not pose a problem in terms of safety or maintenance. The three rockslides with the potential to reach the alignment of Alternative 2B are within avalanche paths. These rockslides would be mitigated as part of avalanche control by constructing raised embankments with large culverts. A raised roadway would prevent rock and avalanche debris from flowing onto the road, while the culverts would pass water and small debris. Other avalanche paths may also have rockslides in the spring and summer but these slides tend to be smaller than the avalanches on the same path and generally do not extend to the bottom of the path.

New slides could occur in the vicinity of the East Lynn Canal alternative due to rock conditions and steep uphill slopes. There are six identifiable slides, one of which occurred during the 11-year period after the initial geological investigation took place. A rough conservative estimate of potential new rockslide activity is approximately one per decade. Slides actually reaching the roadway would occur somewhat less often. Stabilization of all potential rockslide areas above the alignment of Alternative 2B is not practical. Geotechnical studies during design would identify appropriate locations for alignment adjustments, rockfall barriers, and slope stabilization.

² Seismic ground acceleration is measured in units of gravity or *g*. The acceleration of *g* is 32 feet/second/second.

These measures, along with the normal maintenance action of removing slide material from catchment ditches and shoulders, would make road closure due to slides an infrequent event.

Sudden vertical movement of the sea floor can generate a tsunami. Primary movement along the Pacific Plate and North American Plate is horizontal strike-slip. Tsunami generation due to ground movement during earthquakes is low in Southeast Alaska because vertical displacement is minor compared to the horizontal displacement of this region.

Additional evaluations and data on the environmental impacts from landslides, mudslides, or rockslides triggered by construction activities should be incorporated into the EIS.

Response: Engineering design and standard construction methods should prevent or minimize landslides and rockslides during construction. This would not result in substantial environmental impacts.

Additional evaluations and data on the possible collapse of underground caves beneath the highway should be incorporated into the EIS.

Response: There is no karst topography on the east side of Lynn Canal; therefore, there would likely be no collapse of the East Lynn Canal Highway (Alternative 2B) as a result of underground caves. Karst topography has been identified on the alignment of the West Lynn Canal Highway (Alternative 3). Although all known caves have been avoided, if Alternative 3 were selected, further geotechnical investigations of possible caves would be conducted during final design in high vulnerability areas.

GEO02: PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT POTENTIAL IMPACTS TO KARST.

The methodology and analysis used by DOT&PF to develop its estimate of the amount of karst along the West Lynn Canal Highway alignment and its vulnerability to highway construction needs to be clarified in the EIS.

Response: The karst impact assessment was conducted in four steps, incorporating guidance from the TLMP, the Tongass Plan Implementation Team vulnerability criteria, and management objectives for karst resources. The iterative four-step process for the evaluation of karst vulnerability is presented below:

- **Step 1 – Identification of Potential Karstlands and Features** – This step involved the compilation and review of available information and preliminary characterization to identify potential karst terrains and features prior to the commencement of fieldwork. This included identifying the presence or absence of carbonate rocks within the project area through United States Geological Survey and Alaska Division of Geologic and Geophysical Surveys resources. Information on known karst features and caves in the study area were obtained through the USFS' geographic information system database, site-specific karst surveys that were conducted in the site vicinity, and through a search of publications from the local chapter of the National Speleological Society, Glacier Grotto of Juneau, Alaska, and monthly newsletters on file at the Alaska State Office Library. Documents from previously published investigations for the West Lynn Canal route from 1994 were reviewed. Additionally, many mapping resources were utilized including topographic maps, global positioning system coordinates supplied by DOT&PF, stereographic aerial photographs of the West Lynn Canal route were collected as well as Light Detection and Ranging topographic data.

- **Step 2 – Field Inventory of Karst Resources** – On completion of Step 1, a field inventory of karst resources and potential karst features was completed for the segments of the West Lynn Canal Highway alignment (Alternative 3) determined to be underlain by carbonate bedrock. The objective of the inventory was to document the following information:
 - The degree of epikarst development.
 - The presence and location of potentially significant karst features, including caves, insurgences and resurgences, sinkholes, collapse channels, and other karst features.
 - The depth and nature of soil atop the karst.
 - The presence of Class I or Class II streams contributing to, or flowing from, the karst hydrologic system.
 - Sensitive habitats and features that might be adversely affected by land use changes in the area being investigated.
 - The objective of this phase of the process was to document karst features, establish an initial vulnerability rating, and identify areas that were deemed highly vulnerable and therefore unacceptable for road building without additional routing or engineering considerations.
- **Step 3 – Delineation of Karst Hydrologic System and Catchment Area** – Concurrent with Step 2, hydrologic information was collected and synthesized with other data to define, to the extent necessary and practicable for the proposed land use, the karst hydrologic system and approximate recharge on catchment areas along West Lynn Canal. The objective of this step was to understand the karst hydrologic system well enough to assess and characterize potential project-related impacts to downgradient resources.
- **Step 4 – Assessment of Vulnerability to Management Activity** – Step 4 involved the processing and synthesizing of the data from Steps 1 through 3 to assess karst sensitivity to the relevant project alternatives and adjustment of the alignment where feasible. Karst vulnerability classifications mapped during the field surveys were the primary component of Step 4. This step also included a reassessment of the initial classifications, which were based primarily on local geomorphic observations, to consider the overall boundaries of catchment areas determined in Step 3 and the location of the proposed alignment within the watersheds.

The estimates provided in the Supplemental Draft EIS do not correlate with the karst inventory done in 1998 by members of the Tongass Cave Project, Glacier Grotto, and the United States Forest Service.

Response: The analysis used to provide estimates of karst features along the Alternative 3 alignment was developed in coordination with and approved by the USFS. The USFS Region 10 karst geologist reviewed both the Glacier Grotto inventory and the *Karst Technical Report* prepared by the Juneau Access Improvements Project, and has concurred that the technical report is accurate and adequate.

Potential archaeological and paleontological aspects of caves associated with the karst landscape should be evaluated.

Response: A cultural resource inventory was conducted for the proposed alignment on the east

side of Lynn Canal. No caves were identified near or on the alignment of Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative. Caves were identified on the alignment of Alternative 3, and the alignment was adjusted to avoid these caves. Evaluation of potential archaeological and/or paleontological aspects of caves outside the alignment of Alternative 3, while of general scientific and/or historic interest, is not required to assess impacts.

An inventory of karst landscapes should be completed along the East Lynn Canal Highway alignment.

Response: Mapping studies conducted in 1994 by Shannon and Wilson, Dames and Moore, and Northern Land Use Research, Inc., for the Juneau Access Improvements Project indicate that carbonate rock, in which a karst landscape will form, exists on the western side of Lynn Canal in the area between Sullivan Island and William Henry Bay. Carbonate rock is not known to underlie the east side of Lynn Canal in the study area. Therefore, there is no need for further karst investigations along the East Lynn Canal Highway alignment.

The potential for collapse of caves and karst topography beneath the alignment should be evaluated.

Response: In response to karst issues identified during the 2003 field survey, DOT&PF shifted the original alignment of Alternative 3 as far away from high vulnerability karstlands and caves as engineering and constructability constraints (e.g., road curvature, high cliffs, open water) allow. The footprint of the alignment was shifted to avoid all caves observed during the field study with all but one cave avoided by 100 feet or more. If Alternative 3 were selected for construction, further geotechnical investigations would be conducted during final design in high probability locations.

A better explanation of the karst vulnerability ratings should be provided in the EIS.

Response: The basis for karst vulnerability criteria used to rate karst features encountered in the field was adopted from Section 4 and Appendix I of the TLMP, and a USFS internal draft Tongass Plan Implementation Team Clarification Paper, dated August 1999. The criteria, as reported in Section 3.2.1.1 of the Final EIS are as follows:

- **High Vulnerability** – High vulnerability karstlands are those areas where resource damage threats associated with land management activities could have an appreciably greater impact than those posed by similar activities on low or moderate vulnerability karstlands. These include areas contributing to or overlying significant caves, areas containing a high density of karst features and areas exhibiting openness to the subsurface. These areas are underlain by carbonate bedrock that is well drained internally. The karst systems and epikarst are extremely well developed, and collapse features may be numerous. Features of high vulnerability karstlands include collapse channels and basins, sinkholes, caves, losing streams, insurgences, open resurgences, well developed doline fields, and open grikelands (i.e., those without soil or moss infilling, and with open connections to the subsurface). The highest vulnerability features are those that could produce and transport the greatest amount of sediment, debris, and/or organics if disturbed.
- **Moderate Vulnerability** – Moderate vulnerability karstlands are those areas where resource damage threats associated with land management activities are appreciably greater than those posed by similar activities on low vulnerability karstlands. These areas are underlain by carbonate bedrock that is well drained internally. The epikarst is moderate- to well-developed, and visible at the surface. Moderate vulnerability areas

often occur on knobs and ridges and on the dip-slope of carbonate bedding planes. The surface tends to be irregular and undulating mimicking the epikarst development beneath, which is the result of solution of the bedrock surface, rather than collapse features such as sinkholes. Moderate vulnerability features are often the result of slow, diffuse processes, rather than collapse or major subsidence processes, which typify high vulnerability features. Moderate vulnerability karstlands pose little threat of organics, sediment, and debris introduction into the karst hydrologic systems beneath.

- **Low Vulnerability** – Low vulnerability karstlands are those areas where resource damage threats associated with land management activities are not likely to be appreciably greater than those posed by similar activities on non-carbonate substrate. These areas are underlain by carbonate bedrock that is most commonly internally drained, but surface streams may be present. Generally, these areas have been greatly modified by glaciation and have a covering of glacial till or mineral soil and little or no epikarst exposed at the surface. These lands pose little or no threat of organic, sediment, debris, or pollutant introduction into the underlying karst hydrologic system. Often these areas exhibit little or no slope (less than 20 percent) and tend to lie at lower elevations, i.e., less than 500 feet.

GEO03: MITIGATION MEASURES ASSOCIATED WITH THE HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES SHOULD BE REEVALUATED.

Include mitigation measures for landslides along the East Lynn Canal Highway alignment.

Response: Four slide areas have been identified near Alternative 2B (Figure 3-12). All of these slides are rockfall slides, with little soil movement, although the initial slides removed large amounts of vegetation. One of these slides stop above the alignment of Alternative 2B and would not pose a problem in terms of safety or maintenance. The three rockslides with the potential to reach the alignment of Alternative 2B are within avalanche paths. These rockslides would be mitigated as part of avalanche control by constructing raised embankments with large culverts. A raised roadway would prevent rock and avalanche debris from flowing onto the road, while the culverts would pass water and small debris. Other avalanche paths may also have rockslides in the spring and summer but these slides tend to be smaller than the avalanches on the same path and generally do not extend to the bottom of the path.

New slides could occur in the vicinity of the East Lynn Canal alternative due to rock conditions and steep uphill slopes. There are six identifiable slides, one of which occurred during the 11-year period after the initial geological investigation took place. A rough conservative estimate of potential new rockslide activity is approximately one per decade. Slides actually reaching the roadway would occur somewhat less often. Stabilization of all potential rockslide areas above the alignment of Alternative 2B is not practical. Geotechnical studies during design would identify appropriate locations for alignment adjustments, rockfall barriers, and slope stabilization. These measures, along with the normal maintenance action of removing slide material from catchment ditches and shoulders, would make road closure due to slides an infrequent event.

Geotechnical studies along the alignment are necessary to better evaluate potential landslides and determine mitigation measures.

A geotechnical evaluation and resulting costs of mitigation measures should be included in the EIS.

Response: Adequate geotechnical data are available for the alignment to conduct an environmental assessment of this geologic hazard. Further geotechnical evaluations would be done for final engineering design.

4.13 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (HAZ)

HAZ01: SPILLS OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS COULD OCCUR DURING TRANSPORT ALONG A LYNN CANAL HIGHWAY, AND RESPONSE WOULD BE REQUIRED.

Response: Alaska law requires the reporting of oil and hazardous spills under Alaska Statute 46.03.755 and Title 18 of the Alaska Administrative Code (AAC), Chapter 75.300. Federal law also requires reporting of hazardous materials spills to the National Response Center for any materials reportable under Title 49, Chapter 171 of the CFR.

The Alaska Regional Response Team would respond to major spills of hazardous materials from highway or marine traffic. The Southeast Subarea Contingency Plan is the guideline for establishing operations in the event of a major response effort to an oil spill or hazardous material release. The ADEC Southeast Area Response Team would act as the State On Scene Coordinator for coastal or inland spills in the Lynn Canal area. The Federal On Scene Coordinator for spills inland and along coastal zones would be the EPA and the USGG, respectively. Construction of a new highway or addition of AMHS vessels would be covered under the same contingency planning and emergency response systems.

Transport of hazardous materials via highway and marine vessels is also regulated by the United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) under 49 CFR to provide for safe transport of hazardous materials by rail, marine, and public highway. These regulations stipulate packaging, volume limitations, compatibility, vehicle safety, and operator training requirements. The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration also has specific requirements for motor carriers transporting hazardous materials.

For the purposes of comparing the various EIS alternatives, the types and volumes of hazardous materials shipped via existing Lynn Canal barge and AMHS traffic, or via a proposed highway are not expected to be substantively different. Therefore, the existing contingency planning and hazardous materials spill emergency response systems within the Lynn Canal area not likely to require substantial alterations from present capabilities based on the proposed highway or marine alternatives.

4.14 LAND USE (LND)

LND01: A HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVE WOULD IMPROVE ACCESS TO RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES THROUGHOUT SOUTHEAST ALASKA AND THE INTERIOR.

The highway would improve access to Berners Bay and other areas adjacent to the East Lynn Canal Highway alignments, as well as improve access to recreation opportunities along the West Lynn Canal Highway alignments. Specific recreation opportunities include camping, hiking, mountain biking, horseback riding, snowmachine riding, trail running, fishing, hunting, kayaking, skiing, exploring, picnicking, wildlife viewing, gold panning, recreational mining, and photography.

The highway alternatives would allow access to surrounding communities as well as to the rest of Alaska for recreation; sporting, arts, and other events; road biking and running; and motorcycle, recreational vehicle, and automobile trips.

Improved access to recreation opportunities benefits people who have economic or physical disadvantages.

Response: Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, would improve access to recreation opportunities in Lynn Canal, and also provide improved access to the continental highway system, making other recreational opportunities more accessible to people residing in Juneau. DOT&PF proposes to construct 11 pullouts along the proposed highway for Alternative 2B. One of the planned pullouts would be at the existing USFS Berners Bay cabin. That pullout would be handicap-accessible and a trail would be built from the highway to the cabin. The USFS has indicated that trails at four of the pullouts are reasonably foreseeable if the highway is constructed. DOT&PF also has committed to construct a water-access only public use cabin in Berners Bay to provide a remote wilderness experience for users desiring that type of recreation.

Recreational uses on federally managed public lands would be limited to uses consistent with area land management plans such as the TLMP which may restrict off road vehicle use and some other recreation activities.

LND02: A HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVE WOULD DIMINISH RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES AND/OR EXPERIENCES IN AREAS CROSSED BY OR ADJACENT TO THE HIGHWAY.

Project alternatives that would improve access to Berners Bay, natural and wilderness areas in the Tongass National Forest, or other potential recreation areas along any of the newly constructed highways (East and West Lynn Canal Highway alignments, as well as highways constructed for access to new ferry terminals) would degrade the quality of natural, pristine, and peaceful recreation in these areas.

Response: Opening up the recreation opportunities of the coastline along the east side of Lynn Canal would be perceived as a negative impact to the quality of the experience by those who enjoy the existing remote nature of the region, including some outfitters who currently provide wilderness trips there. Current users of Berners Bay who travel there by kayak, canoe, small boat, or float plane would find the experience there different. As mitigation for impacts to remote recreation, DOT&PF would construct a new remote-access cabin to be managed by the USFS at a location selected in consultation with the USFS.

A section titled "Roadless as a Resource" has been added to Chapter 4 of the Final EIS and to the addendum to the *Land Use and Coastal Management Technical Report* provided in Appendix W to address impacts to the USFS-identified Roadless Areas.

LND03: THE EIS MUST COMPLY WITH OTHER MANAGEMENT PLAN DESIGNATIONS AND ALLOWED USES WHEN DETERMINING THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE.

Highway development would conflict with the Dewey Lakes Recreation Area designation in the Skagway Area Plan (1999).

Response: Alternatives 2, 2A, and 2C, which cross the Dewey Lakes Recreation Area, have been eliminated from further consideration. No other reasonable alternative would impact this recreation area.

Highway development would conflict with the Tongass Land and Resource Management Plan designations: LUD II Roadless and Wild designation of Berners Bay; Berners Bay cabin; Semi-Remote/Remote Recreation; Semi-Primitive; and Old Growth Reserve Forest.

Response: Both highway alternatives (Alternatives 2B and 3) are consistent with the TLMP. The TLMP LUD II permits roads for transportation needs identified by the state. The TLMP includes Transportation and Utility System corridors on both the east and west sides of Lynn Canal that overlay all LUDs that these corridors cross. If Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, or Alternative 3 were constructed, the USFS would change the management of the highway corridor to the Transportation and Utility System LUD.

The USFS has indicated that the Berners Bay cabin is a water-oriented cabin and therefore the hillside behind the cabin is not part of the facility. The USFS has also indicated that the recreation facility is the cabin itself, not the land it occupies, as the cabin could be relocated, and in fact was placed with the knowledge that it may be moved in the future. The USFS has determined that a handicap accessible cabin on the Juneau road system would be a desirable development and has requested that DOT&PF design the alignment of applicable alternatives such that a handicap accessible trail could be constructed from the highway to the cabin. DOT&PF has mapped the discernible use areas (e.g. trails, outbuildings, cleared areas) at the cabin and would avoid any disturbance within 100 feet of these areas. The nearest point of disturbance (toe of slope) would be approximately 100 feet from this boundary, resulting in approximately 200 feet between the highway and closest use area other than the access trail itself.

An analysis of roadless areas as a resource has been added to the Final EIS and to the addendum to the *Land Use and Coastal Management Technical Report* provided in Appendix W. Alternative 2B would not substantially change the natural integrity and appearance or opportunities for solitude in any mapped roadless area. Alternative 2B would impact 10,375 acres largely along the eastern boundary of Roadless Area 301. This represents less than 1 percent of the land encompassed by that roadless area. Repositioning the boundary of the roadless area to exclude the area of highway influence would not substantially reduce the amount of land remaining roadless that would appear natural and these areas would still provide opportunities for solitude, self-reliance, adventure, and primitive recreation.

Only Alternative 2B would impact mapped old-growth reserves in the Lynn Canal area. A description of these impacts is provided in Section 4.3.14 of the Final EIS and in the addenda to the *Land Use and Coastal Management Technical Report* and the *Wildlife Technical Report* in Appendix W. Alternative 2B would impact less than 2 percent of any of the mapped old-growth reserves that it crosses. The USFS in consultation with ADF&G and USFWS would adjust boundaries to make the old-growth habitat LUD meet the requirements of the old-growth reserve system established in the TLMP.

Highway development would conflict with the Gilkey and Katzechin River Wild and Scenic River recommendations.

Response: The Gilkey joins the Antler River upstream of where the Antler is crossed by the proposed alignment for Alternative 2B. Therefore, the proposed project would not affect the status of the Gilkey River. The Katzechin River is crossed by the proposed alignment for Alternative 2B near its mouth. The lower 2 miles of the river have been excluded from recommendation as Wild and Scenic because that reach was reserved in the TLMP for a possible transportation corridor crossing. Therefore, no alternative would affect the proposed Wild and Scenic status of the Katzechin River.

The Supplemental Draft EIS fails to evaluate the alternatives for consistency with the Alaska Coastal Management Program standards, including the habitat standard.

Response: Final determination of consistency with the Alaska Coastal Management Program (ACMP) would occur at the time of application for permits and authorizations necessary for construction of the road and/or ferry terminal construction or modification. A brief description of how project alternatives would be consistent with the major statewide standards and district coastal management enforceable policies is provided in the alternatives sections of Chapter 4 in the Final EIS and in the addendum to the *Land Use and Coastal Management Technical Report* provided in Appendix W. This discussion is based on existing statewide standards and coastal district policies. ADNR is currently in the process of obtaining federal approval of revised ACMP statewide standards and is currently working with coastal districts to revise coastal district enforceable policies. The enforceable policies under 6 AAC 80 are currently used until ADNR receives approval on the amendment to the ACMP from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Office of Coastal Resource and Ocean Management.

Highway development would conflict with the historic nature of the Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park.

Response: Comments from the Office of the Secretary, United States Department of the Interior, in response to the Supplemental Draft EIS established the NPS position that all natural areas within the NHL contribute to the factors that make the landmark historic. Based on the language in the NHL nomination, the NPS position on its meaning, and existing FHWA guidance, FHWA has determined that natural areas within the NHL are protected by Section 4(f). Consequently, Alternatives 2, 2A, and 2C have been dropped from the range of reasonable alternatives, based on original screening criteria. The historic nature of the Klondike Gold Rush National Historic Park is no longer potentially affected by any reasonable alternative.

Changing LUDs in the highway footprint to Transportation Utility Systems does not affect the obligation to meet Old Growth Habitat and LUD II standards. The EIS needs to discuss how the road would be compatible with the theme of the Old Growth Habitat LUD. The ferry alternatives would meet LUD standards.

Response: As discussed previously, a discussion of potential impacts of the preferred alternative on old growth forest reserves is provided in Section 4.3.14 of the Final EIS and in the addendum to the *Wildlife Technical Report* in Appendix W. Compatibility with LUD II standards and guidelines is included in Section 3.1.1 of the Final EIS, which explains that Congressionally designated LUD II specifically allows roads to meet transportation needs identified by the state.

The USFS does not have authority to grant a perpetual right-of-way without an act of Congress.

Response: United States Code 23, Section 710 grants the United States Secretary of Transportation the authority to grant right-of-way to a state for a federal aid transportation facility. This is done on federal land, including National Forests, throughout the United States for federal aid transportation projects.

Construction of the highway would violate the 2001 USFS Roadless Area Conservation Rule that precluded road building in inventoried roadless areas.

Response: The 2001 Roadless Area Conservation Rule was replaced by a new rule on May 12, 2005. Construction of Alternative 2B would not violate this rule. Sections 4.3.1.3, 4.4.1.3, and 4.6.1.3 of the Final EIS include evaluations of alternatives' impacts on identified Roadless Areas.

LND04: BUILDING A HIGHWAY MAY PROVIDE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR COMMUNITIES AND FOR NATURAL RESOURCE PRODUCTION.

Areas identified for potential development include the Kensington Gold Project.

Response: The decision to develop the mine and its productive life are not contingent on a highway. In fact, the mine may be fully operational before Alternative 2B could be constructed. Coeur Alaska plans to ship supplies into the mine and product out by barge to and from Seattle. Shipping would be from Slate Cove, the nearest place for a deepwater port. This method of moving most supplies would continue even if Alternative 2B were implemented, because it would be more cost-effective to ship directly to the mine rather than bear the expense of shipping to Juneau first and rehandling the materials. A highway under Alternative 2B could reduce the cost of transporting workers to the site.

Areas identified for potential development include other mining development or resource extraction.

Response: Other than the Kensington Gold Project, there are no planned mining projects or exploration activities in the Lynn Canal region. It is unlikely that a highway alone would lead to increased mining because this industry is more dependent on resource prices and development costs than access. Both Alternative 3 and Alternative 2B could facilitate future resource exploration.

Areas identified for potential development include community expansion.

Response: As discussed in the EIS, the improved access in the Lynn Canal that would result from Alternative 2B would facilitate the movement of goods and people through and to the northern Southeast Alaska region. This would create closer links between the economies of Juneau, Haines, Skagway, and Whitehorse.

In the near-term, improved access to Juneau is not expected to result in new major economic development in Alaska. Instead, improved access to Juneau would redistribute within the state some of the economic benefits received from one of Alaska's primary industries, the visitor industry. Independent visitors (i.e., non-cruise ship visitors) could shift their travel patterns, perhaps spending more time and money in Southeast Alaska, particularly in Juneau.

Areas identified for potential development include property development.

Response: Alternative 2B would require up to 1,808 acres for right-of-way. Of this total, only 60 acres are privately owned. Almost all of the land along the alignment is under the jurisdiction of the USFS (1,719 acres); therefore, there would be little new property development along the highway.

LND05: POTENTIAL FUTURE DEVELOPMENT THAT COULD BE FACILITATED BY BUILDING A HIGHWAY WOULD DIMINISH THE NATURAL VALUES OF THIS LAND.

Areas of special concern include the Kensington Gold Project.

Response: As explained previously, the decision to develop the mine and its productive life are not contingent on a highway. The mine may be fully operational before Alternative 2B could be constructed. Coeur Alaska plans to ship supplies into the mine and product out by barge to and from Seattle. Shipping would be from Slate Cove, the nearest place for a deepwater port. This method of moving supplies would continue even if Alternative 2B were implemented, because it

would be more cost-effective to ship directly to the mine rather than bear the expense of shipping to Juneau first and rehandling the materials.

Areas of special concern include other mining development or resource extraction.

Response: Other than the Kensington Gold Project, there are no planned mining projects or exploration activities in the Lynn Canal region. It is unlikely that a highway would lead to increased mining because this industry is more dependent on resource prices and development costs than access.

Areas of special concern include community expansion.

Response: The improved access in the Lynn Canal that would result from Alternative 2B would facilitate the movement of goods and people through and to the northern Southeast Alaska region. This could create closer links between the economies of Juneau, Haines, Skagway, and Whitehorse.

In the near-term, improved access to Juneau is not expected to result in new major economic development in Alaska. Instead, improved access to Juneau would redistribute within the state some of the economic benefits received from one of Alaska's primary industries, the visitor industry. Independent visitors (i.e., non-cruise ship visitors) could shift their travel patterns, perhaps spending more time and money in Southeast Alaska, particularly in Juneau.

Areas of special concern include property development.

Response: Alternative 2B would require up to 1,808 acres for right-of-way. Of this total, only 60 acres are privately owned. Almost all of the land along the alignment is under the jurisdiction of the USFS (1,719 acres); therefore, there would be little additional property development along the highway.

LND06: EXPLAIN WHAT LANDOWNERS WOULD GAIN FROM ALLOWING HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES TO CROSS THEIR LAND.

Response: Private lands taken for a new highway right-of-way would be compensated at fair market value in accordance with the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (as amended). Also, private landowners along the alternative alignments would receive the proceeds from the sale of timber removed from their land. Only 5 acres of privately held land would be impacted by Alternative 2B, while Alternative 3 would impact 42 acres. There is a pending native allotment application near the head of Berners Bay; however, this parcel is not within the project right-of-way and would not be impacted.

LND07: STATE THE PERCENT OF LAND ALONG THE LYNN CANAL THAT IS IMPACTED BY EACH OF THE ALTERNATIVES.

Response: The actual acres of land along Lynn Canal that would be impacted by each project alternative are provided in Sections 4.3.1.1, 4.4.1.1, and 4.6.1.1 of the Final EIS.

LND08: HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES WOULD IMPACT THE LOWER DEWEY LAKES AREA.

The loss of solitude, quietness, and natural setting due to highway construction and operation is a negative impact to users and wildlife of the Lower Dewey Lakes Recreation Area and should be considered in the evaluation of the different alternatives.

Response: Alternatives 2, 2A, and 2C have been eliminated from further consideration because of potential impacts to Section 4(f) property. None of the remaining reasonable alternatives would impact the Lower Dewey Lakes area.

LND09: ADDRESS SECTION 6(F) COMPLIANCE.

Response: Section 6(f) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (LWCFA), concerns outdoor recreation property purchased or enhanced with LWCFA funding impacted by transportation projects. The acquisition or development of LWCFA lands for non-recreation purposes (highway construction) must have approval from the NPS. As explained in Section 3.1.1.6 of the Final EIS, none of the reasonable alternatives would encroach on any lands purchased with LWCFA funds; therefore, there are no Section 6(f) issues associated with the project.

4.15 NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEP)

NEP01: THE SUPPLEMENTAL DRAFT EIS FAILS TO DISCUSS ALL MAJOR POINTS OF VIEW ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT ALTERNATIVES.

The Supplemental Draft EIS presents information that is consistently in favor of roads and against ferries. It provides a biased presentation of the impacts of project alternatives to favor a highway.

Response: All of the alternatives carried through the environmental analysis have been evaluated and presented to a comparable level of detail. The ability of each alternative to meet the purpose and need of the project has been quantified. The EIS reports the nature and magnitude of the environmental impacts of each project alternative.

Two federal agencies have highlighted the significance of Berners Bay, and a third federal agency has reminded DOT&PF of the importance of minimizing environmental damage. In light of these agency criticisms, there is no rationale to favor Alternative 2 (or 2B and 2C) over Alternative 2A since Alternative 2A removes nearly every impact to the productive, sensitive, diverse and very high quality habitats of Berners Bay. No discussion of Alternative 2A's avoiding specific impacts to Berners Bay occurs in the Supplemental Draft EIS. In addition, the Supplemental Draft EIS fails to fulfill 40 CFR 1502.9(a): "Discuss in the draft statement all major points of view" on the environmental impacts of the alternatives".

Response: Section 40 CFR 1502.9(a) requires presentation of factual information supporting major points of view. The EIS provides quantitative data where available and qualitative discussions when necessary at a comparable level of detail for all project alternatives. The Supplemental Draft EIS consistently identified that Alternative 2A would avoid impacts to terrestrial habitats in Berners Bay that would result with Alternative 2B. As stated in the Final EIS, Alternative 2A was eliminated from further consideration because it would result in impacts to property protected under Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966. The Final EIS also reports that NMFS as well as EPA and OHMP are concerned that the ferry terminal and ferry traffic in Berners Bay that would result from Alternatives 2A, 3, 4B, and 4D could have an adverse effect on the Lynn Canal herring stock. In addition, NMFS has expressed concern that a ferry terminal at Sawmill Cove (Alternatives 3, 4B, and 4D) would have potential adverse direct and indirect effects on Steller sea lions and humpback whales (see letter dated May 9, 2005 in Chapter 7 of the EIS). If an alternative with a ferry terminal at Sawmill Cove were selected, NMFS would require further consultation under Section 7 of the Endangered Species

Act. No federal or state resource management agency has raised a similar level of concern regarding the terrestrial habitat impacts in Berners Bay resulting from Alternative 2B. The general consensus of resource agencies before Alternative 2A was dropped, based on review comments on the Supplemental Draft EIS and during field reviews, was that the marine impacts Alternative 2A would generate were greater than the terrestrial impacts it would avoid.

If the document were fair and balanced, as the National Environmental Policy Act requires, it would evaluate obvious benefits of ferry travel: reduction in accidents (to zero), reduction in vehicle owner and operating costs, and reduction in environmental impacts.

Response: The EIS provides a quantitative comparison of the ability of reasonable alternatives to meet the five elements of project purpose and need. The focus is on surface transportation for vehicles. As the NHS link between Juneau, Haines, and Skagway, the primary responsibility of the AMHS is to provide for the movement of vehicles. If the principal purpose of the ferries were to transport passengers, then it would be most cost effective to eliminate vehicle ferries from Lynn Canal and provide only passenger ferries. However, this is not a reasonable alternative for improving the NHS.

Sections 4.3.7.5 and 4.4.75 of the Final EIS contain an analysis of the accident risk for highway alternatives. There have been accidents involving AMHS in Lynn Canal and elsewhere, although there have been no fatalities in Lynn Canal. Those accidents are also discussed in the Final EIS.

The analysis of user costs for all alternatives includes the cost of owning and operating a vehicle. The cost per mile for transporting a vehicle on a ferry is higher than the cost per mile of driving on a highway. Although not included in the EIS analysis, the cost of travel as a walk-on would include the cost to get to and from ferry terminals. Only Skagway has residential areas close enough to the ferry terminal for people to walk there. The Final EIS includes an analysis of the possible development of a bus or shuttle service with Alternative 2B for walk-on passengers.

The EIS provides a concise analysis of the environmental impacts resulting from all of the reasonable project alternatives. That analysis indicates that highway alternatives would result in more terrestrial impacts than marine alternatives, and that alternatives involving a ferry terminal in Berners Bay (Alternatives 3, 4B, and 4D) would have greater impacts to marine species, including threatened and endangered species, than alternatives that do not have a terminal in Berners Bay (Alternatives 2B, 4A, and 4C). The EIS also acknowledges that Alternatives 4A and 4C would have no terrestrial impacts and limited aquatic impacts.

Assessing the loss of wetlands, essential fish habitat, terrestrial habitat, old growth forest, and brown bear habitat is required to emphasize the real issues and alternatives with the intended result of helping decision makers understand the environmental consequences (see 40 CFR 1500.1 {c} and .2 {b}). As irretrievable lost resources, they have a monetary value that must be added to the costs of all road alternatives.

Response: The EIS provides an assessment of the biological impacts of project alternatives. This assessment is quantified where data allows. In general, there is no agreed upon methodology for placing a monetary value on the conversion of one public resource (e.g., wild land) to another (e.g., a transportation facility). One monetary value of these impacts that can be measured is the cost of mitigation. A breakdown of mitigation costs for the preferred alternative, Alternative 2B, is provided in Chapter 5 of the Final EIS.

Due to forest and habitat loss, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service sees no enhancement of the long-term productivity of natural resources, only a loss of existing natural resources. The EIS must evaluate these environmental costs and discuss “all major points of view on the environmental impacts of the alternatives” (See 40 CFR 1502.9(a)). That is, even if DOT&PF does not share the views of United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the United States Environmental Protection Agency, and the United States Army Corps of Engineers, it must articulate these expert viewpoints and then give a rationale for disagreement.

Response: The analysis presented in the EIS shows that none of the project alternatives enhance the long-term productivity of natural resources. All build alternatives would improve surface transportation to and from Juneau to some extent and all of the build alternatives would result in some loss of existing natural resources. The EIS describes the improvements to surface transportation and loss of natural resources for each alternative and then summarizes that information. Analyses are provided in quantitative terms where possible. The EIS includes the comments of the EPA and resource management agencies, as well as written responses to those comments. Where agency experts provide alternative conclusions to those of DOT&PF and FHWA, those differences are presented in the EIS.

NEP02: THE SUPPLEMENTAL DRAFT EIS SHOULD STATE THE STATUTORY PURPOSES FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED.

Response: The statutory purpose for the EIS is provided in Section 1.1 of the Final EIS.

NEP03: FHWA SHOULD PROVIDE MORE OVERSIGHT OF DOT&PF PREPARATION OF THE EIS.

Response: FHWA has provided oversight of all phases of scoping and preparation of the EIS.

NEP04: THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT REQUIRES AN ANALYSIS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS OF ALTERNATIVES WITHOUT CONSIDERATION OF COST.

Response: The heart of an EIS is the evaluation of the environmental effects of project alternatives. The EIS evaluates all of the project alternatives to the same level of detail for every environmental topic, including the projected socioeconomic effects of the alternatives. An EIS must also identify the ability of the alternatives to meet the purpose and need for the proposed project. Purposes of the project include reduction in state and user costs for transportation in the Lynn Canal corridor. Therefore, it is appropriate to present an estimate of state and user costs for each alternative in the document. Capital costs also affect practicability of the alternatives and have been included in the Final EIS and the preliminary Section 404(b)(1) evaluation. Furthermore, as explained in the *Alternative Screening Report*, Appendix A, the Council on Environmental Quality (the federal oversight agency established by NEPA) has made it clear that cost is an appropriate factor in determining if an alternative is reasonable.

NEP05: THE SUPPLEMENTAL DRAFT EIS IS NOT CLEAR, CONCISE, AND TO THE POINT OR SUPPORTED BY THE NECESSARY ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS.

The Supplemental Draft EIS fails to accurately summarize the information provided in the technical reports and the technical reports are too cumbersome to be adequately reviewed.

Response: The information provided in the technical reports has been concisely and clearly summarized in the EIS. Requests for clarifications received during the public comment period for the Supplemental Draft EIS have been incorporated in the Final EIS and addenda to the technical reports, as necessary, which are provided in Appendix W.

The scope of the technical reports were based on public comments received on the 1997 Draft EIS and scoping comments for the Supplemental Draft EIS.

The environmental analysis is broken up into so many pieces it cannot be clearly and concisely understood.

Response: The information is presented by alternative (i.e., East Lynn Canal Highway alternative, West Lynn Canal Highway alternative, ferry service from Auke Bay, and ferry service from Berners Bay). This allows the reader to review all of the impact assessment information for each set of alternatives in one location in the document. An overall summary of the ability of each alternative to meet the purpose and need of the project and a comparison of the impacts of the alternatives is presented in the Summary.

The Supplemental Draft EIS relies on the technical reports and not the issues identified in public scoping.

Response: The technical studies conducted in support of the EIS and presented in the technical reports were designed to address the substantive issues identified during the scoping process. Public and agency comments received during scoping are provided at http://dot.alaska.gov/stwdplng/projectinfo/ser/juneau_access, the Juneau Access Improvements Project website.

NEP06: THE SUPPLEMENTAL DRAFT EIS IS SO INADEQUATE THAT MEANINGFUL ANALYSIS IS NOT POSSIBLE. THEREFORE, A NEW SUPPLEMENTAL DRAFT EIS MUST BE PREPARED AND RE-CIRCULATED.

The Supplemental Draft EIS failed to take a hard look at the following significant issues: noise, public safety, ice on the highway, avalanches, vehicle-wildlife collisions, and the AMHS.

Response: As explained previously, the level of analysis in the EIS is based on issues raised during scoping. Responses to specific issues identified in Supplemental Draft EIS comments on noise, public safety, avalanches, and the AMHS are addressed in the Avalanche/Weather, Wildlife, and Transportation sections of this document (Appendix Y).

The Final EIS has a revised noise impact section and a public safety analysis for each project alternative. For highway alternatives, the analysis is based on accident statistics for existing highways in Lynn Canal. Therefore, the analysis includes consideration of hazards such as ice on the highway.

The *Snow Avalanche Report* (Appendix J) is very detailed and is summarized in the Final EIS. The EIS provides a qualitative analysis of vehicle-wildlife collisions. There is no valid technical method to quantitatively predict the number of vehicle-wildlife collisions.

Impacts to the AMHS are explained in the EIS for each alternative.

NEP07: ANALYSIS OF FERRY ALTERNATIVES FAILS TO CONSIDER PRACTICABLE WAYS OF IMPROVING FERRY SERVICE WITHOUT EXPENDITURE OF SIGNIFICANT PUBLIC FUNDS.

Regarding maintaining and improving ferry service while reducing costs to the state, the current operation model is outmoded, and other management models exist that are worth considering.

Response: As explained in Section 2.3.1 of the Final EIS, the No Action Alternative is a projection of future Lynn Canal service based on existing AMHS assets and the most recent Southeast Alaska Transportation Plan. AMHS has experimented with different levels and types of service in Lynn Canal and would likely continue to do so in the future. While there are many opinions on ways to improve ferry service in Lynn Canal, there is no way AMHS can meet the purpose and need for the project solely by making changes to the current operational model. Absent the construction of new vessels, an increase in capacity would require a reduction in service outside of Lynn Canal.

NEP08: THE CUMULATIVE EFFECTS REVIEW IS INSUFFICIENT.

The cumulative effects analysis had weak or incomplete analysis and weak support for its conclusions.

Response: The cumulative effects analysis is based on potential cumulative impacts identified in scoping and on reasonably foreseeable actions that may contribute to cumulative impacts. The Final EIS has a revised cumulative effects analysis that addresses specific comments regarding the Supplemental Draft EIS analysis and provides a summary of the major cumulative effects of each alternative. .

The document fails to evaluate all reasonably foreseeable effects such as activities at the Jualin Mine, Cascade Point, and the Cape Fox land exchange.

Response: Reopening the Jualin Mine was not included as a future project because there is no proposal to do this, nor is there any active exploration program for that property. The fact that Coeur Alaska owns the Jualin Mine as well as the Kensington Mine is not a compelling argument to consider reopening the Jualin Mine a reasonably foreseeable future project.

The master plan for Goldbelt, Inc.'s (Goldbelt) Cascade Point property considered two development options: low development (Option A) and high development (Option B). Based on Goldbelt activities and permitting to date, the Final EIS includes most of the activities of Option A in the cumulative impact assessment. This option includes the recently completed Cascade Point Road, a ferry terminal, gas station and related facilities, a tourist lodge, and expansion of the camping area adjacent to the existing boat launch at Echo Cove.

The Cape Fox land exchange was not used in the cumulative effects analysis because the bill has not been passed; therefore, the exchange is not reasonably foreseeable.

The scope of the EIS violates the National Environmental Policy Act; it should include the Kensington Mine and the Cascade Point new growth area.

Response: The EIS includes the Kensington Gold Project in the cumulative effects analysis. The Final EIS cumulative effects analysis also includes most of the activities in Goldbelt's Option A development plan for its Cascade Point property. Neither the Kensington Gold Project nor Goldbelt's actions are part of the Juneau Access Improvements Project purpose and need.

They are separate, independent actions and are therefore included only in the cumulative effects analysis.

The cumulative analysis is inadequate for the following reasons: a 30-year timeframe is inappropriate; the EIS contains an inadequate analysis of growth-induced impacts of the Jualin mine, the Cascade Point development, and the Cape Fox land exchange; and the EIS needs to address the requirement to reduce habitat fragmentation in Kensington modified Old Growth Reserves, including underpasses.

Response: A 30-year time frame was used for cumulative impact analysis because this represents the planning horizon for the proposed project. Land use planning is typically limited to a 10- to 20-year horizon because it is not possible to reasonably forecast development beyond that time frame. Forecasting future development and potential cumulative impacts out to 30 years is very difficult. To extend that forecast further into the future would produce meaningless results.

Growth-induced impacts of the Kensington Gold Project are based on likely increases in the Juneau resident population and related growth. Reopening the Jualin Mine was not included as a future project because there is no proposal to do this, nor is there any active exploration program for that property. The cumulative effects analysis in the Final EIS has been revised to include most of the activities in Goldbelt's Option A development plan for its Cascade Point property. The Cape Fox land exchange was not used in the cumulative effects analysis because the bill has not been passed; therefore, it is not reasonably foreseeable.

The impacts that the Juneau Access Improvements Project alternatives would have on USFS old-growth reserves are not cumulative because the USFS has already addressed the impacts of the Kensington Gold Project through boundary changes. Direct impacts of the project alternatives on USFS old-growth reserves are provided in Chapter 4 of the Final EIS.

The EIS recognizes that Alternative 2B would result in habitat fragmentation for brown bear, and provides a description of the nature and magnitude of that impact. The EIS states that bridges across streams would be designed to also function as wildlife underpasses. In addition, if Alternative 2B were the selected alternative, two wildlife underpasses would be located at the major brown bear migration corridors in the peninsula between the Antler and Lace rivers. These underpasses, as well as bridge crossings at anadromous streams, would mitigate habitat fragmentation for brown bears and other wildlife. As described in the Final EIS, the USFS, in conjunction with ADF&G and USFWS, would revise the boundaries of Old-Growth Reserves to address the impacts of the selected alternative.

NEP09: THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY HAS ASSIGNED A RATING OF "EO-2" (ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIONS – INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION) TO THE JUNEAU ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT EIS.

Response: The preferred alternative identified in the Final EIS is Alternative 2B. The specific informational needs identified by EPA have been addressed in the Final EIS (see DOT&PF response letter to EPA dated October 28, 2005 in Chapter 7 of the Final EIS). EPA will assign a new rating to the Final EIS during the 30-day review period.

NEP10: THE EPA HAS ASSIGNED A RATING OF “EO” (ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIONS) TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF ALTERNATIVE 2 (PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE), EAST LYNN CANAL HIGHWAY WITH KATZEHIN FERRY TERMINAL.

Response: The preferred alternative identified in the Final EIS is not Alternative 2, but rather Alternative 2B. The EPA objections that are applicable to Alternative 2B have been addressed in the Final EIS.

NEP11: THE EPA BELIEVES THAT THE AUKE BAY FERRY ALTERNATIVES (ALTERNATIVES 1, 4A, AND 4C) WOULD MOST EFFECTIVELY AVOID AND MINIMIZE POTENTIAL ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS.

Response: As described in the EIS, Alternatives 1 (No Action Alternative), 4A, and 4C would have fewer impacts to natural resources than other project alternatives. However, these alternatives do not sufficiently meet the purpose and need for the proposed project to be considered practicable under Section 404(b)(1). The preliminary Section 404(b)(1) evaluation in Appendix X demonstrates that the preferred alternative, Alternative 2B, is the least environmentally damaging practicable alternative.

NEP12: THE SUPPLEMENTAL DRAFT EIS FAILS TO COMPLY WITH THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT, THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT, THE NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT ACT, THE CLEAN WATER ACT, THE TLMP, AND OTHER STATUTORY AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO TRANSPORTATION PLANNING.

Response: As explained in Section 1.1 of the Final EIS, the Supplemental Draft EIS and the Final EIS have been prepared in accordance with FHWA regulations and guidance for implementing the National Environmental Protection Act and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The preliminary Section 404(b)(1) evaluation in Appendix X documents compliance with the Clean Water Act. Compliance with the TLMP is documented in the appropriate sections of the Final EIS, including in discussions about Land Use (Sections 4.3.12, 4.4.12, and 4.6.12), Terrestrial Habitat (Sections 4.3.14, 4.4.14, and 4.6.14) Wildlife (Sections 4.3.15, 4.4.15, and 4.6.15), and Visual Resources (Sections 4.3.3.4, 4.4.3.4, and 4.6.3.4). The National Forest Management Act governs administration of national forests. The National Forest Management Act-required management document, the TLMP, includes a transportation and utilities corridor applicable to all reasonable alternatives.

4.16 NOISE (NOI)

NOI01: INCREASED HIGHWAY TRAFFIC WOULD RESULT IN ADDITIONAL NOISE CONCERNS.

Alternative 2 would substantially increase noise in Juneau.

Response: As explained in Section 4.7.7 of the Final EIS, under the No Action Alternative, by 2038, increased traffic would result in indirect interior noise impacts (impacts on existing roads) to 123 structures in Juneau, including 122 residences and 1 school. Increased traffic would also cause indirect exterior noise impacts to 36 of these structures. By 2038, increased traffic associated with Alternative 2B would result in indirect interior noise impacts at 7 additional homes and indirect exterior noise impacts at 2 additional homes, relative to the No Action Alternative. Structures on Egan Drive and on Glacier Highway between Old Glacier Highway

and Fritz Cove Road would receive the same level of traffic noise with Alternative 2B as with the No Action Alternative.

Alternatives 2 and 2C would disrupt residences at the northeast end of Skagway and disrupt the solitude of the recreational area around Lower Dewey Lake.

Response: Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative identified in the Final EIS, would not involve any highway construction in Skagway. It would not generate enough new traffic in Skagway to noticeably increase traffic noise at any residences in the community.

Alternative 2 would easily be heard in Haines and it would impact quiet days of boating in Taiya Inlet, Chilkoot Inlet, and Chilkat Islands State Marine Park.

Response: Traffic noise associated with Alternative 2B would be approximately 30 A-weighted decibels (dBA) at the closest location in Chilkat State Park. Existing noise levels measured on the peninsula were approximately 35 dBA. Therefore, traffic noise from Alternative 2B would cause an increase of only 1 dBA to the overall noise environment at any location on the peninsula. This increase would not be perceptible to the average human ear.

Alternative 2B would not extend into Taiya Inlet; therefore, traffic noise associated with this alternative would not impact boaters in that area. People boating in the southern end of Chilkoot Inlet and in the Chilkat Islands State Marine Park would hear traffic noise from Alternative 2B if they were operating at reduced speed or not under power. At normal travel speeds, the noise created by a boat engine would make traffic noise inaudible.

Noise from off-road vehicles accessing the east side of Lynn Canal with Alternatives 2B (Preferred Alternative) and 2C would impact wildlife.

Response: No off-road vehicle (ORV) access is proposed with an East Lynn Canal Highway. If Alternative 2B is constructed, the USFS plans to develop an ORV plan to ensure unauthorized ORV use would not impact USFS lands.

NOI02: NOISE FROM AVALANCHE CONTROL ON A HIGHWAY WOULD HAVE A NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN LYNN CANAL.

Response: All but a few avalanche paths on the east or west sides of Lynn Canal are located many miles from Juneau, Haines, or Skagway. Therefore, avalanche control on most of these pathways would not result in noise in these communities and would therefore have no impact on quality of life. The nearest avalanche path on the Alternative 2B alignment to Lynn Canal communities on the east side of Lynn Canal is ELC035 located about 4 miles east of Haines. Avalanche control is predicted to be required at this location one to two times per year. Fifty-pound explosive charges would be dropped by helicopter. A 50-pound charge typically creates a momentary peak airblast sound level of 95 dBA at 665 feet. This would generate a sound of about 65 dBA at Haines. This would be loud enough to be heard in Haines. A total of 6 or 7 charges would be used at this location in a typical year. Seven total charges during two events per year would not create a substantial impact to the quality of life in Haines.

NOI03: NOISE FROM FERRIES IN LYNN CANAL WOULD BE MORE DISRUPTING THAN NOISE FROM CARS ON A HIGHWAY.

Response: Both ferries and highway traffic generate noise. For the project alternatives, noise from either ferries or highway traffic would largely take place in undeveloped areas where there are no traffic-sensitive receptors as defined in 23 CFR 772. Noise from ferry or highway traffic

would be most noticeable to people at the ends of the highway or marine alternatives. Traffic noise from Alternative 2B (Preferred Alternative) would have no direct noise impacts to residences in Lynn Canal. Indirect noise impacts (noise impacts to residences on an existing highway) would affect nine residences in Juneau that are next to Glacier Highway and Egan Drive. Ferry terminals at Haines and Skagway are located too far from sensitive receptors for increase ferry traffic to result in increase noise impacts to those receptors.

NOI04: CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT OPERATIONS, BLASTING, AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION NOISE WOULD DISTURB THE SOLITUDE OF PEOPLE ENJOYING OUTINGS AND FISHING TRIPS.

Response: People on outings and fishing trips, depending on their locations, could hear construction-related noise. Project construction would not take place throughout Lynn Canal at any one time and construction noise would last during the summer for an estimated four to five years.

NOI05: THE NOISE TECHNICAL REPORT IS INADEQUATE.

Noise measurements are not of sufficient duration. The short-term measurements should be taken for longer than one hour, and the long-term measurements should be taken over a longer period than 7 to 10 days and over a range of seasons.

Response: The noise analysis was conducted in accordance with FHWA policy, including 23 CFR Part 772, and the DOT&PF Noise Abatement Policy. These policies specify Noise Abatement Criteria for noise-sensitive land uses and are used by FHWA to make project noise abatement decisions. The short-term and long-term measurements collected during the 2003 ambient sound level survey, along with additional information (e.g., traffic forecasts, route speeds), were entered into a computer prediction model to determine traffic noise impacts. Short-term measurements (with traffic counts) of less than one-hour duration were conducted at 19 locations. The duration of these measurements was in keeping with standard professional practice. Both the duration and number of measurements were sufficient to obtain representative ambient sound levels to verify predictive model results.

Long-term measurements of approximately 24-hours duration were conducted at 6 locations over a period of 7 days (September 10, 2003 through September 16, 2003). These long-term measurements were collected to obtain the diurnal variation in ambient noise level for areas with no existing highway to provide a peak-noise-hour adjustment to the computer prediction model, as necessary, for each short-term measurement location near an existing highway. Because these measurements were collected during the tourist season, the measured ambient noise levels were most likely louder than occur during much of the year at the measured locations.

The details of the noise measurements, including measurement dates, times and locations, are contained in the *Noise Analysis Technical Report* (Appendix L) and its addendum (in Appendix W).

The EIS should indicate when the short-term and long-term measurements were taken.

Response: Appendix L, *Noise Analysis Technical Report*, provides the locations and times of the short-term and long-term noise measurements.

Projected noise levels are not compared to EPA guidelines.

Response: The EPA's *Levels Document* (1974) recommended guidelines for the exterior areas of residential land uses of 55 dBA L_{dn} . This is a descriptor of average noise over a 24-hour period, which is weighted to penalize noise at night when most people are more sensitive to noise. The EPA is careful to stress that these are recommendations and should not be construed as standards or regulations.

On the other hand, the noise analysis provided in the EIS is based on standards promulgated in 23 CFR 772 which are required by 23 USC 109(i). In accordance with this standard, a traffic noise impact occurs when the predicted levels approach or exceed the noise abatement criteria or when predicted traffic noise levels substantially exceed the existing noise level, even though the predicted levels may not exceed the noise abatement criteria. This definition reflects the FHWA position that traffic noise impacts can occur under either of two separate conditions: 1) when noise levels are unacceptably high (absolute level); or 2) when a proposed highway project will substantially increase the existing noise environment (substantial increase).

The noise abatement criteria are based on the noise descriptors $L_{eq}(h)$ and $L_{10}(h)$. $L_{eq}(h)$ is defined as the equivalent steady-state sound level in a one-hour time period that contains the same acoustic energy as a time-varying sound level during the same period. $L_{10}(h)$ is the sound level that is exceeded 10 percent of the time (the 90th percentile) for a one-hour period. Therefore, the noise descriptors used in the FHWA standard are based on noise that is averaged over one hour whereas the EPA standard is based on noise averaged over an entire 24-hour day. For FHWA noise impact analyses, the one-hour period used is the estimated peak traffic hour. For the Juneau Access Improvements Project, the noise impact analysis is based on the estimated peak traffic noise hour during the summer season when the highest volumes of traffic would use the highway. In accordance with standard procedures for traffic noise impact analyses, it was assumed that 9 percent of the daily traffic projected for the highway in the summer time would occur during the peak noise hour.

The FHWA noise abatement criteria establish a higher noise level for picnic areas, recreation areas, playgrounds, active sports areas, parks, residences, motels, hotels, schools, churches, libraries, and hospitals (67 $L_{eq}(h)$ and 70 $L_{10}(h)$) than the EPA guideline for these land uses (55 L_{dn}). But the FHWA standard is for noise averaged over just one hour at the peak traffic noise level in the day while the EPA guideline is for noise averaged over a whole day. Peak hourly traffic noise could readily exceed the FHWA noise abatement criteria by 10 or 20 dBA and still meet the EPA's 24-hour averaging noise guideline. Therefore, comparing traffic noise to the EPA guideline is not as useful for highway noise impact analysis.

No differentiation is made between natural and manmade noise.

Response: There is no reasonable method of differentiating between manmade and natural noise. Noise is unwanted sound, and sound is produced by the movement of pressure waves in the air. Sound pressure levels are used to measure the intensity of sound and are described in terms of decibels. We can also describe the variability of sound with regard to frequency and intensity over discrete periods of time. Sound can be measured, estimated, and projected under future conditions based on the physical aspects of the propagation of sound pressure waves. In this regard, there is no difference between natural and manmade noise. Human beings and animals can derive perceptions from the type of noise they hear. In humans, the images conjured up with regard to a particular sound vary from person-to-person, and there is no reason to believe that this not also the case with animals. Unfortunately, there is no consistent, reproducible, and scientifically proven way of measuring the perceived meaning of a noise by the people or animals hearing it. Trying to do so would be purely speculation.

Analysis of noise impacts on Steller sea lions is insufficient.

Response: As shown in Table 1 of the *Noise Analysis Technical Report* (Appendix L), three short-term noise measurements were taken in Berners Bay in the vicinity of the USFS cabin. Those measurements ranged from 48.6 to 51.5 dBA $L_{(eq)h}$. Because all of the noise sources at the cabin were natural noises, it is reasonable to assume that these noise levels are typical of the undeveloped shoreline along the east side of Lynn Canal, including Gran and Met points. The lowest noise levels typically measured in natural environments are about 35 dBA $L_{(eq)h}$. Therefore, ambient noise at Gran and Met points is expected to range from about 35 up to about 55 dBA $L_{(eq)h}$ depending on wind and rain conditions. Both locations are relatively unprotected from wind and waves and only a few feet above sea level. Wind and water noise, therefore, would be above the 35-dBA level in most instances.

Modeling of traffic noise at Gran and Met points took into account the acoustical properties of rock and water. Based on these properties, the distance between the highway and the haulouts, and basic noise attenuation theory, modeling indicated that traffic noise during the peak hour of summer traffic would be less than 30 dBA $L_{(eq)h}$ at the haulouts. Because this worst-case traffic noise level would be about 5 to 25 dBA less than natural ambient sounds, it would not be heard above those natural sounds. Therefore, it would have no impact on Steller sea lions using the haulouts at these points. NMFS has concurred that Alternative 2B would not likely adversely affect Steller sea lions or adversely modify critical habitat.

Measures proposed to minimize construction noise are not verified.

Response: The Final EIS includes additional information on the noise abatement requirements that would be included in construction contracts for work near Steller sea lion haulouts. The construction noise mitigation measures identified in the *Noise Technical Report* are measures that could be used to reduce noise impacts to sensitive receptors, particularly residents. None of the reasonable alternatives identified in the FEIS involve construction near sensitive receptors, except at the Steller sea lion haulouts. Specific noise requirements have been established for these locations.

Interior ambient noise is modeled instead of monitored.

Response: Noise studies identified in FHWA's *Highway Traffic Noise Analysis and Abatement* (1995) have found that ambient exterior noise is reduced by an average of 10 dBA by modern residential structures. Therefore, there is no need to measure both interior and exterior noise levels to predict the nature and relative magnitude of future traffic noise impacts.

There is no analysis of noise impacts in downtown Juneau from increased traffic and congestion.

Response: Traffic noise is a function of speed. As speed increases, traffic noise increases. Traffic speeds are low in downtown Juneau because of the narrow, curving streets and pedestrian traffic in the summer time. Also, as discussed in the traffic impact section for each alternative in the Final EIS, Section 4.7.8, all of the reasonable alternatives would increase traffic in downtown Juneau by less than 10 percent over the No Action Alternative. Overall noise levels in the downtown area would not be perceptively different under any of the build alternatives.

The conclusion of the cost of abatement measures is incorrect.

Response: The statement indicates that given the magnitude of the potential direct noise impact in Skagway, DOT&PF should provide comprehensive modeling and abatement.

Alternatives 2, 2A, and 2C have been eliminated from further consideration as alternatives to the proposed project. None of the reasonable alternatives would result in traffic noise impacts in Skagway. Noise abatement is only considered for direct impacts (impacts from traffic on a new highway); therefore, noise abatement would no longer be necessary in Skagway.

The analysis of noise impacts from Alternatives 2, 2A, and 2C as the highway drops off the ridge into Skagway is incorrect.

Response: Alternatives 2, 2A, and 2C are no longer considered reasonable alternatives, and they have been eliminated from further consideration. None of the reasonable alternatives involve construction on the ridge above Skagway; therefore, an evaluation of noise impacts in this area is no longer necessary.

4.17 PUBLIC PROCESS (PUB)

PUB01: APPRECIATION FOR PUBLIC HEARINGS

Expressions of appreciation for holding public meetings to air concerns and opinions on project alternatives.

Response: Comment noted.

PUB02: CONCERNS REGARDING FAIRNESS OF PUBLIC PROCESS

Expressions of hope that comments provided in the public process will be fairly considered in evaluating project alternatives.

Response: The purpose of the public review process is to provide the public the opportunity to comment on the reasonable alternatives and the adequacy of the environmental analysis of those alternatives presented in the Supplemental Draft EIS. Comments received during this process have been used to prepare the Final EIS. The purpose of the EIS is to provide the public and decision makers with an understanding of the environmental impacts of constructing the project alternatives. This document will be used by decision makers to decide whether to proceed with the project, and if so, which alternative to implement.

Information presented in the document is supported by the more in-depth analyses that are presented in the technical appendices. Responses to specific questions regarding supporting evidence for conclusions presented in the EIS have been prepared in these responses to comments. Where appropriate, modifications have been made to the Final EIS to clarify and expand on information presented in the Supplemental Draft EIS.

PUB03: VOTES HELD IN JUNEAU, SKAGWAY, AND HAINES ON THE CHOICE BETWEEN FERRY SERVICE AND A HIGHWAY IS NOT BEING CONSIDERED BY DOT&PF AND FHWA.

Response: A description of the advisory ballots and municipal government resolutions in Juneau, Skagway, and Haines regarding transportation preferences is provided in Section 1.2.2 of the Final EIS. This information has also been included in the Summary of the Final EIS.

The purpose of the EIS is to provide a description of the nature and magnitude of environmental impacts associated with project alternatives. Information regarding advisory votes and resolutions is included in the Final EIS and will be taken into consideration by decision makers, but is not binding on them.

PUB04: COMPLAINTS CONCERNING THE LENGTH OF THE COMMENT PERIOD AND THE REQUIREMENT TO PAY FOR PAPER COPIES OF THE TECHNICAL REPORTS.

Response: The public review period for the Supplemental Draft EIS was 60 days, longer than the 45 days required by National Environmental Policy Act regulations. The Supplemental Draft EIS and appendices were located on the Juneau Access Improvements Project website from the beginning of the review period. Hard copies of the Supplemental Draft EIS were provided free upon request. Electronic copies of the Supplemental Draft EIS and appendices were also provided free upon request. Hard copies of the Supplemental Draft EIS and appendices were available at libraries in Juneau, Skagway, and Haines. This distribution provided ample opportunity for any interested member of the public to review the Supplemental Draft EIS and its supporting technical appendices.

PUB05: CONCERN THAT DECISION ON PROJECT ALTERNATIVE TO BE IMPLEMENTED HAS ALREADY BEEN MADE.

The State of Alaska has selected Alternative 2 as the preferred alternative; therefore, the decision as to which alternative to build has already been made.

Response: The Supplemental Draft EIS documented that Alternative 2 was the preferred alternative of the state, as was first indicated in January 2002. This was a preliminary determination; all reasonable alternatives were evaluated to a comparable level in the Supplemental Draft EIS. Since circulation of that document, it has been determined that Alternatives 2, 2A, and 2C are not reasonable because of Section 4(f) issues involving the Skagway and White Pass District National Historic Landmark. All remaining reasonable alternatives were considered before Alternative 2B was identified as the preferred alternative for the Final EIS.

PUB06: CONCERN THAT LEGAL CHALLENGES WILL DELAY THE PROPOSED PROJECT.

Stop the legal hurdles that waste money and hamper progress.

Conservation arguments regarding Berners Bay could delay the project in legal challenges for years.

Environmental groups would fight long and hard to stop the highway from crossing the rivers at the north end of Berners Bay.

If you proceed with Alternative 2, you would face a barrage of lawsuits that would cost lots of money and delay the project.

Response: Legal challenges are always a possibility on controversial transportation projects. The purpose of the EIS is to provide the public and decision makers with a description of the environmental consequences of implementing project alternatives. Regardless of the potential for litigation, DOT&PF has taken all available information into consideration in identifying the preferred alternative for the Final EIS.

PUB07: COOPERATING AGENCIES INDICATING THEIR WILLINGNESS TO PROVIDE INPUT TO THE FINAL EIS.

Response: Cooperating agencies for this EIS are NMFS, USCG, USFWS, the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), EPA, and USFS. All of these agencies have been consulted over the course of preparing the Supplemental Draft EIS and Final EIS. Their

comments on the Supplemental Draft EIS and the Preliminary Final EIS are included in Chapter 7 of the Final EIS.

PUB08: REQUIRED CONSULTATIONS HAVE NOT BEEN DONE FOR THE SUPPLEMENTAL DRAFT EIS.

Consultations that must be done with Native groups, municipalities, and other agencies are inadequate. It is not enough to send these groups letters informing them that the project is ongoing.

Response: DOT&PF has followed state and federal regulations as well as FHWA guidelines regarding consultation with state and federal agencies, municipal governments, and federally recognized tribes. DOT&PF and FHWA have done more than send letters informing these entities that the project is ongoing. Specific formal letters were distributed to the appropriate entities at key points in the process. Face-to-face meetings occurred when requested. No state, federal, municipal, or federally recognized tribal entity has indicated that consultation has been inadequate.

4.18 PURPOSE AND NEED (PAN)

PAN01: THE PURPOSE AND NEED IS BIASED TOWARDS A HIGHWAY.

The purpose and need has been defined to guarantee the selection of a highway alternative. For example, the use of user and state costs as purpose and need criteria impose very narrow constraints on the decision-making process and heavily bias alternative selection in favor of a highway.

Response: Reducing user and state costs are legitimate elements of the project purpose and need. The AMHS is the NHS link between Juneau, Haines, and Skagway. A typical family of four in a 19-foot vehicle traveling one way from Juneau to Skagway paid \$237 on a mainline vessel and \$261 on an FVF in 2004. This fare between Juneau and Haines for the same family was \$180 on a mainline ferry and \$198 on an FVF. This is a substantially higher cost to the travel than most other links in the NHS and it is a valid expenditure of federal funds to reduce this cost to travelers.

The State of Alaska spends approximately \$40 million a year to fund maintenance and operation of the AMHS. State funding for operation of the AMHS in Lynn Canal averaged \$5.2 million a year during fiscal year (FY) 01 to FY 04, but the AMHS moved an average of only 28,000 vehicles and 98,000 passengers per year. It is a valid purpose of the project to reduce this high state transportation cost.

PAN02: THE PURPOSE AND NEED STATEMENT IS COMPLETE AND IS MET BY ALTERNATIVE 2.

Response: The purpose and need statement for the proposed project addresses the transportation needs in Lynn Canal. All of the reasonable alternatives considered in the EIS address this purpose and need to some degree relative to the No Action Alternative. Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, best meets the purpose and need, as explained in the Final EIS.

PAN03: THE STATED PURPOSE AND NEEDS FOR THE PROJECT ARE NOT COMPELLING.

The AMHS service in Lynn Canal is a satisfactory mode of transportation in the corridor. The purpose and needs for the project described in the Supplemental Draft EIS are not compelling enough to warrant the cost of constructing a highway.

Response: The need to improve surface transportation facilities in the Lynn Canal corridor is described in Section 1.4 of the Final EIS. DOT&PF considered the cost of each alternative, along with all environmental impacts, before identifying the preferred alternative in the Final EIS. While some users consider the current AMHS service to be a satisfactory transportation system, DOT&PF believes the low volume of vehicles transported, the high cost to the state and to travelers, as well as the low frequency of trips and long travel time, are not satisfactory and need to be improved.

PAN04: CHANGES SHOULD BE MADE TO THE PURPOSE AND NEED OF THE PROJECT.

The purpose and need should include additional objectives: economic benefit to Skagway and economic benefit to Juneau.

Response: The FHWA and DOT&PF are transportation agencies whose mission is to provide transportation facilities to the traveling public. Therefore, the purpose and need elements of the proposed project are related to transportation.

The economies of Juneau and Skagway are affected by the transportation network in Lynn Canal. Improved access to Juneau would not result in new major economic development in Alaska, but would reduce the overall cost of living and benefit the overall economy of the corridor. Economic impacts have been evaluated in the Final EIS, but these impacts are not a purpose of the proposed project.

The purpose and need should include the additional objective of improved efficiency of Alaska state government operations.

Response: The purpose and need of a transportation project focuses on transportation needs. Efficiency of Alaska state government operations is affected by transportation, but it is not a part of the purpose and need for the project.

The purpose and need should include the additional objective of providing the most environmentally preferable surface transportation alternative.

Response: The purpose of a transportation project is to address a transportation problem. Evaluating environmental impacts and minimizing them to the extent practicable is part of the EIS process, but not part of the purpose and need. A highway is not required in the Lynn Canal to improve environmental conditions; therefore, environmental compatibility is not a reasonable purpose for the project. Instead, a goal of project planning is to identify a project alternative that largely meets the purpose and need for the proposed project that is also sensitive to the environment.

The purpose and need should include the additional objective of providing safe and reliable surface transportation.

Response: Safety is included in the purpose and need statement for a project only if there is a demonstrable safety problem on the transportation link being considered. An example would be where there is a higher number of accidents than the state average for similar transportation

links. Safety is not a problem with the current system; therefore, safety is not a stated purpose for the proposed project.

Any transportation project proposed by DOT&PF and FHWA must meet established engineering standards and practices for safety and reliability. Therefore, all of the project alternatives are safe and reliable.

Given the typical section of the proposed highway for Alternative 2B and other highway design standards, there is no reason to believe that accident frequency on Alternative 2B would be statistically different than similar highways. The Haines (Union Street to United States border), Klondike (Sanatorium Road to U.S. border), and Glacier highways are similar in design and traffic volume to Alternative 2B. Over the past 10 years, there have been no fatalities on the Klondike Highway, one on the Haines Highway, and three on the Glacier Highway. All four of these fatalities were due to speeding and one also involved alcohol. Based on an average fatality rate of one death per 48.7 million vehicle miles, which is the average for the Haines, Klondike, and Glacier highways, there could be approximately six fatalities on Alternative 2B over the 30-year period of this analysis.

PAN05: ALTERNATIVE 2/PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE DOES NOT ADEQUATELY MEET THE PROJECT PURPOSE AND NEED.

There is not enough accurate information in the Supplemental Draft EIS to support a conclusion that the Preferred Alternative would significantly improve the capacity to meet travel demand. Without accurate estimates of current and projected transportation demand, it is impossible to evaluate objectively if any of the alternatives provide the capacity to meet the demand.

Response: Alternative 2 has been eliminated from further consideration for the proposed project. The state's preferred alternative is Alternative 2B. The following responses address the ability of Alternative 2B to meet the purpose and need for the proposed project.

Because there is no road linking communities in Lynn Canal, a forecast of surface transportation demand cannot be conducted in a conventional manner. Based on comments received during community surveys, comments provided on the Supplemental Draft EIS (see the Comment Analysis Report), and transportation growth in corridors adjacent to Lynn Canal, it is clear that demand is currently greater than the capacity of the existing ferry system, and that transportation demand will grow in the future. The population of the three Lynn Canal communities grew 25 percent from 1988 to 2002, almost 2 percent annually. Traffic on adjacent corridors increased at a rate of one to 2 percent annually. Over the same period, there has been no increase in vehicular volumes in Lynn Canal. One of the least used state roads in the corridor, Dyea Road in Skagway, has traffic volumes 2.5 times greater than the traffic transported by AMHS. The AMHS is the NHS route between Juneau and Haines, the principal surface transportation route for everyone traveling between these two communities. The low annual ADT on this NHS route compared to the annual ADT on rural roads in the project region indicates that AMHS is not meeting the travel demand in Lynn Canal.

The traffic forecast analysis for this project used the types of travel, origin/destination information, regional growth, and other methods and modeling to develop a reasonable estimate of transportation demand in the Lynn Canal corridor for 2008 through 2038 (specific questions regarding the assumptions and methodology for the traffic forecast are answered in the responses to transportation statements of concern). Those forecasts indicate that there is current unconstrained travel demand of about 500 annual ADT in the Lynn Canal corridor and

that unconstrained demand is projected to exceed 900 annual ADT in 2038, more than 11 times the current annual ADT for the corridor.

Alternative 2B would provide the greatest capacity of the reasonable alternatives and would substantially increase capacity relative to the No Action Alternative. The capacity of Alternative 2B is determined by the shuttle system at Katzechin. Summer service would consist of three vessels and would include a Katzechin/Haines shuttle ferry with a 34-vehicle capacity, a Katzechin/Skagway shuttle ferry with a 53-vehicle capacity, and a Haines/Skagway shuttle with a 16-vehicle capacity. During the winter, no direct Haines/Skagway shuttle would operate; this service would be provided via the Katzechin Ferry Terminal by the other two shuttle systems. The daily traffic volumes that would be accommodated by Alternative 2B would be almost six times greater than the No Action Alternative.

There is not enough accurate information in the Supplemental Draft EIS to support a conclusion that the Preferred Alternative would significantly increase flexibility and improve travel opportunities.

Flexibility provided by the highway is severely compromised by its lack of reliability. Haines and Skagway residents use the AMHS to travel to Juneau at about twice the rate in the winter as in the summer, when conditions on a highway would be unsafe, unpredictable, and potentially closed.

Response: Alternative 2B would also substantially increase the flexibility of travel relative to the No Action Alternative. Alternative 2B would provide 8 round trips per day in the summer from Auke Bay to Haines and 6 round trips per day in the winter. There would be 6 round trips per day from Auke Bay to Skagway in the summer and 4 round trips per day in the winter. In comparison, the No Action Alternative provides approximately 1 round trip per day in the summer from Auke Bay to Haines and Skagway and an average of 0.7 round trip per day in the winter.

Comments on the Supplemental Draft EIS raised a concern over the reliability of an East Lynn Canal highway because of ice and snow on the road in the winter as well as avalanche closures. The highway proposed for Alternative 2B is located at much lower elevations than the plateaus and passes crossed by highways north of Haines and Skagway such as the Klondike Highway between Skagway and Whitehorse. Therefore, winter road conditions are not likely to be as severe on Alternative 2B than at higher elevations to the north and certainly no more severe than many other highways located in northern climates throughout the United States and Canada. The frequency of road closures at high elevations on the Klondike Highway would provide no useful comparison to the potential for road closures on Alternative 2B.

Alternative 2B is projected to be closed an average of 16.5 times per year because of avalanche hazard, for a total of about 34 days per year. When the highway is projected to be closed for a day or more, the shuttle ferries would be used to carry vehicles and passengers between Auke Bay and Haines and Skagway. This means that there would be few days during the winter that people could not travel between Juneau, Skagway, and Haines. Under the No Action Alternative, there would be substantially fewer opportunities to travel in the Lynn Canal corridor in both winter and summer. Winter No Action Alternative service is projected to be five sailings per week. Under Alternative 2B, even during road closures, the shuttles could provide multiple daily sailings.

There is not enough accurate information in the Supplemental Draft EIS to support a conclusion that the Preferred Alternative would significantly reduce travel times.

Response: Alternative 2B would provide for the shorter travel times between Auke Bay and Haines or Skagway than the No Action Alternative when considering both check-in time and running time. It is true that travel times between Auke Bay and Haines would be as short for walk-on passengers aboard an FVF as with Alternative 2B if check-in time were ignored. However, the primary state transportation responsibility is to move vehicles and the majority of the people using the system travel that way. The AMHS is the NHS link between Juneau and Haines, which requires facilities to move vehicles.

There is not enough accurate information in the Supplemental Draft EIS to support a conclusion that the Preferred Alternative would significantly reduce costs to the user and reduce costs to the state.

Operation and maintenance costs do not show full life-cycle costs. The Supplemental Draft EIS gave partial information, citing the maintenance and operations cost for the road and the No Action Alternative without discussing revenues or long-term costs.

Response: The EIS provides many types of estimates of the cost of project alternatives, rather than placing emphasis on a single cost analysis method. In addition to annual M&O costs, initial capital costs, 30-year life cycle costs, Net Present Value (NPV), and the present value of capital and operating costs to the State of Alaska are presented in the document. The 30-year life cycle cost includes state and federal capital costs and state M&O expenses discounted to 2004 dollars. The life-cycle cost analysis does not address who pays; it only looks at costs. The user benefit analysis NPV includes revenues and time benefits. NPV is the sum of the user benefits minus net incremental project costs (i.e., incremental costs minus revenues). User benefits are the reduction in user costs, which consist of travel time, AMHS fares, vehicle costs, and accident costs.

The net cost to the state of Alternative 2B is approximately \$88 million while the net cost to the state of the No Action Alternative is \$61 million. As explained in the EIS, this is because revenues from fares and onboard ferry services generated by Alternative 2B are about 30 percent less than those generated by the No Action Alternative and Alternative 2B has a higher capital cost than the No Action Alternative. However, because Alternative 2B would move substantially more vehicles than the No Action Alternative and would have lower operating costs, the cost to the state per vehicle is substantially lower for Alternative 2B (\$15) than it is for the No Action Alternative (\$51).

Total user costs would be three times less and out-of-pocket costs would be four to five times less for travelers in vehicles with Alternative 2B than the No Action Alternative. The majority of the travelers in the Lynn Canal corridor travel in vehicles, and the state's primary responsibility is to provide for the movement of vehicles.

PAN06: THE JUNEAU ACCESS IMPROVEMENTS HIGHWAY MAY OR MAY NOT AFFECT THE CAPITAL MOVE SITUATION.

Response: Retaining the current location of the state capital is not an element of the project purpose and need. Improving access to and from Juneau would have the indirect effect of improving access to the capital for all Alaskan residents. To the extent that access is an issue regarding the location of the capital, Alternative 2B would improve the potential for it to remain in Juneau. Access issues associated with capital move efforts are addressed in the Final EIS, but are not part of the project purpose and need.

4.19 SECTION 4(F) ISSUES (S4F)

S4F01: PROVIDE FURTHER INFORMATION AND/OR ANALYSIS ON SECTION 4(F) DETERMINATIONS REGARDING DEWEY LAKES RECREATION AREA, SKAGWAY AND WHITE PASS DISTRICT NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK, KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH NATIONAL HISTORICAL AREA, BERNERS BAY, AND FEDERAL LAND DESIGNATIONS ALONG THE EAST LYNN CANAL.

The Berners Bay area LUD II and the USFS cabin should be protected by Section 4(f) because a major emphasis for these areas is recreation.

Response: As explained in Section 6.2.2.2 of the Final EIS, FHWA regulations (23 CFR 771.135) state that where public land is managed for multiple uses, Section 4(f) applies only to those portions of the land which function for, or are designated in the management plans as being for significant park, recreation, or wildlife and waterfowl purposes. FHWA guidance, based in part on case law, further states that land designated or used for dispersed recreational activities is not protected by Section 4(f). A review of the USFS management policies for LUD II indicates that it meets the definition of a multiple use area, and the recreation activities that occur and are envisioned are dispersed. Therefore, the LUD II area in Berners Bay is not protected by Section 4(f).

Three other aspects of the 1997 TLMP further support the determination that this LUD is not protected under Section 4(f). The first is that TLMP includes a LUD entitled Special Interest Areas that specifically includes designated recreation areas. In instances where the USFS has determined an area larger than a specific facility should be reserved for recreation or refuge purposes, the Special Interest Area LUD is used. No land in the project vicinity is designated as a Special Interest Area. The second point of note is that TLMP identifies a Proposed State Road Corridor on both the east and west sides of Lynn Canal; this is essentially a Transportation and Utility Systems LUD overlying the LUD II designation. A highway constructed on the east side of Lynn Canal would not be in the LUD II but in a Transportation and Utility Systems LUD. TLMP indicates that the land should be managed under the underlying LUD until a highway alternative is constructed. Furthermore, the Congressionally mandated LUD II designation specifically allows for roads to meet transportation needs identified by the state.

No land from the USFS cabin site in Berners Bay would be required for any reasonable alternative. Section 6.2.2.2 in the Final EIS includes an explanation of FHWA's determination regarding the cabin. As explained in Section 6.2.2.2, the USFS has indicated that the Berners Bay cabin is a water-oriented cabin and therefore the hillside behind the cabin is not part of the facility. The USFS has also indicated that the recreation facility is the cabin itself, not the land it occupies, as the cabin could be relocated, and in fact was placed with the knowledge that it may be moved in the future. The USFS has determined that a handicap accessible cabin on the Juneau road system would be a desirable development and has requested that DOT&PF design the alignment of applicable alternatives such that a handicap accessible trail could be constructed from the highway to the cabin. DOT&PF has mapped the discernible use areas (e.g., trails, outbuildings, cleared areas) at the cabin and would avoid any disturbance within 100 feet of these areas. The nearest point of disturbance (toe of slope) would be approximately 100 feet from this boundary, resulting in approximately 200 feet between the highway and closest use area other than the access trail itself.

FHWA has also determined that the construction of a highway in the vicinity of the cabin, with a handicap accessible trail to the cabin, would not be a constructive use under Section 4(f). The

experience at the cabin would change, but this change would not be so severe as to create a substantial impairment of the protected activities, attributes, or features of the facility. Rather than being a remote access cabin (visitors currently usually access the site by small boat or float plane), the cabin would be accessible by both road and water. Rather than hearing only boat, plane or helicopter noise, visitors would also hear vehicle traffic noise. Use of the cabin would shift somewhat from those seeking a remote, water access experience to those seeking a road accessible water view cabin. The fact that the USFS sees the creation of a road accessible cabin as desirable is an indication that substantial impairment would not occur.

Bridges over the Jualin mine tram and the Comet/Bear/Kensington Railroad would be a constructive use of historically significant areas, and should be protected under Section 4(f).

Response: FHWA has determined that construction of a highway over the Jualin Mine Tram and Comet/Bear/Kensington Railroad would not result in a constructive use. Although a highway and bridges would have an effect on both properties, the effect would not be adverse and would not be so severe as to substantially impair their qualifying activities, features or attributes. Neither of these historic properties derives a substantial part of its significance from its setting.

The project would be a constructive and temporary use of the historic properties of Skagway and White Pass District National Historic Landmark.

Response: Comments from the Office of the Secretary, United States Department of the Interior, in response to the Supplemental Draft EIS made clear the NPS position that all natural areas within the NHL contribute to the factors that make the NHL historic. Furthermore, the NPS believes this contribution is documented in the Boundary Justification of the 1999 nomination. The Boundary Justification states, in part: "sufficient natural areas have been included so as to provide an understanding for the physical setting and cultural landscape that defined the historic corridor." Based on this language, the NPS position on its meaning, and existing FHWA guidance, FHWA has determined that natural areas within the NHL are protected by Section 4(f). Consequently, Alternatives 2, 2A, and 2C have been dropped from the range of reasonable alternatives, based on original screening criteria.

S4F02: THE CITY OF SKAGWAY SHOULD MAKE THE DEWEY LAKES RECREATION AREA SECTION 4(F) SIGNIFICANCE DETERMINATION. SECTION 4(F) REGULATIONS STATE THAT THE OFFICIAL HAVING JURISDICTION OVER THE LAND (THE CITY OF SKAGWAY) SHOULD MAKE SIGNIFICANCE DETERMINATIONS.

The City of Skagway values the entire area for its recreational values and passed a resolution in recognition of the trail system, picnic and camping areas, lakes, ponds, glades, alpine meadows and other sites.

Response: As explained in Section 2.2.9 of the Final EIS, Alternatives 2, 2A, and 2C are no longer reasonable. No reasonable alternative in the Final EIS would require land from the City of Skagway's Dewey Lakes parcel.

S4F03: EXPLAIN WHY ONLY TWO TRAILS IN THE DEWEY LAKES RECREATION AREA ARE CONSIDERED PROTECTED UNDER SECTION 4(F).

Further analysis is required on Section 4(f), because Section 4(f) applies to the entire Dewey Lakes Recreation Area. The presumption that lands managed for multiple uses are not significant recreation areas is inaccurate.

Response: None of the reasonable alternatives in the Final EIS would use land from the Dewey Lakes recreation area. Therefore, no further analysis of FHWA's Section 4(f) applicability determination is necessary.

S4F04: IMPACTS TO THE DEWEY LAKES RECREATION AREA TRAILS FROM THE HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES CANNOT BE MITIGATED BY BRIDGES OR TUNNELS.

The highway would cause temporary and constructive use of the trails.

The highway overpass and its close proximity to the trail would result in noise-related impacts and impair esthetic attributes of a resource protected by Section 4(f).

Construction of the bridges would interfere with the activities and purposes of the resources because the trail would be closed during construction.

Response: The project alternatives that would have crossed these trails (Alternatives 2, 2A, and 2C) have been eliminated from further consideration.

S4F05: DIRECT AND INDIRECT EFFECTS FROM THE HIGHWAY WOULD IMPACT THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES, OTHER WILDLIFE, AND CRITICAL HABITAT PROTECTED BY SECTION 4(f), WHILE THE NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE WOULD NOT IMPACT THESE PROTECTED WILDLIFE SPECIES AND/OR HABITAT.

The Supplemental Draft EIS has not shown that a prudent and feasible alternative does not exist, and it has not included all possible planning to minimize harm to the threatened and endangered species and critical habitat protected by Section 4(f).

Response: Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act (49 USC 303 and 23 USC 138) does not apply to threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat.

Traffic would impact wildlife and should be evaluated in the Section 4(f) portion of the EIS.

Response: Section 4(f) addresses impacts to specific types of land uses, not impacts to wildlife. Potential wildlife impacts associated with traffic are addressed elsewhere in the EIS.

S4F06: PROVIDE FURTHER ANALYSIS ON IMPACTS TO SECTION 4(f) PROPERTIES SUCH AS THE SKAGWAY AND WHITE PASS DISTRICT NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK.

Response: None of the reasonable alternatives would impact the Skagway and White Pass District NHL. Analysis of potential impacts to other Section 4(f) properties in the vicinity of the reasonable alternatives considered for the project are discussed in Chapter 6 of the Final EIS.

S4F07: DOT&PF SHOULD RECONSIDER THE HAINES/SKAGWAY INTERTIE AS A FEASIBLE ALTERNATIVE OR ELIMINATE ALTERNATIVES 2, 2A, AND 2C FROM CONSIDERATION DUE TO THE COST OF THE HIGHWAY COMPONENTS AND SECTION 4(f) CONSIDERATIONS.

Response: The purpose and need for the Juneau Access Improvements Project is to improve surface transportation to and from Juneau in Lynn Canal. As explained in Section 2.2.3 of the Final EIS, an alternative that has a very costly road component connecting Haines and Skagway, while requiring all Juneau traffic to travel to Haines by ferry, is primarily a Haines/Skogway access project. Therefore, it does not meet the purpose and need for the proposed project. Improved access between Haines and Skagway is an independent need. a

Alternatives 2, 2A, and 2C have been eliminated from further consideration because of potential impacts to Section 4(f) properties. Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, would not have Section 4(f) impacts.

4.20 SOCIOECONOMIC RESOURCES (SEC)

SEC01: ALTERNATIVES THAT INCLUDE BUILDING ANY FORM OF A HIGHWAY ARE TOO EXPENSIVE TO BUILD AND MAINTAIN.

The monetary costs of construction and mitigation measures needed to construct an environmentally safe and travel-safe highway are too high.

Response: The construction cost estimates provided for project alternatives include mitigation costs. Highway alternatives would have an initial capital cost roughly twice that of marine alternatives. However, the net present value (NPV) of Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, is higher than any other alternative. All costs will be considered in selecting the alternative to be implemented for the project.

The monetary costs related to duration of construction and completion of expensive and intensive surveys of wildlife populations are too high.

Response: Construction costs take into account the duration of construction and wildlife monitoring. These costs will be taken into account when selecting the alternative to be implemented for the project.

Monetary costs to monitor impacts during construction and operation of the highway alternatives, and costs to manage user conflicts, are too high. The EIS should include the costs to assist in evaluating the alternatives.

Response: The specific costs of mitigation and monitoring are included in the construction costs for the preferred alternative as shown in addendum to the *Technical Alignment Report* in Appendix W. Mitigation items that are structural in nature are included in the unit quantity and price estimates. This includes bridging streams that could otherwise be crossed with structural plate pipe, wildlife underpasses, and screening structures. Bridges at Sawmill, Antler Slough, Slate, Sweeny, Sherman, and Independence creeks added approximately \$4.2 million to the East Lynn Canal Highway estimate of \$281 million reported in the Supplemental Draft EIS. Bridge extensions at the Antler, Lace and Katzeihin rivers would serve as wildlife underpasses and added approximately \$1.3 million to the estimate. Two wildlife underpasses at high use bear trails at the Antler/Lace Peninsula added approximately \$0.9 million.

Wildlife monitoring and wetlands mitigation are estimated at \$3 million and are included under the heading Mitigation in the engineers estimate. Specific details of wildlife monitoring and wetlands mitigation are provided in Section 5.12 of the Final EIS.

Current DOT&PF maintenance on existing highways is lacking, and the ability of DOT&PF to perform maintenance during the winter on the highway is suspect. Maintenance would be costly and dangerous.

Response: DOT&PF highway maintenance costs and AMHS M&O costs (after revenue) are funded from the same source, the State of Alaska General Fund. Funding is appropriated by the Legislature each year based on requests by DOT&PF, which establishes projected costs and priorities after considering traffic volumes, expected weather conditions and personnel. The highway M&O costs estimate in the *Technical Alignment Report* (Appendix D) are based on the

equipment and personnel to maintain new highway segments. While there is no guarantee of future funding levels by the Legislature, the highway and shuttles would cost less to operate than current Lynn Canal AMHS service while moving more vehicles. Based on this, there is no reason to believe adequate funding would not be available for this NHS route.

The EIS should detail which Lynn Canal communities would be responsible for highway maintenance and how would this be funded.

Response: No Lynn Canal community would be responsible for highway maintenance. As is the case with all state highways, the state would be responsible for funding and carrying out highway maintenance.

SEC02: IT IS MORE COST EFFECTIVE TO MAINTAIN FERRY ACCESS (WITH OR WITHOUT IMPROVEMENTS).

The existing ferry system meets the purpose and need statement and is less expensive than building the highway.

Response: The life-cycle cost of the No Action Alternative is lower than the cost of the preferred alternative, Alternative 2B, but the No Action Alternative does not meet the elements of the purpose and need statement. The Lynn Canal ferry system has an annual ADT of approximately 80 vehicles. The estimated travel demand in Lynn Canal is over six times greater (500 vehicles per day) than what AMHS currently accommodates. Therefore, the existing ferry service provides capacity for a small fraction of the transportation demand in the corridor. The No Action Alternative would provide less capacity than is currently provided.

Travel flexibility and opportunity are restricted with the existing ferry system. There have been an average of about 278 round-trip voyages each year between Juneau and Skagway with intermediate stops in Haines. Some restrictions to flexibility and opportunity to travel are as follows:

- Travelers must make reservations for vehicles in advance; travel during peak summer season periods can require making reservations within days of the summer ferry schedule release in the preceding December.
- Changing reservations can be problematic and can include cancellation charges if made within 14 days of a reservation.
- Travelers must plan trips to coincide with ferry schedule departures and arrivals.
- A 1- to 2-hour check-in time is required.
- Trips can be delayed by unforeseen events, including vessel mechanical problems, inclement weather, and last-minute requests to serve an additional port south of Juneau.
- Reservation changes are limited to regular business hours.
- Border crossings are restricted at night but ferry schedules do not always coincide with the operating hours of the United States Customs stations, inconveniencing travelers going beyond Haines and Skagway.
- When ferries do not have vehicle space available, travelers may register at the ticket counter 2 hours before sailing for standby vehicle space; however, there is no guarantee of boarding.

It is approximately 78 miles between Juneau and Haines and 93 miles between Juneau and Skagway. With the existing ferry system, it takes 7.1 hours to travel between Juneau and Haines on a mainliner and 3.5 hours to travel between these two communities on an FVF (this includes required check-in times). It takes 9.1 hours to travel between Juneau and Skagway on a mainliner and 3.8 hours to travel between Juneau and Skagway on an FVF. Therefore, travel times are substantial in the Lynn Canal corridor with the existing ferry system.

The cost to operate the AMHS in Lynn Canal is high. The cost from 2001 to 2004 was \$11.2 million per year. Revenues averaged \$6 million a year, requiring \$5.2 million of state funds.

User costs to travel in Lynn Canal on the AMHS are also high. A typical family of four in a 19-foot vehicle traveling one way from Juneau to Skagway paid \$237 on a mainline vessel and \$261 on an FVF in 2004. The fare between Juneau and Haines for the same family was \$180 on a mainline ferry and \$198 on an FVF.

The AMHS can be improved immediately, while highway construction would take time.

Response: Based on AMHS travel in Lynn Canal over the past 16 years, improving existing ferry service would not make a substantial difference in the number of vehicles traveling in Lynn Canal. In 1988, there were 266 ferry round trips in the corridor that moved a total of 29,513 vehicles. In 2004, there were 388 ferry round trips in the corridor that moved a total of 26,971 vehicles. Changes in the number of ferry trips over the past 16 years have not substantially changed the volume of vehicles traveling on the system. This is because of the cost, travel time, and perceived inconvenience of the ferry system. Improvements in existing ferry service would not meet the travel demand in the corridor. Implementing one of the marine alternatives would involve time to construct vessels and terminal facilities.

The ferry system has an advantage over highway construction, evident by the fact that shuttle ferries would still be necessary during highway closures and highway construction.

Response: Ferries do have the advantage of being immediately available but they do not meet all the elements of the purpose and need. For instance, the traffic analysis performed for the proposed project shows that as the travel time of ferry links increases, travel demand decreases. This is because of the increased cost and travel time associated with ferries. Alternative 2B, which includes a shuttle ferry link between Katzehein and Haines and Skagway, is projected to have a summer 2008 demand of 1,190 ADT, while the No Action Alternative would have a summer 2038 demand of 460 ADT. Of the marine alternatives, Alternative 4B is projected to have the highest demand with a summer 2038 demand of 940 ADT. The preferred alternative would use short shuttle runs, which would reduce user and state costs while providing multiple trips per day. Ferries would run to Auke Bay (or Slate Cove) only occasionally in winter; during this period, demand is much lower. The No Action Alternative and the marine alternatives cannot meet the summer demand that is generated and accommodated by Alternative 2B.

SEC03: THE HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES WOULD BE CHEAPER THAN MAINTAINING EXISTING FERRY SERVICE.

Building a highway would meet the goals of reducing state transportation costs in the corridor.

Response: The net state cost over the 30-year analysis period would be less for the No Action Alternative, Alternative 4C, and Alternative 4D than the preferred alternative, Alternative 2B. The

overall lower net cost to the state of the No Action Alternative and Alternatives 4C and 4D would be the direct result of higher out-of-pocket for travelers. However, Alternative 2B would carry more vehicles than the No Action Alternative and marine alternatives. Therefore, Alternative 2B would cost the state less than these other alternatives on a per vehicle basis.

The long-term expense of the current ferry system and the continuous need for upgrades and their associated costs are too high.

Response: As indicated in the response to SEC02, the long-term cost of Alternative 2B to the state is higher than the No Action Alternative. However, Alternative 2B would reduce the total travel cost by two thirds of the cost to travel on a mainline vessel under the No Action Alternative. The savings to the traveler would be greater when compared to travel on an FVF. The out-of-pocket cost (fuel and fares) would be 80 percent less for Alternative 2B than for the No Action Alternative. Alternative 2B would also improve travel flexibility and opportunity, and reduce travel time.

NPV is a method of measuring the user benefits of a project alternative minus net incremental project costs, with user benefits consisting of the reduction in user costs relative to the No Action Alternative in terms of travel time, AMHS fares, vehicle costs, and accident costs. With an NPV of zero for the No Action Alternative, Alternative 2B would have an NPV of \$70 million.

Highway costs would be lower due to the lack of permafrost in the area.

Response: A lack of permafrost in the area makes highway construction less expensive than in areas with permafrost.

Building the highway would avoid costly union labor disputes associated with the current ferry system.

Response: Comments noted.

SEC04: THE COSTS FOR THE HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES ARE UNDERESTIMATED AND DO NOT CORRELATE WITH PAST AND CURRENT SIMILAR COST ESTIMATES (E.G., BRAGAW EXTENSION, GRAVINA ACCESS PROJECT, WHITTIER TUNNEL).

DOT&PF skewed the cost estimates in favor of the highway alternatives, underestimated construction and maintenance costs, and compared highway alternatives with marine alternatives using different criteria. The EIS should fairly compare alternatives using similar criteria.

Response: Comments concerning the per mile cost of other recent highway projects in Alaska with the highway segments of the proposed project alternatives do not take into account the relative costs of construction in an urban and rural environment. Construction of projects such as the Bragaw Extension incurred costs for traffic control, roadway weight restrictions, utility coordination, and fill hauling from offsite that would not be required for the proposed project.

The unit costs used to develop the cost estimates for highway segments of project alternatives were based on 2002 and 2003 bids on federal aid projects in Alaska. In some instances, costs were reduced based on the premise that a large project with higher unit quantities would attract larger contracting firms with resulting lower bids. A new updated estimate has been prepared for the preferred alternative (Alternative 2B) and is provided in the Final EIS. This updated estimate includes a detailed explanation of the rationale for each unit cost. All construction contracts would be funded with federal aid requiring the payment of Davis Bacon wages.

The maintenance cost per lane mile, excluding avalanche control and associated debris removal costs, is estimated at approximately \$4,568. This cost includes all typical maintenance activities, including pothole patching and other routine pavement maintenance. The cost of \$4,568 is higher than the Southeast Region average cost per lane mile of \$4,194, based on the colder conditions in Lynn Canal. Major repairs and pavement section replacement are funded through the state's highway capital program.

The same criteria were used for both highways and ferries with regard to capital investment requirements, maintenance costs, and operating costs.

The EIS should go through an impartial third party review of the cost estimates.

Response: DOT&PF has more experience and information on construction and operation of highways in Alaska than any other party. Cost estimates are subject to a peer review; the addendum to the *Technical Alignment Report* in Appendix W includes the basis for each major unit cost estimate. All parts of the Final EIS are available for interested parties to evaluate.

Herrera Environmental Consultants performed an analysis indicating highway estimates were low.

Response: The construction costs estimates for all build alternatives have been updated for the Final EIS. The addendum to the *Technical Alignment Report* in Appendix W provides the basis for the unit cost estimates for all major items in the construction estimate (see Attachment F to the *Technical Alignment Report* addendum). All mitigation, right-of-way, monitoring costs, and avalanche control capital costs have been included.

Many of Herrera Environmental Consultants' typical unit cost estimates were too high because they were based on much smaller projects that had extensive traffic control and utility complications. As explained in Attachment F of the addendum to the *Technical Alignment Report* in Appendix W, to estimate construction costs, DOT&PF reviewed bid tabulations for statewide projects with similar pay items and quantities. Unit prices were adjusted up or down to take into account project estimating factors and inflation. The quantities for project alternatives were then multiplied by the established unit price to obtain each pay item estimated cost.

There are several factors that effect the estimated unit bid prices for the project:

1. Large quantities would provide economies of scale that will result in unit prices significantly lower than usual Southeast Alaska unit prices.
2. Unlimited use of off road equipment would result in lower unit prices.
3. Numerous access points from which to construct the project would result in lower unit prices.
4. Barge access points at Slate Cove near the Berners/Lace and Antler/Gilkey River Crossings and at Katzeihin Ferry Terminal near the Katzeihin River Crossing would allow use of economical over length and overweight components in construction of the major river crossings.
5. Perhaps the most significant factor is that there would be no public access conflicts that usually slow down construction during the duration of the project. This would result in lower unit prices for almost every bid item on the project.

Working around buildings and maintaining traffic flow can impact efficiency, productivity and unit bid prices by 50 percent or more. With the exception of a less than 1-mile-long segment near the Kensington Mine, construction of highway segments of build alternatives would not contend with private vehicle traffic or work in proximity to buildings any time during construction.

The importance of this last factor is demonstrated by the Juneau Cascade Point Road Project. Bid in December 2004 and currently under construction, this 20-foot-wide by 3.2-mile-long project's total price was \$810,000 or approximately \$250,000 per mile. The project was constructed in the same area as the highway alternatives for the Juneau Access Improvements Project and had no private vehicle traffic or buildings to contend with. The Cascade Point Road Project included clearing, culverts, excavation and embankment. It did not include base, pavement, and guardrail. A similar project being built while maintaining traffic control would be expected to cost over \$500,000 per mile.

With regard to maintenance cost estimates, the maintenance cost per lane mile, excluding avalanche control and associated debris removal costs, is higher than the Southeast Region average cost per lane mile based on the colder conditions in Lynn Canal. The EIS contains a reliable estimate of the labor required for avalanche control and debris removal. No individual employee would be required to work 24 hours per day or 7 days per week. The part-time employees stationed at the Lynn Canal station would be scheduled for normal 37.5-hour weeks. During periods of intense avalanche and snow removal operations, they would work overtime. The cost estimate includes approximately 160 hours of overtime for each operator.

The proposed staffing for the Lynn Canal Station provides for at least two operators to be on duty each day (working a 7.5-hour shift but available 24 hours for callouts), with five operators on duty for three days per week. This staffing is similar to other maintenance stations in the state, including Central Region stations located in avalanche-prone areas along the Seward Highway. Additionally, staff from the Juneau and Skagway stations can be deployed to assist with avalanche control during emergencies. The cost of additional operators for these two stations is included in the overall cost estimate.

A geotechnical study should be done for cost purposes to determine the amount of rock excavation required, and determine the types of rockfall and landslide mitigation necessary and associated costs of those resources.

Response: The preliminary geotechnical evaluation that has been conducted for the project is adequate for the level of cost estimate needed at this time. Four slide areas have been identified near the alignment of Alternative 2B. All of these slides are rockfall slides with little soil movement. Of the four slides, one does not reach the alignment; the other three are also avalanche paths. These three rockslides on avalanche paths are the only rockslides with potential to reach the Alternative 2B alignment. These rockslides would be mitigated as part of avalanche control by constructing raised embankments with large culverts. The cost of this avalanche control is included in the project cost estimates.

SEC05: ALTERNATIVE 2B COSTS WOULD BE LESS THAN ALTERNATIVE 2/PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE COSTS.

Alternative 2B would be less costly to construct than Alternative 2 and would still meet the objectives of the purpose and need without building the highway all the way to Skagway.

Response: FHWA and DOT&PF have determined that Alternatives 2, 2A, and 2C are not reasonable alternatives for the proposed project because of 4(f) impacts to the Skagway and

White Pass District NHL, and they have been eliminated from further consideration. The preferred alternative identified in the Final EIS is Alternative 2B.

SEC06: ALTERNATIVE 3 COSTS WOULD BE LESS THAN ALTERNATIVE 2/PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE COSTS.

Alternative 3 would meet the objectives of the purpose and need, but would be less costly than building the highway on the east coast of Lynn Canal.

Response: Alternatives 2, 2A, and 2C have been determined not to be reasonable alternatives for the proposed project by DOT&PF and FHWA. The preferred alternative identified in the Final EIS is Alternative 2B. The initial construction cost for Alternative 3 (\$268 million) is greater than the initial construction cost for Alternative 2B (\$258 million). The 30-year life-cycle cost for Alternative 3 is higher (\$375 million) than that of Alternative 2B (\$352 million). In addition, Alternative 2B has a substantially higher NPV (\$70 million) than Alternative 3 (\$32 million). To calculate NPV, all benefits and costs over an alternative's life cycle are discounted to the present, and the costs are subtracted from the benefits. If benefits exceed costs, the NPV is positive (i.e., net savings over time). Alternative 2B has the highest NPV value of all the reasonable alternatives considered for the project.

SEC07: AUKE BAY FERRY SERVICE WOULD PROVIDE THE MOST ECONOMICAL MEANS OF TRAVEL, ESPECIALLY FOR TRAVELERS WHO ARE UNABLE TO TAKE VEHICLES UP LYNN CANAL.

Response: The proposed project primarily addresses the movement of vehicles as opposed to the movement of passengers. The state's primary responsibility is to provide for the movement of vehicles. Therefore, the project must address the movement of vehicles in the corridor. A comparison of out-of-pocket costs and total costs of project alternatives for a family of four traveling in Lynn Canal in a 19-foot vehicle shows that highway alternatives would be three to six times less expensive than ferry travel from Auke Bay.

Ferry travel may be an economical means of travel for people unable to take a vehicle. However, the percentage of travelers in Lynn Canal in this position appears to be relatively small. Based on the 2000 Census, 92.6 percent of Juneau households, 91.9 percent of Haines households, and 91.8 percent of Skagway households own at least one vehicle, and 50 to 60 percent of these households own two or more vehicles. People who do not own a vehicle or who choose not to drive one would have to rely on others for transportation to and from the ferry terminals on the system, rent a vehicle, or use private carriers.

The addendum to the *Socioeconomic Effects Technical Report* provided in Appendix W of the Final EIS, provides an analysis of the possibility of private bus/van service developing between Katzechin and Juneau with Alternative 2B. The cost of bus service would ultimately depend on the size of the market, but would likely be in the range of \$35 to \$50 one-way. This would place the cost roughly equal to the current AMHS adult passenger fare of \$44 for the Juneau/Skagway link.

SEC08: THE DURATION OF CONSTRUCTION OF THE HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES WOULD BE EXCESSIVE, AND PAYING FOR BOTH HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE CURRENT FERRY SYSTEM DURING CONSTRUCTION AND AS BACKUP DURING HIGHWAY CLOSURES WOULD BE COST PROHIBITIVE.

Response: The existing AMHS service in Lynn Canal would continue until highway construction is completed. Approximately 90 percent of the cost of highway construction would come from the Federal Highway Trust Fund. Therefore, costs of operating the ferry system and highway construction costs would not be excessive to the state. Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, includes shuttle ferry service to Haines and Skagway from Katzechin. These ferries would be used as backup during highway closures. Both economic analyses, life-cycle cost and NPV, include maintenance and operation of the current system during highway construction. The NPV of Alternative 2B would be greater than any other alternative. NPV takes into account the life-cycle cost and user benefits of a project.

SEC09: THE INCREASED COST OF MAINTAINING THE EXISTING FERRY SERVICE IS JUSTIFIED BY THE SERVICE'S CONVENIENCE AND RELIABILITY.

Response: Highway alternatives considered for the project are substantially more convenient and reliable than the No Action Alternative and marine alternatives considered for the project. Alternative 2B would provide 8 round trips per day in the summer from Auke Bay to Haines and 6 round trips per day in the winter. There would be 6 round trips per day from Auke Bay to Skagway in the summer and 4 round trips per day in the winter. In comparison, the No Action Alternative provides approximately 1 round trip per day in the summer from Auke Bay to Haines and Skagway and an average of 0.7 round trip per day in the winter. Alternatives 4A through 4D would roughly double the number of ferry trips relative to the No Action Alternative, but would remain substantially less than Alternatives 2B.

Alternative 2B is projected to be closed an average of 16.5 times per year because of avalanche hazard for a total of about 34 days per year. When the highway is projected to be closed for a day or more, the shuttle ferries would be used to carry vehicles and passengers between Auke Bay and Haines and Skagway. This means that there would be few days during the winter that people could not travel between Juneau, Skagway, and Haines. Under the No Action Alternative and Alternatives 4A through 4D, there are substantially fewer opportunities to travel in the Lynn Canal corridor, and ferry trips under the No Action Alternative and the marine alternatives could be canceled in the winter due to scheduling problems, equipment problems, and weather conditions.

SEC10: FERRIES ARE THE EQUIVALENT OF HIGHWAYS IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA AND SHOULD BE SUBSIDIZED, AS ARE ALL OTHER HIGHWAYS.

Response: Both highways and ferries are subsidized, and ferries are required for access to many communities in Alaska. However, part of the purpose and need for the proposed project is to reduce travel costs in Lynn Canal for the state and travelers. Ferries are expensive to operate compared to highways that cover a similar distance.

The AMHS requires about \$80 million a year to operate and generates about \$40 million in revenue. The AMHS provides about 21.3 million vehicle miles of travel at a state cost of about \$40 million each year, or \$1.87 per vehicle mile. On state-owned highways, about 2 billion miles are driven each year. The maintenance budget for state-owned highways is about \$70 million per year, which equates to approximately \$0.035 per vehicle mile.

In addition to costing the state more money to operate, the ferry system would cost the traveler more money than a highway. Total projected costs to travel between Juneau and Skagway or Haines on Alternative 2B would be \$77 and \$60, respectively, for a family of four traveling in a 19-foot vehicle. Under the No Action Alternative, total costs to travel from Juneau to Skagway or Haines would be \$237 and \$180, respectively. The least expensive marine alternative from the standpoint of traveler costs is Alternative 4D. Total costs to travel from Juneau to Skagway or Haines would be \$160 and \$114, respectively, for this alternative.

In Lynn Canal, marine alternatives are more expensive than a highway per vehicle for both the state and the traveler.

SEC11: CURRENT FERRY COSTS ARE AFFORDABLE.

Response: Ferry costs are affordable to some and not affordable to others. This is indicated by the amount of latent travel demand versus actual travel in the Lynn Canal corridor; cost and convenience are factors suppressing travel demand in the corridor. As indicated in the response to SEC10, it costs a family of four traveling in a 19-foot vehicle approximately three times as much to travel by ferry than it would cost to travel on Alternative 2B (the Preferred Alternative). A round-trip cost of over \$500 for a family of four to take a 100-mile vehicle trip may not be considered affordable by many Juneau, Haines, and Skagway residents.

SEC12: HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES WOULD DECREASE USER TRAVEL AND SHIPPING COSTS.

Highway alternatives would reduce user costs and facilitate less expensive travel than is provided by the current air and ferry services.

Response: Highway alternatives would be substantially less expensive for vehicle travel than marine alternatives. Highway alternatives would also be substantially less expensive for travelers than air service.

Highway alternatives would further reduce shipping costs, which would in turn reduce the cost of goods in all Lynn Canal communities.

Response: As explained in Sections 4.3.7.5 and 4.4.7.5 of the Final EIS, most goods shipped from outside the Lynn Canal region by barge would continue to be shipped by barge. Fishermen and seafood processors, including the Alaska Glacier Seafood Company in Juneau, have indicated that a highway link to Skagway would allow them to ship fresh fish by truck at a lower cost than shipping by air and in less time than shipping by ferry or barge. Alternative 2B would require a 16-mile ferry link to Skagway, but a shuttle system with 6 trips a day in summer is not likely to be a major deterrent to truck shipping.

SEC13: HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES WOULD ALLOW FUNDING FROM SOCIAL SERVICES THAT CURRENTLY SUBSIDIZE TRAVEL FOR LOW-INCOME RESIDENTS TO BE MORE APPROPRIATELY REDIRECTED TO ASSIST CLIENTS WITH OTHER NEEDS.

Response: Charity organizations and other social service organizations could move clients, staff, and supplies more inexpensively by a highway than by ferry. This would reduce the travel costs of those organizations and the resulting savings could be used to provide more assistance to those needing it.

SEC14: HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES WOULD FURTHER ASSIST PEOPLE IN BEING ECONOMICALLY SELF-SUFFICIENT, AND WOULD OPEN UP NEW JOBS.

Response: As explained in Sections 4.3.5 and 4.4.5 of the Final EIS, highway alternatives are projected to have a greater beneficial effect on the economies of Lynn Canal communities than marine alternatives. This would result from a projected increase in tourist traffic, which would increase spending and jobs in Lynn Canal communities. Highway alternatives would also reduce transportation costs.

SEC15: COSTS TO TRAVEL BY ANY HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVE WOULD NOT BE APPROPRIATELY LESS THAN BY FERRY ONCE ANCILLARY COSTS ARE INCLUDED. ANNUAL COSTS THAT NEED TO BE INCLUDED ARE SHUTTLE FERRIES DURING HIGHWAY CLOSURES AND CONSTRUCTION, TOLLS, TAXES, TRAVEL ACCOMMODATIONS AND FUEL COST.

Response: Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative for the proposed project, includes shuttle ferries from Katzeihin to Haines and Skagway. These ferries would be used to transport vehicles in Lynn Canal when the road is closed for one day or more. Therefore, the cost estimate in Section 2.3.2 of the Final EIS for operating and maintaining Alternative 2B includes the cost of shuttle ferry service during road closures.

As explained in Appendix E, the cost of operating AMHS service in Lynn Canal during project construction is included in the user benefit analysis and in the life-cycle cost analysis. It is also included in the state cost per vehicle. It is not included in the estimate of traveler cost because those are costs incurred directly by the traveler.

None of the highway segments of any project alternative are proposed as toll roads. Therefore, including a toll into the cost estimate for highway segments of project alternatives is not appropriate. Projected shuttle fares for highway alternatives have been included in all economic analyses and are reported in Sections 4.3.7.4 and 4.4.7.4 of the Final EIS.

The cost of travel accommodations has not been included in any of the project alternatives. Because there are fewer opportunities for travel and travel times are greater for marine alternatives, inclusion of those costs would increase the total travel cost for marine alternatives more than for highway alternatives.

The cost of gasoline was included in the out-of-pocket travel costs for all of the project alternatives. The cost of vehicle maintenance was included in the total cost of travel for all alternatives. Gasoline costs will change over time but so will the cost of diesel fuel to power ferries. Gasoline and diesel fuel prices mirror each other. Therefore, as gasoline costs rise and increase the traveler cost of using a highway, diesel fuel costs would also rise and increase the traveler cost of using a ferry. Marine alternatives (the No Action and Alternatives 4A through 4D) use more fuel over the 30-year analysis period than the preferred alternative so they are more affected by fuel costs.

Maintenance of a highway alternative is funded by the state and not local communities. Maintenance of a single highway 50.5-miles long would not increase the highway maintenance budget of the state to the extent of requiring increased taxes. Highway M&O costs are funded by the state gas tax, which is included in the cost of fuel for all highway users.

None of the project alternatives would impact the public utilities in Lynn Canal communities sufficiently to require expansion of those utilities. A highway on the east or west side of Lynn Canal may increase demand on the emergency services of the Haines Borough enough to require increasing those services. It is not known whether this would impact taxes paid by Borough residents.

SEC16: HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES WOULD HAVE POSITIVE IMPACTS TO THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF RESIDENTS OR THE UNIQUE CHARACTER OF A COMMUNITY OR AREA.

Highway alternatives would provide increased access and flexibility, reduce user costs, and increase tourism to the enhancement of a community's economy and its ability to strengthen inter-community ties, all of which would improve the quality of life of residents.

Response: Highway alternatives would be perceived as improving the quality of life by some and decreasing the quality of life by others. Highway alternatives would increase travel flexibility and opportunity, reduce user costs, and increase tourism in Lynn Canal.

Highway alternatives would combat depression that results from living in a remote location and would facilitate access to friends and family without costly travel expenses.

Response: Highway alternatives would increase the travel opportunity and flexibility for Juneau residents and make Juneau more accessible to residents of Haines and Skagway. The ability of these factors to combat depression is unknown.

SEC17: HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES WOULD HAVE NEGATIVE IMPACTS TO THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF RESIDENTS OR THE UNIQUE CHARACTER OF A COMMUNITY OR AREA.

A highway would negatively impact communities in terms of inter-reliance, traffic, noise from traffic and avalanche control measures, wildlife, wilderness, remoteness, solitude, visual aesthetics, litter, and property values.

Response: As explained in Sections 4.3.5 and 4.4.5 of the Final EIS, highway alternatives would be perceived as improving the quality of life by some and decreasing the quality of life by others. Highway alternatives would not result in substantial noise or traffic impacts to residents of Lynn Canal communities. Highway alternatives would have a negligible impact on traffic in any of the communities.

Highway alternatives would have impacts on wildlife, remoteness, solitude, and visual quality. It is expected that highway alternatives would generally increase property values in Lynn Canal. Improved transportation may positively effect the "inter-reliance" of Lynn Canal communities.

The roadless nature of the area is why people have chosen to live in their community.

Response: Even with highway alternatives, Lynn Canal would remain largely roadless. An evaluation of the impacts of project alternatives on Roadless Areas is provided in the Final EIS. This includes an explanation of the USFS inventoried Roadless Areas and an analysis of the potential impacts to these areas of project alternatives based on USFS analysis methods.

The EIS should analyze other similar highway construction projects to determine the number of independently owned businesses in communities before and after a highway alternative is constructed and to identify the impacts of the alternatives on the locally owned small businesses.

Response: The *Socioeconomic Effects Technical Report* (Appendix H) and the addendum to that report in Appendix W explain the possible economic impacts of project alternatives on different types of businesses. Improved transportation resulting from the preferred alternative may impact some small businesses by providing access to competing businesses in other locations, but would also provide more potential customers for new and existing businesses.

The EIS should conduct a survey before and after construction of an alternative to document Lynn Canal residents' perceived changes in their quality of life.

Response: Surveys have already been conducted of Lynn Canal residents and the results of those surveys as well as advisory votes taken in local communities about this project are reported in the EIS. The purpose of an EIS is to evaluate the potential environmental effects of a proposed major federal action before the action occurs. By law, the EIS process must be completed before the project can be built.

The EIS should include an evaluation of the number of people who would move from their community if a road were built.

Response: It is not possible to accurately evaluate whether people would or would not move from their community as a result of construction of a highway alternative.

SEC18: HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES WOULD HAVE POSITIVE IMPACTS TO THE ECONOMY OR THE POPULATION OF ONE OR MORE AFFECTED COMMUNITY.

Highway jobs would increase jobs during highway construction, thereby increasing the community populations.

Response: As presented in Section 4.8.4 of the Final EIS, all of the project alternatives would create construction jobs, with Alternatives 2B and 3 creating the most jobs. All of the project alternatives except Alternative 4C are projected to increase employment in at least Juneau, primarily as a result of increased visitors (Final EIS, Sections 4.3.5, 4.4.5, 4.5.5, and 4.6.5). This increased employment would result in increased population.

Highway alternatives would regain lost revenues now spent in Canada.

Response: The economic evaluation provided in Chapter 4 of the EIS and Appendix H includes consideration of the potential for each Lynn Canal community to gain or lose business under highway alternatives (Final EIS, Sections 4.3.5 and 4.4.5).

Highway alternatives would enable the redeployment of Lynn Canal ferries to improve service to other communities.

Response: AMHS mainline service would terminate at Auke Bay with construction of a highway alternative. However, all highway alternatives would require shuttle ferries. Construction of a highway alternative would free up mainline ferries for deployment elsewhere but would require continued shuttle ferry service. Sections 4.3.7.5 and 4.4.7.5 of the Final EIS discuss the financial impacts that highway alternatives would have on the AMHS.

Highway alternatives would provide affordable access, which would facilitate increased tourism.

Response: All of the project alternatives except for Alternative 4C are projected to increase independent tourist visits to Lynn Canal communities. Alternatives 2B and 3 are projected to result in the largest increase in independent tourist visits (Final EIS, Sections 4.3.5 and 4.4.5).

Highway alternatives would open up more private and commercial land for development.

Response: The only private property along the Alternative 2B alignment is Goldbelt Corporation property in the Echo Cove area, a small Sealaska parcel north of Sawmill Cove, a private parcel north of the Sealaska parcel, and Coeur Alaska property and associated holdings north of Berners Bay. All the remaining property is under the jurisdiction of the USFS (see Final EIS, Figures 3-1 and 3-2). Both Coeur Alaska and Goldbelt currently have developments planned and permitted, but a road connection to these holdings would facilitate some of their development plans. The Sealaska parcel is a cultural site and no development is currently planned.

Private property along the Alternative 3 alignment consists of small Native allotments in William Henry Bay and the vicinity of the Sullivan River, some private lots at Glacier Point and opposite Sullivan Island, and a small area of land owned by the University of Alaska near Pyramid Harbor. The rest of the Alternative 3 alignment is under the jurisdiction of the USFS or the Haines State Forest (see Final EIS, Figures 3-1 and 3-2). Therefore, highway alternatives would have limited impact on private and commercial development in Lynn Canal.

Highway alternatives would make land available to expand the Alaska Electric Light and Power grid to Haines and Skagway.

Response: The purpose and need of the project is explained in Chapter 1 of the EIS. Making land available for any particular purpose is not part of the purpose and need. While a transportation corridor along the east or west side of Lynn Canal would provide a potential right-of-way for electrical facilities to be extended from Juneau toward Haines and Skagway, the cost of this capital development in relation to the small populations it would service makes it unlikely that Alaska Electric Light and Power would extend its facilities to those communities.

Highway alternatives would facilitate commerce with other neighboring communities and Canada.

Response: All of the project alternatives would improve access to Lynn Canal communities relative to the No Action Alternative. Improved access would facilitate commerce.

Lack of access currently causes younger residents to look for jobs outside of their community. Improved access would encourage youth to stay.

Response: None of the project alternatives would result in a substantial change in the economies of Lynn Canal communities. With regard to younger residents deciding whether or not to leave their community, the availability of jobs is likely a greater factor than lack of access in Lynn Canal.

SEC19: HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES WOULD HAVE NEGATIVE IMPACTS TO THE ECONOMY OR POPULATION OF ONE OR MORE AFFECTED COMMUNITY.

Highway alternatives would replace permanent ferry jobs with temporary highway construction jobs.

Response: As explained in the alternatives sections in Chapter 4 of the Final EIS, Alternatives 2B and 3 would end mainline service in Lynn Canal and *M/V Fairweather* service in Lynn Canal. Mainline vessels and the *M/V Fairweather* would be deployed elsewhere in the AMHS system. Both highway alternatives would have permanent ferry and highway jobs in addition to the temporary highway construction jobs created. Both alternatives would have a three-vessel shuttle system in Lynn Canal with permanent ferry crews in addition to permanent highway

maintenance jobs and seasonal avalanche control jobs. This is reflected in the M&O costs for these alternatives. Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, would have \$7.7 million in annual AMHS operating costs and \$1.3 million in highway maintenance and avalanche control costs, only \$1.2 million less than the No Action Alternative AMHS operating costs.

Highway alternatives would affect year-round employment, decrease the community populations, and facilitate losses in school enrollment, which in turn would affect school funding.

Response: As explained in Sections 4.3.5.2, 4.4.5.2, 4.8.4.1, and 4.8.4.2 of the Final EIS, highway alternatives are projected to increase populations through increased employment opportunities both during and after construction, thereby increasing school enrollment. Projections of population increases and increased school enrollment for Lynn Canal communities with each project alternative are provided in Chapter 4 of the EIS.

Highway alternatives would negatively impact subsistence and commercial fisheries.

Response: DOT&PF and FHWA have determined that Alternatives 2B and 3 would not impact commercial fish populations (Final EIS, Sections 4.3.13 and 4.4.14). NMFS, EPA, and OHMP have expressed concern regarding potential impacts to Pacific herring stocks in Berners Bay that could be caused by the Sawmill Cove Ferry Terminal and marine traffic associated with Alternative 3. Pacific herring are no longer commercially fished in Lynn Canal because of the decline in the stock. Alternative 3 could potentially contribute to that decline.

Sections 4.3.6 and 4.4.6 of the Final EIS indicate that Alternatives 2B and 3 would increase access to areas for subsistence harvest activities that previously were accessible only by boat or aircraft. This access could increase competition for subsistence resources from recreational hunting and fishing. These changes to subsistence opportunities would be viewed as beneficial for some subsistence harvesters, but for others the increased competition for resources would be negative.

Based on the 1988 USFS subsistence study, the 1994 ADF&G analysis of subsistence impacts, 2003 scoping comments for the Supplemental Draft EIS, Supplemental Draft EIS hearing and written comments, and an analysis of these sources of information, FHWA has determined that Alternatives 2B and 3 would not significantly restrict subsistence uses.

Highway alternatives would make one or more communities inaccessible.

Response: The intent of the proposed alternatives is to improve access to and from Juneau within the Lynn Canal corridor. None of the alternatives would make any community in Lynn Canal inaccessible. With the exception of Alternative 3, which would route all traffic in Lynn Canal through Haines, all of the reasonable alternatives would provide relatively equal access to communities in Lynn Canal.

Highway alternatives would increase Juneau property taxes.

Response: As explained in Sections 4.3.5.2 and 4.4.5.2 of the Final EIS, property values on Glacier Highway would increase under Alternatives 2B and 3. This would increase property taxes for properties on this highway.

Highway alternatives would devastate local businesses that rely on marine- and air-based tourist traffic.

Response: In interviews conducted for the Supplemental Draft EIS, local air taxi operators noted that the addition of the Lynn Canal day ferry in 1998 reduced air passenger loads in Lynn Canal. For example, the air traffic from Juneau to Haines dropped from 10,014 passengers in 1998 to 6,939 passengers in 2001. The degree to which travelers might change their current air travel behavior would depend on travel times and costs. It is estimated that 40 percent of air traffic is likely to be diverted to vehicles with Alternative 2B (Final EIS, Section 4.3.7.5). Alternative 3 is estimated to divert 32 percent of air traffic (Final EIS, Section 4.4.7.5).

Alternatives 2B and 3 would have little impact on the cruise ship industry in Lynn Canal. The cruise ship industry is principally affected by berth facilities at points of origin (e.g., Seattle and Vancouver) and destination (Juneau, Skagway, and Haines), and is projected to grow at an annual average rate of 1 to 2 percent over the next 10 to 20 years. The NorthWest CruiseShip Association, as referenced in the SDEIS, sent a letter to the Governor of Alaska stating that construction of a highway in Lynn Canal would have no effect on members' itineraries.

As explained in Sections 4.3.5 and 4.4.5 of the Final EIS, both Alternatives 2B and 3 would increase independent tourist visits to Lynn Canal communities. This would increase business for marine-based tourist businesses such as fishing and sightseeing.

Increased gas prices would discourage travel to communities that are accessible only by a highway.

Response: As explained in Section 4.7.6 of the Final EIS, marine alternatives would use more fuel per vehicle, as well as overall, than those with highway segments. Diesel fuel required for the ferries rises at essentially the same rate as gasoline. Increased fuel costs for ferry operations would be passed on, at least in part, to travelers. Therefore, ferry prices would also rise with rising fuel prices.

Cruise ships would likely change their ports of call, thereby destroying the economic foundation of individual communities.

Response: The Operations and Technical Committee of the NorthWest CruiseShip Association, the association representing all of the major cruise lines that call on Juneau and Skagway, have discussed an East Lynn Canal Highway. Subsequently, the NorthWest CruiseShip Association sent a letter to the Governor of Alaska stating that construction of a highway would have no effect on members' itineraries.

It would not make economic sense for the cruise ships to stop in Juneau and run overland excursions to Skagway. Skagway is a major attraction to travelers taking cruise ships to Southeast Alaska. A day trip from Juneau on a highway and shuttle ferry via bus under Alternative 2B would take at least six hours for the round trip, leaving little time for tourists to enjoy the sights and activities offered in Skagway. Cruise ships gain revenues from selling excursions at their ports of call, such as train rides in Skagway. Running day trips to Skagway from Juneau would limit the opportunity for ship passengers to take these excursions. By stopping the cruise in Juneau, the cruise ships would reduce the number of days of their cruise, thus reducing their revenues.

The EIS should conduct a survey to assess the visitor population after highway construction (people travel to Southeast Alaska because it has no roads) to determine impacts to the affected communities economy, especially the tourism industry.

Response: Alternatives 2B and 3 would increase the number of independent visitors to Lynn Canal communities and would not impact the cruise ship industry. The purpose of an EIS is to

evaluate the potential environmental effects of a proposed major federal action before the action occurs. By law, the EIS process must be completed before the project can be built. Therefore, it is not possible for the EIS to include the results of monitoring the visitor population after the project is built.

SEC20: HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES WOULD HAVE NEGATIVE IMPACTS TO HUMAN AND PROPERTY SAFETY (NOT ASSOCIATED WITH AVALANCHES OR WEATHER).

The EIS should address the threat that wildlife-vehicle collisions pose to drivers and outline mitigation measures.

Response: Sections 4.3.15.3 and 4.4.15.3 of the Final EIS discuss the potential for wildlife-vehicle collisions and related mitigation for highway alternatives. Road signs would be used to alert drivers to the presence of wildlife. Short grasses would be planted to maintain safe site distances so that motorists could spot wildlife approaching the highway. Planting short-growing grasses and removing shrub and small trees would also discourage moose from browsing near the highway, reducing the potential for collision.

The EIS should outline the differences in safety for each alternative, in a side-by-side comparison, including mitigation costs for each alternative.

Response: The Final EIS, in Sections 4.3.7.5 and 4.4.7.5, contains an accident analysis for Alternatives 2B and 3, as well as information on past AMHS safety experience. The construction and M&O cost estimates for the highway alternatives include avalanche control and snow removal costs.

Driving on a highway of this nature would be dangerous.

Response: Driving on highway segments of the reasonable alternatives would not pose any greater danger than driving on most other highways in Alaska.

Highway alternatives would increase access to communities for unsavory people, resulting in higher crime rates.

Travelers could spend all of their money to get to a place and not have the money to support themselves once there. This would be a safety risk to residents of one or more community.

Response: As explained in the *Socioeconomic Effects Technical Report*, Appendix H, and summarized in Sections 4.3.5 and 4.4.5 of the Final EIS, highway alternatives were discussed with the police departments of Juneau, Haines, and Skagway. It is important to note that all travelers entering Lynn Canal from the North, other than residents of Haines and Skagway, must pass through Canada and at least one border station which conducts security checks. None of the police departments believed that improved access would result in an increase in crime in their communities. Also, user costs would be less on highway alternatives, making it less likely that travelers would spend all their money en route.

Long commutes during long dark winter nights with limited support services would facilitate vehicle accidents.

Response: As explained in Sections 2.3.2 and 2.3.3 of the Final EIS, winter shuttle service under Alternatives 2B and 3 would operate less than 12 hours a day. It is unlikely that many drivers would choose to travel to or from the terminal outside of shuttle ferry hours. Furthermore, the distance between the Katzeihin terminal and Juneau, as well as between Haines and the

William Henry Bay terminal, would be less than the current highway distances between Skagway and Whitehorse or Haines and Haines Junction. These distances are routinely traveled in winter without problems. A rest stop with traveler facilities is planned in the Comet area for Alternative 2B, further reducing the distance that would need to be traveled without stopping in a secure area.

The EIS should provide documentation of the effects highway access has had on the crime rates of other communities that have been recently connected by highways.

Response: Skagway is a community that was connected by a highway to Whitehorse in the mid-1970s. Based on discussions with the police in Skagway, that highway led to an increase in the number of people who were detained for disorderly behavior during Canadian holidays. As indicated above, the police departments in Juneau, Haines, and Skagway do not believe that a highway in Lynn Canal would significantly change crime rates in their communities.

SEC21: HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES WOULD HAVE POSITIVE IMPACTS TO THE INFRASTRUCTURE OF ONE OR MORE AFFECTED COMMUNITIES.

Construction of additional terminals and parking facilities would benefit communities economically.

Response: Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, would add a terminal and associated parking facilities at Katzechin. Alternative 3 would add terminals at Sawmill Cove and William Henry Bay. There would be no additional terminals or parking facilities added to any Lynn Canal community.

Addition of crosswalks and recreational trails would benefit recreational users.

Response: As shown on Figure 4-1 of the Final EIS, DOT&PF has identified 11 sites for pullouts and scenic overlooks along the Alternative 2B alignment. The USFS has indicated it would develop four trails along the alignment and DOT&PF would provide a trailhead to the USFS Berners Bay Cabin. Figure 4-11 of the Final EIS identifies the locations of the eight pullouts and scenic overlooks that would be included in Alternative 3. The USFS has also indicated that it would develop four trails along the Alternative 3 alignment.

Due to the absence of any planned pedestrian crossings, no crosswalks are envisioned for either Alternative 2B or 3.

Construction of a highway would open up land to develop more community infrastructure.

Response: There is very little private land along the alignments of highway alternatives available for development, and none of this private land is adjacent to existing communities. As shown on Figures 3-1 and 3-2 of the Final EIS, most of the land along these alternative alignments is managed either by the USFS or by the state (Haines State Forest). These lands would not be available for development.

A highway right-of-way would allow for the placement of utilities, such as gas and electric utility rights-of-way, and improve mail service.

Response: A new highway would provide an opportunity for the placement of other linear facilities; however, as explained in the response to SEC18, none are planned at this time or are likely to occur in the near future. A new highway would improve overland mail service between Lynn Canal communities by increasing trip frequency.

SEC22: HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES WOULD HAVE NEGATIVE IMPACTS TO THE INFRASTRUCTURE OF ONE OR MORE AFFECTED COMMUNITIES.

Highway alternatives would create an influx of traffic, and the lack of recreation vehicle and passenger vehicle parking at terminal locations and in communities would be a detriment.

Response: The current capacity for recreation vehicle (RV) parking in Juneau is projected to be inadequate to meet the demand under Alternative 2B during peak periods, and average summer demand would exceed capacity by 2038. The CBJ and ADNR could make more RV spaces available as need arises. Also, private enterprise may expand to take advantage of increased RV-space demand. Haines and Skagway already experience unrestricted access for RVs. Neither Alternative 2B nor Alternative 3 would substantially increase RV traffic to those communities.

Adequate parking currently exists at the Haines and Skagway ferry terminals. Parking and visitor facilities would be provided at the Katzehein ferry terminal. None of these terminals would provide for or encourage overnight parking by RVs.

The little available developable land in Juneau would need to be used as parking areas.

Response: As explained in Section 4.3.5.2 of the Final EIS, Alternative 2B is projected to increase non-resident traffic in Juneau by 225 annual ADT in 2038. While additional parking may be necessary, this level of traffic increase would not require parking on all of the remaining developable land in Juneau.

The increase of tourists and visitors from cruise ships is already overwhelming the medical, traffic, and pedestrian infrastructure (e.g., clinics, hospitals, parking, sidewalks, footbridges).

Response: The increase in independent visitors resulting from Alternative 2B and 3 is not projected to have a substantial impact on medical services in Juneau, Haines, or Skagway (see Sections 4.3.5 and 4.4.5 of the Final EIS). The increase would contribute to a minor extent to existing traffic and pedestrian congestion in the downtown areas of Juneau and Skagway.

Infrastructure to support existing or improved ferry service is already in place.

Response: Marine alternatives would require modification of existing marine terminals. It would also be necessary to acquire new ferries immediately to implement any of the marine alternatives. Even under the No Action Alternative, two mainline ferries would need to be replaced during the 30-year analysis period.

SEC23: HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES WOULD HAVE POSITIVE IMPACTS IN ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES.

Highway alternatives would provide reliable access to hospitals and medical appointments in larger communities, and would eliminate additional costs that result from unreliable air and ferry transport, including car rental and hotel accommodations, and time lost due to unreliability of air and ferry services because of weather.

Response: As presented in Section 4.3.7 of the Final EIS, Alternative 2B would improve travel times and opportunities, as well as reduce traveler costs, among the communities of Lynn Canal compared to the No Action Alternative. Alternative 3 would also increase opportunity to travel, reduce traveler costs, and reduce the travel time between Juneau and Haines (Final EIS,

Section 4.4.7). The transportation improvements provided by either of these alternatives would improve access to health care facilities. It is expected that aircraft would continue to be the primary mode of transporting emergency patients.

Because Canada now prohibits international insurance claims, construction of the highway alternatives would allow access to needed medical care within Alaska.

Response: As explained in the previous response, Alternatives 2B and 3 would improve travel costs and opportunities between Juneau and Haines or Skagway relative to the No Action Alternative, facilitating travel for medical purposes. This may reduce the demand for Alaskans to travel to Canada for medical treatment.

Highway alternatives would enable first responders to support other communities without having to rely on air and marine transport services.

Response: Aircraft are expected to continue to be the primary mode of transportation for medical emergencies, except when adverse weather prevents air travel.

SEC24: HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES WOULD NEGATIVELY IMPACT ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES.

Healthcare providers that rely on the ferry service to access communities on the ferry routes would not be able to provide regular healthcare.

Response: Alternatives 2B and 3 would provide access to the same communities as the existing ferry service. Except during avalanche control conditions, Alternatives 2B and 3 would provide more flexibility for travel than the No Action Alternative and shorter travel times. Under Alternative 2B, when the highway is closed for one day or more for avalanche control, shuttle ferries would be used to transport vehicles in Lynn Canal. (Alternative 3 closures are predicted to be less than one day at a time.) Therefore, Alternatives 2B and 3 would provide more frequent access to Lynn Canal communities during summer and winter than current service or the No Action Alternative.

A highway would not be as reliable as the ferry and would result in delayed medical treatment.

Response: As explained in Section 2.3.2 of the Final EIS, Alternative 2B would provide 42 ferry round trips per week from Katzehein to Skagway and 56 ferry round trips per week from Katzehein to Haines during the summer. Alternative 3 would provide 84 round trips per week to Haines and 42 round trips per week to Skagway in the summer (Section 2.3.3 of the Final EIS). Under the No Action Alternative there are only 7 ferry round trips per week between Auke Bay and Skagway and 8 ferry round trips per week between Auke Bay and Haines in the summer. Under the marine alternatives, the maximum number of ferry round trips per week during the summer would occur with Alternative 4B, which would have 16 between Auke Bay and Skagway and 30 between Auke Bay and Haines. In the winter, there would be only 5 ferry round trips per week between Auke Bay and Haines or Skagway under the No Action Alternative. Under Alternative 4B, there would be 9 round trips per week between Auke Bay and Haines or Skagway. Under Alternatives 2B and 3, there would be 28 to 42 ferry round trips per week between Auke Bay and Haines and 28 ferry round trips per week between Auke Bay and Skagway. When the highway for Alternative 2B is closed for avalanche control for one day or more, shuttle ferries would be used to transport vehicles in Lynn Canal. Emergency vehicles would have first priority on these vessels. For these reasons, Alternatives 2B and 3 would provide more frequent and

reliable access for medical treatment than the No Action Alternative and any of the marine alternatives.

Accidents on a dangerous highway would overwhelm (cost, manpower, and equipment) already overcapacity emergency services in small communities.

Response: Alternatives 2B and 3 would not be more dangerous than most highways in the region, based on highway accident statistics in the region and projections of traffic volumes for the project alternatives. Emergency services on the Alternative 2B highway would mainly be provided from Juneau (Final EIS, Section 4.3.5.2); emergency services on Alternative 3 would mainly be provided by Haines and could stress this smaller system (Final EIS, Section 4.4.5.3). State troopers would patrol the Alternative 2B highway beyond the CBJ limits near Eldred Rock. State troopers would patrol the Alternative 3 highway from Pyramid Harbor to William Henry Bay.

The EIS should outline responsibilities as to who would provide emergency services in the communities, which community would be responsible for what sections of the highway, and who would provide funding for those services.

Response: As explained in Sections 4.3.5.2 and 4.4.5.2 of the Final EIS, each community would be responsible for emergency services within their community service area. For Alternative 2B, Juneau would provide emergency services for the length of the highway, although there may be times when emergencies near Katzehein would be responded to by Haines providers. Emergency response beyond the CBJ boundaries would be coordinated by the Alaska State Troopers, utilizing the closest available resources. For Alternative 3, state troopers would patrol the West Lynn Canal Highway with emergency response primarily from Haines. Each community would be responsible for funding the services it provides. The economic stimulus resulting from Alternative 2B is projected to increase tax revenues in Juneau and Haines by about \$12.2 million and \$4.2 million over the 30-year study period (Final EIS, Sections 4.3.5.2 and 4.3.5.3). For Alternative 3, tax revenues are projected to increase by about \$4 million in Juneau and \$10.2 million in Haines (Final EIS, Sections 4.4.5.2 and 4.4.5.3). These additional tax revenues could be used to fund additional emergency services for either of these alternatives.

SEC25: THE STATE HAS SPENT TOO MUCH MONEY ON HIGHWAY STUDIES.

Money spent on the studies should be redirected to improve the ferry system.

Response: The state has identified the need for improved access to and from Juneau in the Lynn Canal corridor, as explained in Chapter 1 of the EIS. The state intends to use federal funds to pay for these improvements. Federal law requires the study of the environmental impacts of an action prior to the construction of any improvement financed with federal funds.

A comparison of the costs from previous studies completed over the past 20 years with running a profitable dayboat (ferry) should be included.

Response: Any improvement in Lynn Canal, other than schedule changes, would require new construction, which necessitates environmental study. This is true for a dayboat system as well as for highway alternatives. Furthermore, analyses of the marine alternatives, which are based on dayboats, indicate they can reduce the cost per vehicle but are not “profitable.”

Include the costs of conducting previous and current necessary investigations for implementing an alternative into the final cost of each alternative.

Response: The cost of the studies to date is a cost common to all alternatives, including the No Action Alternative. This cost is given in Table 2-23 of the Final EIS. The cost of studies conducted to date is not included in the cost estimate to implement each reasonable alternative, as these funds have already been expended.

SEC26: ADDITIONAL HOUSEHOLD OR BUSINESS OWNER SURVEYS SHOULD BE CONDUCTED.

New or additional household and business owner surveys should be conducted to accurately identify the current alternative preferences of the affected communities.

Response: The most recent survey was conducted in July and August of 2003. Surveys were based on randomly selected phone interviews to be statistically accurate. The purpose of phone surveys was to gather data on travel demand. No business owner surveys were conducted. Interviews with representatives of major industries potentially affected by alternatives were conducted to acquire information to address specific issues raised during scoping.

Data used in the Supplemental Draft EIS are misinterpreted, out-of-date, or incorrect.

Response: Responses to specific comments regarding the interpretation, timeliness, or accuracy of data are provided in these responses to comments on the Supplemental Draft EIS. Where appropriate, corrections have been made to the Final EIS and addenda have been made to technical reports.

McDowell Group surveys did not adequately represent all of the alternatives or their associated costs and hazards.

Response: McDowell Group, Inc. (McDowell Group) was retained to conduct a survey in four communities to evaluate residents' current travel patterns, transportation needs, predicted frequency of travel for each access improvement scenario, and preferences for potential transportation improvements in Lynn Canal. The intent of the survey was to supplement the 1994 survey, which was primarily to assess the demand for different modes of travel but also included assessment of quality of life, spending patterns, and perceived positive and negative impacts of the alternatives. Analysis of each alternative impact and cost had not been completed at the time of the survey. The Supplemental Draft EIS was the appropriate source of information on each alternative's impacts.

McDowell Group surveys did not include travel time comparisons for the alternatives versus the fast ferry.

Response: The telephone household surveys were conducted primarily to get information in support of traffic forecasting and socioeconomic impact analysis. Travel time comparisons were not included because they had not been established at the time and were not necessary for respondents to answer basic travel frequency questions.

DOT&PF used out-dated or inadequate data to estimate future demand when current data is available.

Response: Commentors have indicated that the fact that traffic volumes have not grown on the AMHS system between 1988 and 2002 despite increases in capacity with additional ferries and reduced travel time with fast vehicle ferries is evidence that there is no latent demand for travel in the Lynn Canal corridor. The population of the three Lynn Canal communities grew 15 percent from 1988 to 2002, almost 2 percent annually. Traffic on adjacent corridors such as the Haines Highway, Klondike Highway, and Alaska Highway has also increased at a rate of 1 to 2

percent annually. Based on the 2000 Census, approximately 90 percent of the households in Lynn Canal had at least one vehicle and 50 to 60 percent had two or three vehicles. From these data, it is clear that if there were a better transportation facility in Lynn Canal it would be used more than the existing AMHS service. The lightly traveled Dyea Road in Skagway has traffic volumes 2.5 times greater than the traffic transported by AMHS in Lynn Canal. Dyea Road is a low-volume rural road used principally by local residents. The AMHS is the NHS route between Juneau and Haines, the principal surface transportation route for travel between these two communities. The low annual ADT on this NHS route compared to the annual ADT on rural roads in Lynn Canal indicates that AMHS is not meeting the travel demand in Lynn Canal.

Economic benefits, highway conditions, travel time, travel restrictions, summer traffic conditions, and cost of ferry fees were misrepresented or missed by DOT&PF.

Response: Developing traffic forecasts for the proposed project is difficult because there is currently no highway traversing Lynn Canal. As indicated above, it is clear that there is a latent demand not being met by the existing AMHS system. Projections of future demand were based partially on two household surveys. The surveys asked simple questions about transportation needs and preferences. These data are a valid way of projecting people's actions in the future. Therefore, the economic analyses based on the traffic forecasts are a best estimate of what may happen with each project alternative.

Project alternatives are not expected to cause substantial economic stimulus in Lynn Canal. They would divert some tourist travel from other parts of Alaska to the project region. It is not possible to estimate exactly where that diversion would take place in other parts of Alaska. To try and analyzes the impacts of minor modifications in the tourist economy within the whole state would be purely speculative and of no benefit to the environmental assessment provided in the EIS.

Travel times for highway segments of project alternatives assumed an average driving speed of 45 miles per hour. Highway segments would include turnouts and passing lanes. Given the expected volume of large trucks and RVs that would use a highway in the summer and the presence of pullouts and passing lanes, it is reasonable to estimate travel speeds based on highway geometry, rather than assuming slow vehicles would hinder traffic flow.

Potential shuttle ferry fares between Katzeihin and both Haines and Skagway were estimated for the traffic forecast and refined for the user benefit analysis. The addenda to the *Traffic Forecast Report* and the *User Benefit Analysis* in Appendix W explain the evolution of projected fares and the relative effect of these different fares. Projected fares presented in the Final EIS are based on flat fees of \$2 per passenger and \$6 per vehicle plus \$0.30 per mile for passengers and \$0.80 per mile for vehicles (see Sections 4.3.7.4 and 4.4.7.4 of the Final EIS).

The fares on existing AMHS mainline ferries between Haines and Skagway are the highest cost per mile of the entire AMHS system. AMHS is not encouraging travel on this link at this time because there is a road connection between the two communities and space is needed for travelers going longer distances. Under Alternative 2B, there would be dedicated shuttle ferries for the Katzeihin, Haines, and Skagway route. The fares projected for these ferries are based on miles traveled and the principal of recovering a reasonable percentage of the cost. These fares would be less than the current AMHS mainline ferry fares between Haines and Skagway.

Conduct a new survey to include peoples' perception of their community before highway access and for the 5, 10, and 20 years afterward.

Response: The purpose of an EIS is to evaluate the potential environmental effects of a proposed major federal action before the action occurs. By law, the EIS process, including all necessary studies, must be completed before the project can be built.

A new survey would show that statistics on the M/V Fairweather would indicate the number of passengers has not increased despite new options and faster service.

Response: Statistics on AMHS travel in Lynn Canal show that traffic has not increased over the past 16 years despite additional capacity on the ferry system and the introduction of an FVF (see Sections 1.3 and 1.4.1.1 of the Final EIS). While capacity has increased in past years, and the introduction of the *M/V Fairweather* in Lynn Canal has reduced travel time (while also reducing capacity), the cost has risen. This demonstrates that improving only one element of the purpose and need statement does not meet the overall transportation need in the corridor. Based on population growth in the region and traffic growth on adjacent highways, it is clear that the AMHS service is not addressing all of the travel demand in the Lynn Canal corridor.

The *M/V Fairweather* is not making a profit. Comments asserting the *M/V Fairweather's* "profitability" have been based on fuel costs and wages compared to fares in the peak summer months of July and August. They did not take into account costs such as ticketing, scheduling, normal boat maintenance (e.g., pumping out waste tanks), terminal maintenance, and utility costs. Also, the *M/V Fairweather* has lower ridership in other months of the year (for more detail request *M/V Fairweather Effects on Juneau Access Improvements Estimate of Lynn Canal Corridor Revenues and Expenditures for the No Action Alternative*, DOT&PF, September 2005).

Include statements from business owners in Skagway that reported they were not surveyed.

Response: The surveys conducted for the project were household surveys. As explained in the *Socioeconomic Effects Technical Report*, Appendix H, they were designed to gain information on the preferences and expected uses of transportation facilities by households. Interviews with representatives of major industry were also conducted. The purpose of these interviews was to assess potential changes in major industries associated with each reasonable alternative. Household surveys were random surveys. It was not the intent of either the household surveys or the business interviews to contact every household or business.

The statistics stated in the document do not express a true representative cross-section of the communities and their opinions toward Alternative 2.

Response: The methodology used by McDowell Group to conduct the 2003 Household Survey is discussed in the Household Survey Report, Appendix I, of the EIS. McDowell Group conducted a telephone survey of randomly selected households in the four communities by using a random digit dial methodology to ensure statistical representation. To test whether a survey population is generally representative of a community's population, demographic data collected in the survey is compared with current Census data. In the case of the Juneau and Haines surveys, a strong correlation between the survey and 2000 Census data indicates that the survey results are generally representative of the communities' populations. There was less correlation in the Skagway data possibly due to the method of reporting income. Comments submitted during the Supplemental Draft EIS review period regarding alternative preferences indicated the surveys were fairly accurate.

SEC27: THE COST AND BENEFITS ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY DOES NOT PROVIDE A FAIR EVALUATION OF THE ALTERNATIVES BECAUSE IT USES INADEQUATE COST/ECONOMIC DATA.

The following are requests for additional or more accurate data for the cost benefit analysis to provide better alternative comparisons.

The use of the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials analysis methods for comparing marine alternatives with highway alternatives is not appropriate because this is not the design of the model. The analysis should use more accurate 2004 marine highway data for mainline and M/V Fairweather costs.

Response: The user benefit analysis for this project was prepared using a modified version of the AASHTO model to address the issue that the AASHTO model is not designed for comparing marine and highway alternatives. The benefit/cost analysis computed user benefits in a stepwise fashion, starting with the highest cost “build” alternative (which was Alternative 2). User benefits for the highest cost build alternative were computed by comparison to the No Action Alternative. In succession, each alternative was compared to the next lowest cost alternative to compute the incremental user benefits for the next lowest cost alternative.

The AASHTO formula computes user benefits as the cost savings per user due to an improvement times the average number of users with and without the improvement. This formula was designed primarily for evaluating highway projects that make small changes to existing highways or highway networks. Most of the improvements evaluated using the AASHTO formula cause only small changes in costs and traffic.

On the other hand, the Juneau Access Improvements Project alternatives would drop user costs as much as 70 percent and induce additional use up to 2.5 times levels expected under the No Action Alternative. For changes of magnitude this great, the AASHTO formula overestimates user benefits. The greater the savings in user costs and the greater the induced traffic, the more severe the overestimation is.

The step-wise calculation procedure used in the benefit/cost analysis minimizes the overestimation of user benefits. For example, under the AASHTO formula, user benefits for Alternative 2 for 2008 are 27 percent greater than computed according to economic theory. However, using the step-wise calculation they are overestimated by only 2 percent. This provides a more accurate estimate for comparison among alternatives.

To address concerns over the suitability of the user benefit model for this project, DOT&PF also prepared a life-cycle cost analysis. The life-cycle cost analysis is a separate economic evaluation that does not assign a monetary value to benefits; it looks only at costs regardless of who pays or benefits.

The use of 2004 marine highway data for mainline and M/V Fairweather costs would not vary significantly from the 2002 and 2003 data and estimates used in the benefit/cost analysis. M/V Fairweather costs have actually been higher than estimated, while revenues have been close to projections. While the use of 2004 actual costs would change specific numbers, the differences are not large enough to alter the comparison of benefit/cost among project alternatives (for more detail see M/V Fairweather Effects on Juneau Access Improvements Estimate of Lynn Canal Corridor Revenues and Expenditures for the No Action Alternative, DOT&PF, September 2005).

Accurate costs for Alternative 1 are not reflected in the analysis and should be better presented in the EIS.

Response: The costs for the No Action Alternative were estimated accurately and are presented in detail in the *User Benefit Analysis*, Appendix E of the EIS.

There are discrepancies between appendices and the EIS regarding actual costs and the average daily traffic used in the analysis.

Response: The differences in costs and ADT used for the *Traffic Forecast Report* (Appendix C) and the *User Benefit Analysis* (Appendix E) are explained in detail in the methodology section of the *User Benefit Analysis* and its addendum in Appendix W. Correcting these differences would provide a different absolute number for the benefit/cost analysis but would not modify the relative differences among the alternatives.

The benefits of Alternative 2 are overestimated due to inflated assumptions about population growth, use rates, and the opportunity costs of travel delays and due to a failure to uniformly apply the travel delay methodology.

Treating all costs uniformly and consistently makes the ferry alternatives economically superior. DOT&PF used unrealistic assumptions about population growth and use rates, and minimized the effect of travel time delays. Long-term operation and maintenance costs are presented using a separate and different analysis.

Response: The population forecasts developed for the project were a blended growth rate incorporating trends in key traffic markets (Juneau, Whitehorse, Haines, and Skagway) plus growth in the non-resident visitor market. Very conservative low, medium, and high growth population rates were developed for Juneau, the largest traffic market, for 30 years. Those rates were 0.5, 1.0, and 1.5 percent average annual population growth. These rates are roughly comparable to past growth rates in Juneau. Over the past 20 years, Juneau's population has grown at an annual average rate of 1.5 percent. The 10-year average was 0.9 percent and the 5-year average was 0.8 percent.

The traffic analysis indicates long-term rates of traffic growth of around 1 to 1.5 percent, given population and market trends. However, the study also noted that to the extent that each project alternative results in better transportation through Lynn Canal, each alternative has the potential to strengthen social, cultural, and economic linkages between Juneau, Haines, Skagway, and Whitehorse. Therefore, traffic growth rates assumed in the analysis were slightly higher than predicted population growth. This assumption is supported by traffic data for recent years, which show an increase in local traffic while population growth has been flat.

Comments have noted that the potential for travel delays under the highway alternatives were not considered in the traffic forecast and user benefit analysis. While there is the potential for road closures totaling up to about 34 days each winter due to avalanche conditions, these closures would occur when traffic is very low. Average winter daily traffic is predicted at 180 in 2008 for Alternative 2B. This is about one quarter of the summer daily average. In addition, within the winter season, traffic in the shoulder months of October and April would be considerably higher than the seasonal average. From November through March, when avalanche conditions could exist, traffic would be less than 180 annual ADT. If it is assumed that the highway is closed one in five days over that period (30 days total), and assuming that traffic averages approximately 120 ADT, the number of travelers affected would total a maximum of 8,280 in winter 2008. This is a very small share (2.7 percent) of the total 320,000 highway travelers for that year. If it is further assumed that each delayed traveler is delayed by

24 hours, the total time delay would be approximately 200,000 hours. Averaging this out over all traffic that year would indicate an average delay of 37 minutes per traveler. The cost of this delay would be approximately \$6.50, assuming all travelers are Alaska residents. This small increase in user cost has no effect on the ranking of highway versus ferry alternatives in terms of the user benefit analysis.

Traffic forecasts and user cost improvements are not discussed in the user benefits analysis.

Response: Traffic forecasts provided in the *Traffic Forecast Report* (Appendix C) are very similar to those used for the user benefit analysis. The addendum to the *User Benefit Analysis*, included in Appendix W, explains the relationship of user costs to the user benefit analysis.

The Supplemental Draft EIS has no costs and benefit comparison of the alternatives to other transportation needs in Alaska. The Supplemental Draft EIS claims to provide these comparisons, but there is no discussion.

Response: The purpose of the EIS is to present the environmental impacts of the reasonable alternatives for the Juneau Access Improvements Project. Prioritizing highway improvements throughout Alaska is not part of this analysis. The State Transportation Improvement Program, prepared every three years by the DOT&PF, prioritizes funding for transportation projects throughout the state. The Commissioner of DOT&PF takes into account many factors in prioritizing NHS transportation projects throughout the state. Neither the Supplemental Draft EIS nor the Final EIS attempts to compare the costs and benefits of Juneau Access Improvements Project alternatives to other transportation needs in the state.

There is no identification of net effects, where project benefits displace existing benefits elsewhere. When benefits occur in one community, the EIS needs to detail losses or impacts in other communities.

Response: The economic analysis includes leakage, which is the economic loss that one community experiences due to business transferred to another community. The socioeconomic analysis for each alternative, presented in Final EIS Sections 4.3.5, 4.4.5, 4.5.5, and 4.6.5, provides tables of economic impacts to each community, including leakage to other communities.

The EIS uses current ferry service with fast ferries as the base case, but the benefit analysis uses 2002 traffic data, before improvements were made. This does not accurately describe existing ferry service and handicaps the ferry alternatives.

Response: The Supplemental Draft EIS projected traffic for 2004 and later years based on 2002 traffic data. As explained in Section 1.3 and Table 1-1 of the Final EIS, traffic did not change substantially in 2003 or 2004.

The assessment of the increase of traffic, as related to capacity and flexibility, should reflect actual data and trends. DOT&PF predicted travel demand would increase if capacity and flexibility were improved. Since 1997, capacity and flexibility have improved through implementation of dayboat service and the start of fast vehicle service by the M/V Fairweather; however, the average daily traffic remained flat.

Response: The assessment of increased traffic must consider cost and travel time as well as capacity and flexibility. While AMHS service has increased in Lynn Canal, that service, which averaged a little more than one trip per day between Juneau and Haines or Skagway during the summer of 2003, provided poor flexibility for travel at an increased cost. Furthermore, the 2004

travel time was reduced for *M/V Fairweather* travelers but capacity was decreased. Alternative 2B would provide almost as many summer round trips per day between Juneau and Haines or Skagway as the No Action Alternative does in a week. Compared to a mainline ferry, Alternative 2B would reduce travel time between Juneau and Haines by about 4.5 hours, and travel time between Juneau and Skagway by about 6 hours. Alternative 2B would also reduce travel time compared to an FVF by about one hour. The cost of using a ferry to move vehicles in Lynn Canal is very high, substantially reducing travel demand. The total cost for a family of four traveling in a 19-foot vehicle between Juneau and Haines or Skagway would cost three times as much on a ferry under the No Action Alternative than Alternative 2B.

Assuming wasted travel time resulting from the difference in ferry and highway is a benefit does not reflect all riders. The EIS needs to incorporate the “AMHS Marketing and Pricing Study 2000,” which found that most people travel for pleasure, and adjust travel delay time cost and the benefit of increased flexibility.

Response: Market research performed on board AMHS vessels has confirmed that many ferry passengers consider travel in Lynn Canal and elsewhere along the Inside Passage to be a desirable way to spend their time. Travel on a particular route may be pleasurable, but for most travelers, any particular route and travel duration involves some trade off. For example, time spent in Lynn Canal cannot be spent touring Glacier Bay or hiking the Chilkoot Pass. Further, time spent in Lynn Canal after three days of Inside Passage cruising may be less valuable than time in Lynn Canal after three days of highway driving. Finally, some pleasure travelers are certainly time-constrained in that they need to make travel connections, fulfill reservations, or complete itineraries within a fixed period.

The user benefit analysis took the conservative approach of valuing non-business travel time at one-half the prevailing after-tax wage rate. This reflects AASHTO guidance. Children's time was not assigned any monetary value.

To treat alternatives fairly, the EIS needs to discount all costs and benefits over the life of the project using one, consistent discount rate. It needs a sensitivity analysis using a wider range of discount rates, and a comprehensive sensitivity analysis for all significant factors in the user benefits analysis.

Response: As explained in Section 4.1.5, different discount rates are appropriate for different types of costs. Capital costs are not the same as operating costs in terms of borrowing funds or investing funds. The user benefit analysis includes a sensitivity analysis for discount rates. Also, the life-cycle cost analysis differs from the user benefit analysis in that it does not value time savings at all.

The prediction that highway construction would create jobs and increase revenue is not supported. Recent studies show that this economic base hypothesis is not accurate in Southeast Alaska towns.

Response: The EIS explains that highway construction jobs are temporary, occurring only during the estimated 4- to 5-year construction period. The permanent job increases estimated to occur under each alternative are based on increased non-resident traveler-related jobs, not construction jobs.

The EIS needs to incorporate ferry walk on passengers and their positive or negative impacts associated with each alternative.

Response: Final EIS, Sections 4.3.7.5, 4.4.7.5 and 4.6.7.5 include further information on impacts to walk-on passengers.

The EIS needs to use current fuel, labor, and material costs for ferries to provide a more accurate comparison of alternatives.

Response: Costs for fuel, labor, and material used in the Supplemental Draft EIS were current at the time the analysis was completed and provide a valid comparison of alternatives. Fuel cost increases would have the greatest effect on alternatives that use the most fuel (see Section 4.7.6 of the Final EIS). Alternatives that require more steel would be impacted by increases in that commodity. It is not possible to predict how labor, fuel, and material will change relative to each other over time. The construction costs of the reasonable alternatives have been updated to 2005 dollars to accurately reflect the actual funding required. All other costs remain in 2004 dollars based on the prevailing costs at the time of the analyses.

The EIS should include revenue earned by the M/V Fairweather in north Lynn Canal to provide a more accurate comparison of alternatives.

Response: The economic analyses were based on estimates of M/V Fairweather revenues as well as other ferries. The comparison of actual 2004 revenue with projections shows that the projections were fairly accurate (for more detail see *M/V Fairweather Effects on Juneau Access Improvements Estimate of Lynn Canal Corridor Revenues and Expenditures for the No Action Alternative*, DOT&PF, September 2005).

Accurate operation costs for ferries and highway maintenance need to be included in the EIS.

Response: Accurate estimates of the costs of ferry and highway maintenance are included in the EIS. These estimates were prepared by highway and marine professionals based on existing costs on other highways and ferry links.

Where applicable, the EIS needs to provide associated negative costs for non-benefits where cost benefits are included.

Response: The cost benefit analysis provides information on standard transportation costs that can be estimated. Many environmental impacts cannot reasonably be given a dollar value. The environmental impacts of each project alternative are provided in the EIS.

Annual daily traffic on the highway is overestimated in the EIS; the EIS should provide accurate annual daily traffic.

Response: Commentors have indicated that the fact that traffic volumes have not grown on the AMHS system between 1988 and 2002 despite increases in capacity with additional ferries or reduced travel time (that included reduced capacity and increased fares) with FVFs is evidence that there is no latent demand for travel in the Lynn Canal corridor. Rather, this is an indication that addressing one purpose and need element while negatively impacting another does not increase demand or solve the overall transportation problem. The population of the three Lynn Canal communities grew 15 percent from 1988 to 2002, almost 2 percent annually. Traffic on adjacent corridors such as the Haines Highway, Klondike Highway, and Alaska Highway has also increased at a rate of 1 to 2 percent annually. From these data, it is clear that if there were a better transportation facility in Lynn Canal it would be used more than the existing AMHS service. One of the least used state roads in the project area, Dyea Road in Skagway, has traffic volumes 2.5 times greater than the traffic transported by AMHS in Lynn Canal. The AMHS is the NHS route between Juneau and Haines, the principal surface transportation route for

everyone traveling between these two communities. The low annual ADT on this NHS route compared to the annual ADT on roads in Haines, Skagway, and Juneau indicates that AMHS is not meeting the travel demand in Lynn Canal. The *Traffic Forecast Report* (Appendix C) provides a rationale for the projected ADT based on conservative estimates of the different traffic generators.

The EIS should change average occupation of a vehicle to 2, not 4, passengers.

Response: The EIS does not use an average of 4 persons per vehicle in the analyses. For marine alternatives (No Action Alternative, Alternative 4A through 4D) analyses are based on the AMHS average of 3.6 passengers per vehicle. For highway alternatives, analyses are based on 2.3 passengers per vehicle based on typical highway vehicle occupancy in the region. Travel cost examples in the EIS are for a family of four with a 15- to 19-foot vehicle, as this most closely matches the current average vehicle size and average of 3.6 passengers per vehicle in Lynn Canal.

The EIS should include accurate mitigation measures and cost for the highway.

Response: A mitigation plan for Alternative 2B, including compensatory mitigation, is provided in Section 5.12 of the Final EIS. The mitigation costs are included in the revised construction costs estimate for Alternative 2B.

The EIS should include costs associated with environmental losses.

Response: Many environmental impacts cannot reasonably be given a dollar value. The environmental impacts of each project alternative are provided in the EIS.

The EIS should include non-monetary costs due to the loss of lands along and adjacent to rights-of-way.

Response: Cost of the use of private land for right of way are included as construction cost in the cost estimate. Use of public lands for a transportation purpose is not considered a project cost, as it is a change from one public use to another.

The EIS should include associated income to the AMHS from food, beverage, and room sales.

Response: The revenues for the AMHS reported in the EIS include all revenues generated by the system.

All of the highway and marine alternatives should be based on full funding from the start of construction to ensure the assumptions used in the analysis are correct.

Response: All of the alternatives assume the same date of start-of-construction. The environmental analysis and permitting of projects requires several years. Beginning the environmental review of projects after all funding is in place would create unreasonable lag times in project implementation, and would not be a prudent use of transportation funds. The Final EIS Section 2.5 identifies the funding sources for full implementation of the preferred alternative.

SEC28: THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF THE HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES WOULD BE PAID FOR BY GASOLINE TAXES.

Response: Federal gasoline taxes are used for the Federal Highway Trust Fund. This fund would finance approximately 90 percent of the construction cost of the alternative selected for the proposed project. The remaining amount would be provided by the state. The state would pay for all maintenance costs. State gasoline taxes, as well as other vehicle user fees would go into the State of Alaska General Fund, which would be used to finance the state's portion of the project, including maintenance costs.

SEC29: INCLUDE THE PROJECTED LIABILITY AND COSTS DUE TO CONSTRUCTING A HIGHWAY IN A DANGEROUS AREA.

Additional information regarding the projected liability from lawsuits due to deaths on the highway and lost tourism business because of the long construction period should be noted.

Response: Highway segments of project alternatives would be constructed in accordance with AASHTO and Alaska NHS standards. Avalanche control would be implemented to meet the accepted North American standards for this hazard. Highway segments of project alternatives would be as safe as most other highways in Alaska. Based on 10 years of accident statistics for the Klondike, Haines, and Glacier highways and the projected traffic volume on an East Lynn Canal Highway, traffic fatalities on Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, are projected at six in 30 years and would be more likely to result from driver mistakes than from highway design or operation failures. It is not possible to estimate whether there would be any lawsuits brought against the state for accidents on a highway in Lynn Canal. There would be no lost tourism business during construction because the existing Lynn Canal ferry system, including the *M/V Fairweather*, would operate until the highway and Katzeihin shuttle system are completed.

SEC30: HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES WOULD HAVE A POSITIVE IMPACT ON THE FISHING INDUSTRY.

A highway would allow fresh fish to get to market at a reduced price versus transport on the ferry system. There is quite a premium placed on fresh seafood and that market is growing daily.

It is currently expensive and logistically difficult to fly or truck fish via the ferry to markets in the Lower 48.

The convenience of a highway to Skagway would open up tremendous opportunities for the fishing industry.

Response: Barge transport has the advantage of being relatively low cost (\$0.05/pound) for shipping fish, but has the disadvantage of being slow. Alternatively, air shipment of fresh fish can have product in Seattle in a few hours, though at a cost of between \$0.33 and \$0.46 per pound. Highway transport offers a third option with faster delivery times than a barge to Seattle or locations in other Lower 48 states at lower cost than air freight (\$0.15/pound). Neither of the highway alternatives evaluated in the Final EIS (Alternatives 2B and 3) would provide a direct highway connection to the continental highway system. However, it is likely that the higher frequency and low costs of the short shuttle links associated with these alternatives would generate some truck shipping of fresh fish and other products.

SEC31: PROVIDE DATA TO INDICATE THE AMOUNT OF MONEY THAT THE STATE SPENDS TO SUBSIDIZE TOURISM THROUGH FERRY TRAVEL AND PROVIDE A COMPARISON OF THE COSTS AND BENEFITS OF THE SUBSIDY FOR EACH ALTERNATIVE.

Response: Statistics are not available to determine the portion of AMHS funding that subsidizes tourism. The AMHS is part of the state's highway system and does not differentiate between travel purposes. AMHS requires about \$80 million per year to operate and generates about \$40 million per year in revenues. Travelers in the Lynn Canal corridor provided about \$6.4 million in revenue to the system in 2002, and operational costs in Lynn Canal that year were \$11.5 million. Therefore, state funding of AMHS in Lynn Canal in 2002 was about \$5.1 million. Maintenance costs for Alternative 2B are estimated to be about \$1.3 million per year.

SEC32: THE NORTH LYNN CANAL FERRY ROUTE SUBSIDIZES THE MAJORITY OF THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA FERRY SYSTEM.

If you take away the north route, the state would be required to spend significantly more to subsidize service within the rest of the AMHS.

The impact and true costs of each alternative upon the continued operation of the whole southeast AMHS should be included in the analysis.

Building a highway would cause a substantial loss of AMHS revenues, which could threaten AMHS' survival.

Building a highway would result in decreased state subsidies for the AMHS in order to pay for highway construction or maintenance.

As AMHS subsidies are often a reason for building the East Lynn Canal Highway, effects of the removal of the AMHS Lynn Canal segment on overall system subsidies, needs to be discussed.

Response: AMHS service in Lynn Canal does not subsidize the majority of the Southeast Alaska ferry system and its termination would provide the state with additional money to fund service elsewhere in the AMHS system. As explained in Section 1.4.4 of the Final EIS, the AMHS requires about \$80 million per year to operate and generates about \$40 million per year in revenues, requiring state funding of about \$40 million per year. Travelers in the Lynn Canal corridor provided about \$6.4 million in revenue to the system in 2002, which represents about 16 percent of AMHS system-wide revenues. The cost to operate AMHS in Lynn Canal that year was \$11.5 million, or about 14 percent of AMHS system-wide operating costs. The state still had to spend about \$5.1 million in 2002 to fund AMHS operations in Lynn Canal. Ending AMHS service in Lynn Canal would save the AMHS money or allow more service in other parts of the system.

SEC33: MAINTENANCE CREWS SHOULD BE LOCATED IN JUNEAU AND SKAGWAY TO SHARE THE COSTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE, SNOW REMOVAL, AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE IN ORDER TO DECREASE HIGHWAY CLOSURES.

Response: Maintenance staff would be based in Juneau and at the Comet maintenance station under Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative. All responsibility for highway maintenance would be with the state. Juneau would not pay for maintenance or have any responsibility for maintaining the highway. Response to emergencies on the highway within the CBJ would be the

responsibility of the Borough. Response to emergencies beyond the CBJ boundary would be the responsibility of state troopers, but would often involve CBJ and DOT&PF personnel.

SEC34: THE COSTS FOR THE MARINE ALTERNATIVES ARE INACCURATELY ESTIMATED AND DO NOT CORRELATE WITH PAST COST ESTIMATES.

DOT&PF skewed the cost estimates in favor of the highway alternatives by underestimating construction and maintenance costs and comparing highway alternatives with marine alternatives using different criteria.

Response: The unit costs for construction of road segments of each alternative were based on 2002 and 2003 bids on federal aid projects in Alaska. In some instances costs were reduced based on the premise that a large project with higher unit quantities would attract larger contracting firms with resulting lower bids. A new updated estimate has been prepared for Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, as well as all other reasonable alternatives. That estimate along with a detailed explanation of the rationale for each major unit cost is provided in the addendum to the *Technical Alignment Report* in Appendix W.

Costs of each highway segment and marine segment of project alternatives were estimated over the 30-year study period. The life-cycle cost of an alternative includes all the initial construction costs for highways, ferries, and terminals, the on-going maintenance cost for highways, and operation costs for ferries and terminals.

SEC35: THE MARINE ALTERNATIVES WOULD DECREASE USER TRAVEL AND SHIPPING COSTS.

Implementation of the marine alternatives would reduce user costs and facilitate less expensive travel than is provided by the current air and ferry service.

Response: Alternatives 4A and 4C would not reduce user costs. Alternatives 4B and 4D would make a small reduction in user costs.

Most shipping in Lynn Canal is done by barge and would continue to be done this way. The cost of any shipping done by truck would be reduced more with Alternative 2B or Alternative 3 than with the marine alternatives because ferry fares would be substantially less with Alternative 2B than with the marine alternatives.

SEC36: THE AMHS, AS THE MAIN TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM, IS WHAT MAKES SOUTHEAST ALASKA UNIQUE AND SPECIAL.

A highway would eliminate unique qualities of having a ferry system as the main mode of transportation. Tourists visit Alaska because of the unique nature and quality of life in Southeast Alaska, which is centered on the marine highway. Residents value the quality of life and character in Southeast Alaska because it reflects the maritime culture of the region.

Response: Southeast Alaska has many unique features in addition to AMHS service in Lynn Canal. It is unlikely that most visitors to Southeast Alaska come primarily to experience the AMHS in Lynn Canal.

SEC37: HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES, PARTICULARLY ALTERNATIVE 2B, SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED TO PROVIDE BETTER ACCESS AND PROTECT THE HAINES ECONOMY.

Response: Better access is the purpose of the Juneau Access Improvements Project. Economic impacts of the reasonable alternatives to each community are described in the EIS.

SEC38: CONSTRUCTION OF THE MARINE ALTERNATIVES WOULD HAVE A POSITIVE IMPACT TO THE ECONOMY OR POPULATION OF ONE OR MORE AFFECTED COMMUNITY.

Improved ferry service would have a positive economic impact.

Reliable, convenient, affordable access would facilitate increased tourism.

Access would facilitate commerce with other neighboring communities and with Canada.

Response: The marine alternatives considered for the proposed project would improve ferry service in Lynn Canal, providing some economic benefits and somewhat better access to Lynn Canal communities. Alternative 2B would provide more economic benefits and better access than any of the marine alternatives. Alternative 2B would provide reliable, convenient, and affordable access to Lynn Canal communities.

SEC39: THE NO ACTION AND MARINE ALTERNATIVES WOULD HAVE NEGATIVE IMPACTS TO HUMAN AND PROPERTY SAFETY (NOT ASSOCIATED WITH AVALANCHES OR WEATHER).

Existing AMHS service and the marine alternatives, particularly due to the fast ferry, are dangerous; therefore, a highway alternative should be constructed.

Response: While AMHS ferries have had accidents, there have been no fatalities on the system in Lynn Canal over the past 10 years. The *M/V Fairweather* has only had 1.5 years of service on which to judge safety. Based on accident statistics for the Klondike, Haines, and Glacier highways for the past 10 years and the projected volume of traffic, a highway in Echo Cove to Katzechin would have one traffic fatality every 5 years. A highway would not be safer than the AMHS. While a ferry accident has the potential to affect a large number of passengers, the same potential exists from multiple passenger vehicles on the highway.

SEC40: CONSTRUCTION OF A HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVE WOULD HAVE POSITIVE IMPACTS TO HUMAN AND PROPERTY SAFETY (NOT ASSOCIATED WITH AVALANCHES OR WEATHER).

Construction of a highway alternative would have positive or negligible impacts to human and property safety.

Response: As discussed in response to SEC39, both highways and ferries have the potential to impact human safety. There is no basis on which to argue that the highway would be safer than the AMHS. Based on past experience, impacts to human safety are more likely on a highway than on a ferry.

SEC41: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MARINE ALTERNATIVES WOULD HAVE POSITIVE IMPACTS IN ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES.

Response: Implementation of all project alternatives would improve access to the communities in Lynn Canal; therefore, all of the alternatives would improve access to health care facilities.

Most emergency medical situations are handled by air in Lynn Canal and this would continue regardless of the alternative selected for the proposed project.

SEC42: DOT&PF SHOULD CONSIDER NEGOTIATING WITH ALASKA AIRLINES TO REDUCE AIRFARES IN AND OUT OF JUNEAU, OR THE STATE SHOULD SUBSIDIZE THEIR AIRFARES.

Response: The purpose of the proposed project is to provide improved surface transportation to and from Juneau in the Lynn Canal corridor. Reduced airfares or subsidized airfares do not address the purpose and need for the proposed project.

SEC43: DISCUSS IMPACTS TO OTHER TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS/MAINTENANCE ACROSS THE STATE IF \$281 MILLION IS USED TO BUILD A LYNN CANAL HIGHWAY.

Response: Construction costs would have no impact on maintenance elsewhere in the state. All states develop a statewide transportation improvement program that prioritizes expenditures of largely federal funds for transportation projects. The Commissioner of DOT&PF has final decision-making authority on prioritizing NHS projects included in the Alaska statewide transportation improvement program (STIP). A new three-year STIP is currently being prepared for fiscal years 2006 through 2008. Also, the STIP is frequently modified each year to account for shifting priorities around the state. It is not possible to indicate specifically which other state transportation projects may be delayed if STIP funds are allocated for the construction of the selected alternative for the Juneau Access Improvements Project.

SEC44: DIVERT THE FUNDING ALLOTTED FOR THE JUNEAU ACCESS HIGHWAY INTO IMPROVING FERRY SERVICE; THIS WOULD BETTER MEET THE NEEDS OF LYNN CANAL COMMUNITIES.

Response: Based on the analysis of all reasonable alternatives, including improved ferry service alone (Alternatives 4A and 4C), improved ferry service would not meet the purpose and need for the project as well as would the preferred alternative.

SEC45: INVEST THE MONEY ALLOTTED FOR THE JUNEAU ACCESS HIGHWAY IN THE COMMUNITY BY FUNDING HEALTHCARE, SCHOOLS, CHILDCARE, MASS TRANSIT, AND RESEARCH.

Response: Approximately 90 percent of the construction cost of the selected alternative for the project would come from federal transportation funds. These funds would come from the Federal Highway Trust Fund, which originates from federal gasoline taxes. By law, these funds must be used for transportation projects.

SEC46: DIVERT THE \$281 MILLION ALLOTTED FOR THE JUNEAU ACCESS HIGHWAY INTO OTHER TRANSPORTATION/MAINTENANCE PROJECTS AROUND THE STATE.

Response: Prioritizing the use of NHS transportation funds is the responsibility of the DOT&PF Commissioner. That prioritization is done through the three-year STIP, which is published in draft form for public review and comment before approval.

SEC47: THE LIMITATIONS OF THE FERRY SYSTEM ARE ACCEPTABLE IN ORDER TO PRESERVE THE EXISTING QUALITY OF LIFE, VIEWS, AND ENVIRONMENT OF THE AREA.

Response: As discussed in the EIS, perceptions on quality of life vary. SEC47 expresses one view on the quality of life and has been taken into consideration, along with all other views expressed.

SEC48: POTENTIAL TOLLS, POOR WINTER ROAD CONDITIONS, WINTER ROAD CLOSURES, AND VISUAL IMPACTS ARE ACCEPTABLE CONSEQUENCES OF A LYNN CANAL HIGHWAY.

Response: Comment noted. There is no proposal for tolls on any highway segments of project alternatives.

SEC49: HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES WOULD CREATE A NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE FISHING INDUSTRY BY DESTROYING IMPORTANT FISH HABITAT.

Response: All build alternatives would impact fish habitat. The FHWA has determined that project alternatives would not have a substantial impact on essential habitat for commercial fish species. The preferred alternative, Alternative 2B, would not destroy any spawning or high value rearing fish habitat, and would not have a population-level impact on any commercial fish species.

SEC50: FUEL CONSUMPTION SHOULD BE REDUCED AND RENEWABLE ENERGY ENCOURAGED.

The use of fossil fuels should be reduced.

The price of oil is escalating and the United States would have to reduce fossil fuel use in the near future.

Response: As explained in the response to AIR01 and in Section 4.7.6 of the Final EIS, Alternatives 2B and 3 would use substantially less fossil fuels than the No Action Alternative and all marine alternatives.

The EIS should examine Transportation System Management Options.

Response: Transportation System Management (TSM) refers to activities that maximize the efficiency of an existing system with little or no new construction. The No Action Alternative is an updated version of the 1997 Draft EIS Alternative 1, titled "No Build/TSM." Reassigning vessels to Lynn Canal may be viewed as a form of TSM, but would be at the expense of reduced service elsewhere and would increase the cost of Lynn Canal service. For this reason, the TSM alternative is not included in the EIS range of alternatives and the term TSM is not included in the Alternative 1 title.

SEC51: THE EIS SHOULD CONSIDER THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDS TO MANAGE THE SPORT FISHERIES IMPACTED BY IMPROVED ACCESS.

ADF&G currently conducts fish population surveys to manage fishery resources. The areas that would be opened up to sport fishing by constructing a highway are not currently being surveyed, and additional funds and staff would be required to manage the sport fisheries in the area.

Response: Increased access may increase the need from surveys but would not necessarily create a new funding demand. The areas that would be more easily accessed for sport fishing are currently used by some sport fishermen and support commercial fisheries. The improved access that could result in an increase in sport fishing effort would also make it much easier for ADF&G to conduct surveys on the streams used. It is not possible to predict the level of change in ADF&G's overall staff needs over the next 30 years. Any increased needs would be subject to state legislature funding in annual appropriations to state agencies.

4.21 SUBSISTENCE (SUB)

SUB01: THE HIGHWAY WOULD THREATEN SUBSISTENCE RESOURCES.

Many subsistence resources have been lost due to development.

The pristine wilderness should be preserved for subsistence resources.

Many tribal entities in the area depend on the fish and wildlife for their survival and cultural heritage.

Response: Most of the land crossed by the highway segments for Alternatives 2B and 3 are in the Tongass National Forest or the Haines State Park. Therefore, there is very little land along these alternative alignments available for development. The Final EIS evaluates potential impacts to subsistence users protected under the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act and concludes that no alternative would significantly restrict subsistence usage. Access to areas for subsistence harvest previously only accessible by boat or aircraft would improve. This improved access to subsistence resources along Lynn Canal could indirectly affect the intensity of competition for subsistence harvest. As stated in the EIS, these changes could be viewed as beneficial for some subsistence harvesters, but negative for others.

SUB02: THE SUPPLEMENTAL DRAFT EIS DOES NOT SUFFICIENTLY ANALYZE EFFECTS ON SUBSISTENCE.

The highway would open up areas and provide improved access for subsistence and personal use; the Supplemental Draft EIS does not adequately analyze this increased pressure.

More recent use data is needed to complete and update the analysis, and information on subsistence use by tribal entities should be included.

Response: Based on the 1988 USFS subsistence study, the 1994 ADF&G analysis of subsistence impacts, 2003 scoping comments for the Supplemental Draft EIS, Supplemental Draft EIS hearing and written comments, and an analysis of these sources of information, project alternatives would not significantly restrict subsistence uses. The public hearing sessions held in Haines and Skagway during the comment period provided an opportunity for subsistence users to comment on subsistence uses and the potential impacts identified in the Supplemental Draft EIS. No Haines or Skagway subsistence users indicated a specific problem with the data or analysis. The subsistence impact discussion in the Final EIS has been expanded to include a determination by FHWA that no alternative is likely to significantly restrict subsistence uses.

SUB03: ALTERNATIVES 2 OR 3 WOULD BENEFIT SUBSISTENCE USERS BY PROVIDING BETTER ACCESS AND WOULD OPEN UP AREAS NOT PRESENTLY AVAILABLE.

Response: Alternatives 2B and 3 may benefit subsistence harvesters by improving access to subsistence areas previously only accessible by airplane or boat, but as explained in the Final EIS, this increased access may increase competition from non-subsistence users. Subsistence users have first priority on federal lands; if resources become scarce for any reason, they would be reserved for subsistence users.

4.22 TERRESTRIAL HABITAT (TER)

TER01: THE PRESENCE OF THE HIGHWAY WOULD CAUSE CHANGES IN TERRESTRIAL HABITAT COMMUNITY STRUCTURE. IMPACTS FROM INVASIVE SPECIES COULD RESULT FROM THE HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES.

Highways create corridors that provide opportunities for invasive plant species to spread, particularly into open-canopy habitats along the highway alignments.

Response: Approximately 97 and 96 percent of the alignments for Alternatives 2B and 3, respectively, cross old growth forest and other forest with little open canopy. However, a highway would allow the possibility for the spread of invasive plant species. This possibility is identified in the EIS; however, it is not possible to quantify the nature or extent of the spread of invasive species as a result of the proposed project.

The introduction of invasive species could displace native species, resulting in ecological damage. The resulting change in vegetation could also change the community composition and structure of small mammals and birds, a potential change not addressed in the Supplemental Draft EIS.

Invasive species now present in Juneau would spread to Berners Bay.

Response: It is possible that construction of any of the highway alternatives would result in the spread of invasive species from the Juneau area as well as from elsewhere. Invasive species are currently present along the Glacier Highway. However, these species have not resulted in substantial changes in vegetation and the composition and structure of wildlife communities outside the Glacier Highway right-of-way. Based on this, it is unlikely that the impacts of invasive plant species along a highway alternative would have a substantial impact on plant and animal communities outside the right-of-way.

The Supplemental Draft EIS does not mention the risk or hazard of invasive species to wetlands, including such invaders as purple loosestrife.

Response: The *Wildlife Technical Report* (Appendix Q) contains a list of potential invasive species, including purple loosestrife. It is difficult to quantify the magnitude and extent of the potential spread of invasive species within the project area, as very little quantifiable data is available for modeling purposes. The Alaska Committee for Noxious and Invasive Plants Management (<http://cnip.org/plants.html>) has developed species profiles for 24 invasive species as an informational educational tool as part of the Committee's strategic plan for noxious and invasive plants management in Alaska. In the absence of quantifiable data, the potential effects associated with the introduction and spread of invasive plants on the wildlife and vegetation communities and ecosystems of the project area are discussed qualitatively.

Provide information on 1) proximity of invaders, 2) mode and rate of dispersal, and 3) effects of invasion in differing wetland types.

Response: A list of the invasive plant species known to occur is provided in Table 4-2 of the *Wildlife Technical Report* (Appendix Q). Three species of invasive plants were identified within the project area during sensitive plant surveys conducted in the summer of 2004. Those species are reported in the Final EIS in Section 3.3.3.

As explained in the *Wildlife Technical Report* (Appendix Q) and in the EIS, vehicles traveling the highway could be a potential source of invasive species. However, the greatest potential for the introduction of invasive species occurs during construction when soils are disturbed. See Section 4.8.10 and 5.3 of the Final EIS for discussions of the potential modes of dispersal and mitigation measures to reduce the potential for invasive plant introduction.

Evaluate the potential traffic volumes and determine the resulting probability of invasive species introduction.

Response: Traffic volumes for project alternatives are provided in Chapter 4 of the EIS. It is not possible to correlate traffic volumes with the probability of the introduction of invasive species. However, it is estimated that approximately 63 percent of the traffic on an East Lynn Canal Highway would consist of residents of Lynn Canal communities, while 16 percent would be travelers from other parts of Alaska and the Yukon. The high percentage of travelers from within the region may reduce the potential for the spread of invasive species from beyond the region.

TER02: CONSTRUCTION OF A HIGHWAY WOULD CAUSE A SIGNIFICANT LOSS OF TERRESTRIAL HABITAT, AND IN TURN, WOULD AFFECT WILDLIFE AND BIRDS.

A highway would result in the loss of terrestrial habitat critical to wildlife survival.

Response: As described in the EIS, Alternative 2B would result in the direct loss of terrestrial habitat, habitat fragmentation for some wildlife species, and a decrease in some habitat functions and values for wetlands within the highway alignment. None of these impacts would be great enough to threaten wildlife and bird populations in Lynn Canal.

Over the past decade, DOT&PF has made many design changes, including highway alignment and ferry terminal layout changes, to avoid or reduce impacts to habitat, including anadromous streams, wetlands, bald eagle nest trees, sea lion haulouts, and marine waters.

Bridges across streams would be designed to function as wildlife underpasses where practicable. The Lace and Antler rivers would both have 50-foot bridge extensions on each side to serve as wildlife underpasses. At the Katzeihin River, an additional 100-foot section would be added to the north side of the bridge to function as a wildlife underpass. Wildlife underpasses would be located at the two identified major brown bear migration corridors on the peninsula between the Antler and Lace rivers.

Before clearing takes place in the appropriate habitats, DOT&PF would conduct wolf den, amphibian breeding ponds, and bald eagle, trumpeter swan, and Queen Charlotte goshawk nest surveys. Clearing would be avoided in the vicinity of active trumpeter swan and Queen Charlotte goshawk nests. Construction in the vicinity of bald eagle nests would be coordinated with the USFWS to develop earth moving and blasting plans and to assess the need for nest monitoring during construction. During construction, DOT&PF and USFWS would assess the sufficiency of natural screening between the highway and any eagle nests below the elevation of the road within 330 feet of the edge of the roadway. During construction, DOT&PF and

USFWS would evaluate the need to provide support to any nest tree or tree in the vicinity of the nest tree against windthrow. Clearing would be avoided to the extent practicable at the sites of active wolf dens, trumpeter swan nests, or Queen Charlotte goshawk nests.

Staking would be done at the planned outside limits of disturbance prior to construction to ensure that impacts are limited to that area. No grubbing would be done outside of the fill footprint and only the minimum clearing required for safety would be done beyond the toe of slope. During construction, slope limits in wetland areas would be separately identified to ensure that workers are aware of wetlands and the need to avoid impacts beyond the slope and clearing limits.

No construction would occur within 330 feet of an eagle nest, and no blasting would occur within 0.5 mile of an eagle nest, during the March 1 to May 31 nest selection period unless agreed to by USFWS. If a nest is active, no construction or blasting would occur within these distances until after August 31, unless the USFWS approves a plan to avoid impacts while operations continue. In areas where clearing occurs within 100 feet of a nest tree, DOT&PF and USFWS would jointly assess the potential for windthrow and stabilize the tree or adjacent trees, if determined necessary.

DOT&PF would fund bear, moose, goat, and wolverine surveys before and after project construction to determine population characteristics. This would enable ADF&G and the Alaska Board of Fish to manage hunting in a manner that would ensure the continuation of viable wildlife populations. DOT&PF would continue to fund aerial surveys of bald eagles for a period of five years following project construction.

While the Supplemental Draft EIS addresses the quantity of terrestrial habitat lost as a result of the highway, the Supplemental Draft EIS fails to examine its quality.

Response: Quality of habitat is a function of its use by wildlife. The EIS evaluates the relative importance of habitat lost to the highway, as well as the impact of habitat fragmentation resulting from highway construction. Additional discussion regarding Old Growth Reserve habitat within the project area has been added to the Final EIS and the addendum to the *Wildlife Technical Report* provided in Appendix W.

Trees and brush would not reestablish along the corridor for many years.

Response: Approximately 430 acres of terrestrial habitat would be impacted by implementation of Alternative 2B. This is a small percentage of the available forest and brush areas in the project vicinity. The highway corridor would be actively managed to prevent trees and brush from being established in the cleared areas immediately adjacent to the highway. This would provide sight distance for motorists and would serve to discourage wildlife from using this area. Soil slopes in the clear zones would be seeded with low-growing native grasses. The lower slopes would be allowed to vegetate with brush over time. In areas within expected moose range, revegetation would incorporate low growing grasses to discourage the growth of moose browse, such as willow and alder. This is to reduce the likelihood of moose-vehicle collisions along the alignment.

TER03: CONSTRUCTION ALONG THE EAST SIDE OF LYNN CANAL WOULD IMPACT OLD GROWTH FOREST HABITAT.

The EIS needs to better assess the impacts of the highway on old growth forests. The assessment must meet the requirements of the Tongass Old Growth Reserve System.

Response: The Supplemental Draft EIS did not address the USFS Old Growth Reserve system because it was not identified as an issue during scoping or in agency review comments on the *Wildlife Technical Report* (Appendix Q) or the Preliminary Supplemental Draft EIS. The Supplemental Draft EIS did identify impacts to old growth forest as well as the LUDs of the TLMP. An analysis of project impacts relative to the Old Growth Reserve is provided in the Final EIS and in the addendum to the *Wildlife Technical Report* provided in Appendix W.

4.23 THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES (TNE)

TNE01: HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES MAY IMPACT TERRESTRIAL AND MARINE THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES. THE HIGHWAY WOULD CAUSE THE DISPLACEMENT OF FEDERALLY LISTED SPECIES.

Response: Steller sea lions and humpback whales are the only federally listed species that occur in the project area. A revised Biological Assessment was prepared by DOT&PF and submitted to NMFS. On September 27, 2005, NMFS concurred with FHWA's determination that Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, is not likely to adversely affect humpback whales or Steller sea lions, or adversely modify Steller sea lion critical habitat. NMFS' concurrence letter is provided in the Final EIS.

TNE02: HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES MAY IMPACT STELLER SEA LIONS AND THEIR HABITAT, INCLUDING HAULOUTS AT GRAN POINT, MET POINT, AND POINT ST. MARY.

Construction and operation activities and human interaction would disturb the sea lion haulouts and negatively affect the sea lion populations, as sea lions tend to avoid areas with construction noise and human traffic.

Response: Construction activities that could impact sea lions include noise and visual aspects of helicopter surveying, construction and use of barge landings, pile driving, dredging, in-water fill placement, blasting, excavation, and earth moving.

An analysis was done for potential vibration disturbance from blasting within the Gran Point critical habitat area and within 3,000 feet of the Met Point haulout. Pre-shearing the rock face and using smaller charges can reduce the ground vibrations at the haulouts. The contractor would be required to monitor blasting effects when blasting within 3,000 feet of either haulout and avoid vibrations greater than 0.05 inch per second at the haulout while it is occupied. This would keep blasting effects well below 0.1 inch per second, the estimated vibration threshold for sea lion disturbance.

Blasting produces sound as well as vibration. Typical sound energy levels generated by construction blasting are equivalent to 95 dBA at 665 feet for 50-pound charges per delay. As with vibration, the sound energy level can be controlled by using lower weight charges per delay. The contractor would be required to monitor blasting noise and avoid noise energy levels greater than 45 dBA at the haulout when blasting within 3,000 feet of either site.

Analysis indicates that most construction noise generated at distances greater than 1,000 feet would not be detectable above the background noise levels at the haulouts. Rock drilling and excavating generally produce sound levels of 85-90 dBA at a distance of 50 feet from the source. Because the haulouts are below rock bluffs, sounds from construction point sources would be shielded by trees, rock and earth, resulting in a decrease of 11 dBA for every doubling of distance. A sound level of 88 dBA 50 feet from the source would produce a sound level of 44 dBA at a distance of 800 feet. The 1998 assessment estimated the background noise level at

Gran Point on a calm day at 47 dBA; based on recordings at similar locations. This estimate was corroborated by sound measurements recorded in 2003 at additional similar locations. Construction noise at a level of 44 dBA would not be noticeable against the background noise at the haulout.

Based on the analysis of potential noise impacts, no construction activities that generate noise levels above 45 dBA at the haulouts would occur within 1,000 feet of the Gran and Met Point haulouts while sea lions are present. Heavy construction (rock drilling, blasting and shot rock removal) within a 1,000-foot radius of Gran Point is expected to take approximately one month. Based on the observed periods when the haulout is vacant, this construction may need to be spread over two or three years. Heavy construction within the Met Point 1,000-foot radius would be of shorter duration, as less rock cutting would be required. Construction of the East Lynn Canal Highway would take at least four years. The need to phase construction in the vicinity of the haulouts would not affect the overall construction schedule.

Helicopters used during construction, including surveying activities, would be required to avoid operating within the 3,000 feet of the haulouts while occupied. No temporary barge landings would be constructed within this radius, and no in-water fill placement would occur for highway construction within 3,000 feet of the haulouts.

Maintenance and operation activities that could impact sea lions include noise and visual aspects of highway traffic, highway maintenance, and avalanche control. Land access to the haulout areas could create an indirect impact of increased human disturbance of resting sea lions.

Operation and maintenance of the highway would not likely result in disturbance of either haulout. The highway alignment within 3,000 feet of both haulouts would be designed to prevent access to either site and maintain a visual barrier between the highway and haulouts. As discussed in the *Steller Sea Lion Technical Report* (Appendix S) and the *Noise Technical Report* (Appendix L), projected peak traffic noise levels for the year 2038 are 65 dBA at centerline of the highway, and would attenuate to 32 dBA at a distance of 280 feet. The highway would be approximately 320 feet from the Gran Point haulout and 400 feet from the Met Point haulout at its closest point. Most traffic noise would not be audible above the background noise level.

Normal winter and summer maintenance activities such as snow removal, sanding, brush cutting, crack sealing, and culvert clean out would not produce noise levels higher than those predicted from the 30-year peak hour traffic. Winter operation would also require infrequent detonation of unstable snow in the three avalanche starting zones within the 3,000-foot radius around the two sites. Detonation would be done by helicopter, with the helicopter approach made from the closest point outside the 3,000-foot radius. The three avalanche paths close to the haulouts are expected to require detonation release with one helicopter-dropped explosive charge at a frequency of once every 10 years at each path.

Alternative 2B would be located approximately 3 miles from the Point St. Mary haulout and is therefore unlikely to impact this haulout during construction or operation.

Contaminants found in highway runoff (i.e., hydrocarbons) can have devastating effects on sea lions.

Response: As indicated in Sections 4.3.9.3 and 4.4.9.3 of the Final EIS, results from research by the FHWA indicate that runoff from low to medium traffic volumes on rural highways results in minimal to no water quality impact. Studies conducted in Anchorage, Alaska, under the Municipality of Anchorage Watershed Management Program concluded that street runoff has minimal impacts to water quality and does not result in exceedance of AWQSSs designed to be protective of fish and wildlife. Because of the forecast traffic on Alternative 2B are substantially below traffic volumes on many Anchorage streets, runoff from the highway would have even lower water quality impacts. Also, vegetative buffer would be retained between the highway and sea lion haulouts. Highway stormwater runoff would not result in sufficient change to water quality to impact Steller sea lion populations.

The cumulative impacts of altering all three haulouts (Gran, Met, and Point St. Mary) would likely have severe repercussions on the Southeast Alaska sea lion population.

Response: No Steller sea lion haulout would be altered by any of the reasonable alternatives. Alternative 2B would be approximately 3 miles from the Point St. Mary haulout. Alternative 2B would pass behind both the Gran Point and Met Point haulouts, but would not adversely affect Steller sea lions or adversely modify Steller sea lion critical habitat. The NMFS has concurred with this determination.

The highway would have an impact on the sea lions that pull out near the Katzechin Flats.

Response: There are no documented Steller sea lion haulouts on the Katzechin Flats. Steller sea lions have been seen foraging in this area. Harbor seals are known to haul out in the flats. Project-related impacts to harbor seals are addressed in the EIS.

TNE03: HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES MAY IMPACT HUMPBACK WHALES.

Humpback whales use the marine habitat within the project area. The highway is not in the best interest of the humpback whales.

Response: A revised Biological Assessment was prepared by DOT&PF for Steller sea lions and humpback whales and submitted to NMFS. On September 27, 2005, NMFS concurred with FHWA's determination that Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, is not likely to adversely affect humpback whales. NMFS' concurrence letter is provided in the Final EIS at the end of Chapter 7. Although FHWA made the preliminary determination that Alternative 3 would not adversely affect humpback whales (Section 4.4.17.2 of the Final EIS), NMFS has indicated that this alternative may adversely affect this species. Selection of Alternative 3 would necessitate formal consultation with NMFS under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act.

TNE04: FERRY OPERATIONS MAY IMPACT SEA LIONS AND HUMPBACK WHALES.

High-speed ferries increase the risk of collisions with humpback whales and sea lions.

Response: The increased high-speed ferry traffic associated with Alternatives 4A and 4B would increase the risk of collisions with humpback whales. However, collisions have been rare in the past and would likely continue to be rare. Potential sea lion and ferry interactions are considered minimal. FHWA has made a preliminary determination that ferry operations are not likely to adversely affect Steller sea lions. NMFS has concurred with this determination.

The M/V Fairweather has been reported unofficially as having sucked up sea lions in its intakes.

Response: There are no substantiated reports of any sea lion mortalities due to the operation of the *M/V Fairweather*.

Construction, maintenance, and operation of ferry terminals, particularly in Berners Bay, are likely to adversely affect the prey resources of sea lions and humpback whales.

Response: Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, would not include a ferry terminal in Berners Bay. A ferry terminal would be constructed north of the Katzechin River. The proposed Katzechin Ferry Terminal site consists of a steep boulder beach transitioning to a less steep cobble beach. Due to the steepness of the beach, potential wave exposure, and lack of subtidal vegetation, the proposed Katzechin Ferry Terminal site is less important to commercial fish and crab species than other more protected coves. For this reason, the loss of 6.4 acres of intertidal and subtidal habitat and dredging impact to 4.4 acres from construction of a new ferry terminal would not measurably alter fish populations in the Katzechin River delta area or Lynn Canal. Operations of this ferry terminal would not impact Pacific salmon, Pacific herring, or eulachon because of the spatial separation of the terminal from the Katzechin River and other areas of Lynn Canal important to these species.

Alternatives 3, 4B, and 4D would construct a ferry terminal in Berners Bay. This would impact herring spawning habitat as explained in Sections 4.4.13 and 4.6.13 of the Final EIS. NMFS has indicated these alternatives are likely to adversely affect humpback whales and Steller sea lions.

TNE05: HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES WOULD NOT IMPACT STELLER SEA LIONS OR HUMPBACK WHALES.

It is exciting that sea lion rookeries have been identified and that measures are being made to protect them.

The highway would have little effect on sea lions, they are resilient and would adapt to increased human interactions.

Response: None of the Steller sea lion haulouts have been identified as rookeries. Although Steller sea lions can adapt to some human activity, DOT&PF has committed to avoiding actions likely to adversely affect them. Sections of the East Lynn Canal Highway within 3,000 feet of Gran Point and Met Point would be designed to include through-cuts and walls to avoid lines of sight between the haulouts and the highway and to discourage human disturbance of sea lions. Prior to beginning construction, NMFS would review and approve final detailed construction plans in these zones, including planned vegetation removal and blasting requirements. This review would include an on-site tour of the area by NMFS. As large of a buffer as possible of undisturbed vegetation would be retained between the highway and the Gran Point and Met Point haulouts. No boat launches or other boat access points would be included in the project design to further protect marine mammals from human disturbance.

No construction would occur in April or May within one mile of identified harbor seal haulouts. Construction within 1,000 feet of the Met Point or Gran Point Steller sea lion haulouts would occur during periods when sea lions are absent, unless authorized by NMFS. Independent observers would be employed to ensure that no sea lions are present during work within 1,000 feet of the haulouts. Monitoring would be done during construction within 3,000 feet of the Gran Point and Met Point haulouts to ensure neither noise levels above background nor vibration levels above 0.05 inch per second occur at the haulouts when they are occupied. Monitors for marine mammals would be done during pile driving at the Katzechin ferry terminal. Pile driving would be halted if any marine mammals come within 650 feet (200 meters) of the activity.

Video monitoring at the Gran Point haulout and aerial and ground monitoring at the Met Point haulout would continue for a period of five years following construction. Annual reports on the Steller sea lion monitoring during and after construction would be provided to NMFS and a final report would be provided to NMFS following completion of the monitoring period.

Helicopter operations during avalanche control would minimize activity within a 3,000-foot radius around the Gran Point and Met Point haulouts and would not be conducted within 1,000 feet of the haulouts when occupied.

TNE06: THE SUPPLEMENTAL DRAFT EIS DOES NOT ADEQUATELY ADDRESS THE IMPACTS TO STELLER SEA LIONS. PROVIDE ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES AND MONITORING PLANS.

Conduct an expert biological and economic analysis of the impacts to sea lions.

Response: A revised Biological Assessment was prepared by DOT&PF and submitted to NMFS. On September 27, 2005, NMFS concurred with FHWA's determination that Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, is not likely to adversely affect humpback whales or Steller sea lions, or adversely modify Steller sea lion critical habitat. NMFS' concurrence letter is provided in the Final EIS. Neither scoping nor consultation with NMFS indicated the need for economic analyses or additional biological analyses of impacts to sea lions. The cost of Steller sea lion mitigation measures are explained in Section 5.12.5 of the Final EIS and are included in the 2005 initial capital costs shown in Table 2-3 of the Final EIS.

Include an analysis of reasonably foreseeable actions such as the construction of boat launches or structures along the East Lynn Canal Highway and the potential adverse impacts to sea lions.

Response: As indicated in the EIS, DOT&PF has committed to not constructing boat launches along the East Lynn Canal Highway. Furthermore, the State of Alaska has made a commitment to prohibit the use of tidelands adjacent to the East Lynn Canal Highway for water access unless NMFS concurs that the action would not adversely affect any threatened or endangered species. This is a mitigation measure required by NMFS as part of their concurrence with the determination that the highway would not adversely affect Steller sea lions. The Final EIS, Section 4.9.2.15 contains an analysis of the cumulative impacts to Steller sea lions for each alternative.

Evidence provided in the Steller Sea Lion Technical Report (Table 1 in Appendix S) indicates that Steller sea lions are at Gran Point for all but about seven days of the year. Therefore, the mitigation of limiting construction only to periods when the haulout is not used by sea lions does not appear to be feasible. Conclusions regarding timing of construction work are unsubstantiated and seemingly lack authorization by NMFS. Include a discussion of the requirement for a NMFS authorization to construct at Gran Point when sea lions are present.

Response: The addendum to the *Steller Sea Lion Report* (in Appendix W) indicates that there were at least 46 days in 2003 with no sea lions present at Gran Point. In 2004, there were only 12 days when sea lions were not present. The partial year of January through September 2005 had 52 days with no sea lions present. Based on 2003 through 2005 video monitoring and previous years of overflight monitoring, 2004 was an atypical year. Heavy construction (rock drilling, blasting and shot rock removal) within a 1,000-foot radius of Gran Point is expected to take approximately one month. Based on the observed periods when the haulout is vacant, this construction may need to be spread over two or three years. Heavy construction within the Met

Point 1,000-foot radius would be of shorter duration, as less rock cutting would be required. Construction of the East Lynn Canal Highway would take at least four years.

The mitigation measure states that construction within 1,000 feet of Gran Point or Met Point haulouts would occur during periods when sea lions are absent, unless authorized by the NMFS. Authorization from NMFS would be requested only if circumstances at the haulout change and would be based on a demonstration by DOT&PF that work could be conducted closer than 1,000 feet without adversely affecting Steller sea lions. On September 27, 2005, NMFS concurred with FHWA's determination that Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, is not likely to adversely affect humpback whales or Steller sea lions, or adversely modify Steller sea lion critical habitat. NMFS' concurrence letter is provided in the Final EIS.

Assess the ambient noise level at critical areas and provide additional information on the effect of 30- A-weighted decibel levels (dBA) of noise on sea lions. Explain how average peak hour noise level is an accurate way to evaluate noise-level impacts to Steller sea lions. Use EPA guidelines (55 dBA) for acceptable noise levels around the sea lion haulouts.

Response: The noise descriptor dBA is weighted for the range of sound heard by human beings. While there is little specific data on the range of sound that marine mammals can hear, the existing data suggests it is different than the range for human beings. However, NMFS is conducting all of its research on noise impacts to marine mammals in terms of dBA, and has established underwater noise criteria for the protection of marine mammals based on the descriptor dBA.

Short-term ambient noise data was collected in Berners Bay in the vicinity of the USFS cabin. Those data, which ranged from 35 to 49 dBA L_{eq} were used as the existing noise level at Gran Point and Met Point. Actual ambient noise would often be higher at the haulouts because they are exposed locations that often have wind and wave noise.

A noise level of 30 dBA is extremely low, representing conditions where there is no rain, wind, or wave action and very little sound from other sources. No references in the literature have been found that report a response by marine mammals to a sound at the level of 30 dBA.

Noise is a continuous but varying phenomenon; however, noise descriptors are always referenced in terms of an averaging time. The 1974 EPA *Levels Document* recommended guidelines for the exterior areas of residential land uses referenced in this comment is 55 dBA L_{dn} . This is a descriptor of average noise over a 24-hour period, which is weighted to penalize noise at night when most people are more sensitive to noise. The EPA is careful to stress that these are recommendations and should not be construed as standards or regulations. There can be numerous incidents of noise exceeding 100 dBA in a 24-hour period and the L_{dn} would be at or below 55 dBA. The EIS uses a standard averaged over only 1 hour where the noise level exceeds the criteria of 67 dBA no more than 10 percent of the time, or 10 minutes. This provides a much more stringent criteria than the EPA guideline.

Regardless of what noise descriptor is used, it is true that there could be occasional traffic sounds loud enough to be distinguished from background noise by Steller sea lions at the haulouts. However, such loud noises would not be frequent enough to result in sea lions abandoning the Gran Point or Met Point haulouts. There has been no threshold established for airborne noise to protect marine mammals; however, NMFS has established an underwater noise threshold of 180 dBA at 1 meter from the source. No on-road vehicles generate this level of noise. The limited data available indicate that the group of marine mammals that includes

Steller sea lions is more sensitive to underwater noise than airborne noise. This information further indicates that traffic noise would not adversely impact Steller sea lions using the Gran Point and Met Point haulouts.

Address the amount and effects of noise on hauled-out Steller sea lions at Gran Point and Met Point from avalanche control measures.

Response: DOT&PF's proposed avalanche control option on the east side of Lynn Canal is helicopter delivery of explosive charges by hand out an open door. Gran Point is between two identified avalanche paths, LC030 & LC031, as well as close to nearby paths LC025 through LC029. LC030 is at elevation 1,500 feet, approximately 1,810 feet southeast of the Gran Point haulout. The slope distance from the haulout is 2,350 feet. LC031 is at elevation 650 feet, approximately 2,880 feet to the northeast, a slope distance of 2,950 feet. Both are small avalanche paths; one is on an old landslide scar and the other is in a narrow gully. Each avalanche starting zone is estimated to require a helicopter dropped 50-pound explosive charge once every 10 years, which would result in two explosive discharges within the critical habitat area during a 10-year period. According to FHWA's *Rock Blasting and Overbreak Control*, a 50-pound charge typically creates a momentary peak airblast sound level of 95 dBA at 665 feet. This would result in a noise of about 73 to 75 dBA at Gran Point from either of the slide areas. This noise would be noticeable at the haulout. A single momentary noise is unlikely to startle sea lions enough for them to leave the haulout. In the event it did, it is likely that sea lions would return to the haulout within a few hours if not sooner, as the noise would not reoccur. The noise and vibration created by the resulting avalanche would be no different than the naturally occurring avalanche that would eventually happen.

Met Point is near avalanche path LC004. The starting zone of avalanche LC004, 2,600 feet to the northeast of the Met Point haulout, is at elevation 1,000 feet. Slope distance to the haulout is 2,860 feet. LC004 is a small avalanche path consisting of open scrub forest and a small gully. This avalanche path is expected to require detonation release with a helicopter dropped explosive charge at a frequency of once every 10 years. The explosive charge would be a 50-pound bag of ammonium nitrate and fuel oil. A 50-pound charge dropped from a helicopter normally penetrates the snow a few feet, with the blast sound muffled by the snow surrounding the charge. As in the case of the Gran Point haulout, this noise would be noticeable at the Met Point haulout, but it is not likely to disturb Steller sea lions for more than a short period, if at all.

Evaluate in-water effects of the alternatives on Steller sea lions, particularly the effects from Alternatives 2A, 4B, and 4D. Address the impacts of vessel activity on cooperative feeding in Berners Bay.

Response: Alternative 2A has been determined not reasonable and has been eliminated from further consideration. As explained in the EIS, Alternatives 3, 4B, and 4D would involve construction, maintenance, and operation of a new ferry terminal at Sawmill Cove. These alternatives would include the noise and visual aspects of construction, use of barge landings, pile driving, dredging, in-water fill placement, excavation, and earth moving in Berners Bay. Placement of fill at the ferry terminal site is not expected to generate large in-water noise, as this activity is generally done from shore during low tides. Dredging would take place between October 1st and March 1st when there are no spawning activities of prey species in the project area; furthermore, dredging is not typically a source of loud noise. Driving 18- to 30-inch diameter piles would be done with vibratory hammers to the extent possible to reduce the intensity of sound generated. Pile driving would generally take place between mid June and mid March (to avoid impacts to fish), after peak prey spawning season. Trained observers would monitor for the presence of marine mammals and construction would be halted if any animals

come within 200 meters of the activity. For these reasons, project construction would not result in substantial impacts to Steller sea lions

As explained in the addendum to the *Steller Sea Lion Report* (in Appendix W), a study of Steller sea lions at a haulout in Glacier Bay National Park found that the proximity and behavior of approaching marine vessels affected the activity rate of these animals. Vessels that maintained a slow, steady course and kept the engines on seemed to disturb sea lions less than vessels with erratic course or speed. This study may indicate that private vessels, which are more maneuverable and whose operators may be less aware of protection rules, might disturb Steller sea lions more than larger commercial vessels. (Because the ferry traffic associated with Alternatives 3, 4B, and 4D would be relatively slow and consistent in both direction and speed, it is expected that sea lions at Point St. Mary would habituate to these vessels in the same way they have habituated to marine vessels including ferries that currently pass the Gran Point and Met Point haulouts.)

Sea lions have been observed feeding cooperatively in Berners Bay in areas where prey species concentrate. The cooperative feeding behavior involves visual and vocal cues among participants. Noise levels from ferry operations for Alternatives 3, 4B, and 4D may make cooperative feeding for sea lions less successful when foraging on prey in the vicinity of construction or vessel traffic if the noise is above ambient levels.

Based on information in NMFS' Biological Opinion for the Kensington Gold Project, Alternatives 3, 4B, and 4D, in combination with reasonably foreseeable projects, including Kensington Mine vessel traffic, commercial fishing, recreational marine traffic, and commercial marine traffic in the Berners Bay area, are likely to cause acute stress responses in some Steller sea lions exposed to this vessel traffic and noise. However, based on the conclusion in NMFS' Biological Opinion, this is not likely to impair the health of sea lions by depleting their energy reserves (see Section 4.9.2.15 of the Final EIS). However, NMFS is concerned that Alternatives 3, 4B, and 4D in combination with other reasonably foreseeable projects in Berners Bay could substantially impact populations of forage fish such as herring and eulachon. Such an impact may result in a depletion of energy reserve for some individual Steller sea lions. For example, in response to a reduction in the availability of herring or eulachon, Steller sea lions may have to behaviorally compensate by dedicating more time to foraging on species with less energetic value, which may result in a greater expenditure of energy for the same or less energy gain, or by relocating to other areas to feed which would also incur an energetic cost.

In its Biological Opinion on the Kensington Gold Project, NMFS concluded that the Kensington Gold Project in combination with Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, and Goldbelt development would not have a subpopulation or population effect on Steller sea lions. However, NMFS has expressed concern that Alternatives 3, 4B, and 4D may adversely affect Steller sea lions and would require formal consultation to determine the cumulative impacts on this species.

Include the exact number of sea lions in Table 1, Summary of Steller Sea Lion Monitoring at Gran Point, as determined by video camera counts and other studies. Update the current estimates of the eastern and western populations. The National Marine Fisheries Service requests a copy of the video camera monitoring log data to aid in the documentation of any future changes in sea lion abundance.

Response: Table 1 was not meant to convey abundance of sea lions throughout the year; it indicates the times when the haulout was vacant or infrequently used. The site was monitored to get better information on the periods of use and non-use in order to determine when construction could occur in the area without disturbing sea lions at the haulout. It was not

intended to collect more comprehensive data. Abundance estimates were made when circumstances allowed. The video feed was provided to NMFS (Seattle) and the ADF&G (Anchorage). The addendum (in Appendix W) to the *Steller Sea Lion Report* has revised tables that include sea lion numbers to the extent that they are available. Population estimates have been updated in the addendum to the *Steller Sea Lion Technical Report* in Appendix W based on numbers provided by NMFS.

Discuss the effects of the Slate Cove Ferry Terminal on the Slate Creek Cove haulout.

Response: Alternative 2A, which included a Slate Cove Ferry Terminal, has been eliminated from further consideration for the project. None of the reasonable alternatives being considered for the project include a Slate Cove terminal.

Mitigation measures listed on page 4-11 of the Supplemental Draft EIS are actually monitoring activities, the results of which should be used to develop necessary adaptive management actions. Mitigation measure number five for threatened and endangered species should include consultation with NMFS.

Response: The mitigation measures referenced above are the three conditions added by NMFS to the mitigation measures in the 1997 Draft SEIS. The Final EIS includes a mitigation plan that includes additional mitigation and monitoring requested by NMFS.

The EIS should not confuse adaptation of sea lions to marine vessels and human interaction as mitigation. The proposed mitigation of steep embankments and high concrete barriers is not sufficient.

Response: The Supplemental Draft EIS did not state that sea lions habituating to human presence provide mitigation for potential project impacts. The proposed mitigation of providing barriers to prevent people from approaching sea lion haulouts and to prevent the highway from being visible from the haulout is a reasonable way to mitigate impacts to the Gran Point and Met Point haulouts. Additional mitigation and monitoring determined necessary by NMFS is included in the Mitigation Plan in Section 5.12 of the Final EIS. NMFS has concurred that the highway is not likely to adversely affect Steller sea lions, based in part on these additional conservation measures.

Provide the preliminary designs and costs of the screening structures used to shield the haulouts from construction and traffic noise and disturbance, and evaluate the impact of avalanches and wind on these structures.

Response: Screening structures at Gran Point and Met Point are estimated to cost \$584,250 (2,800-foot concrete barrier with fence at \$135/foot and 2,750-foot fence at \$75/foot) and are included in the revised construction cost estimate for Alternative 2B. Standard concrete barriers and chain link with slat fencing are windfast. Only a few short sections of the screening structures would be within avalanche paths, and these two avalanche paths are neither large nor particularly active.

Provide viewing platforms that limit the potential for people to interact with sea lions. Impose a fine to those who approach the haulouts.

Response: The goal of the design for an East Lynn Canal Highway would be to prevent human contact with sea lions. All efforts would be made to make the haulouts as inaccessible from the highway as reasonably possible. Providing viewing platforms is counter to this goal.

TNE07: THE SUPPLEMENTAL DRAFT EIS DOES NOT ADEQUATELY ADDRESS THE IMPACTS TO HUMPBACK WHALES.

Evaluate in-water effects of the alternatives on humpback whales, particularly the effects from Alternatives 2A, 4B, and 4D. Address the impacts of vessel activity on humpbacks feeding in Berners Bay.

Response: As explained in the Final EIS, Alternative 2A is no longer under consideration.

Alternatives 3, 4B, and 4D involve construction, maintenance, and operation of a new ferry terminal at Sawmill Cove. These alternatives would include the noise and visual aspects of construction, use of barge landings, pile driving, dredging, in-water fill placement, excavation, and earth moving in Berners Bay. Placement of fill at the ferry terminal site is not expected to affect humpback whales, as this activity is generally done from shore during low tides. Dredging would take place between October 1st and March 1st when there are few whales in the project area; furthermore, dredging is not typically a source of loud noise. Driving 18- to 30-inch diameter piles would be done with vibratory hammers to the extent possible to reduce the intensity of sound generated. Pile driving generally takes place between mid-June and mid-March (to avoid impacts to fish), a period during which some humpbacks may be in the terminal vicinity. A trained observer would monitor for the presence of marine mammals and pile driving would be halted if any animals were within 200 meters of the activity. For these reasons, project construction would not have substantial impacts on humpback whales.

Ferry traffic in Berners Bay would increase as a result of Alternatives 3, 4B, and 4D. The increased ferry traffic would increase the risk of collisions with humpback whales. The use of fast ferries for Alternative 4B would further increase the risk of collisions because research has shown that vessel-whale collisions increase proportionately when the speed of vessels increases above 14 knots. However, collisions have been rare in the past and would likely continue to be rare. There have been no reported whale collisions involving AMHS vessels in Lynn Canal during the 40 years of past operation.

FHWA has determined that Alternatives 2B, 3, 4B and 4D are not likely to adversely affect humpback whales. NMFS has concurred with this determination for Alternative 2B. NMFS has expressed concern that ferry traffic in Berners Bay associated with Alternatives 3, 4B, and 4D may adversely affect humpback whales. Selection of any of these three alternatives would necessitate formal consultation on humpback whales with NMFS under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act.

Clarify the type of effect Alternative 2A is likely to have on humpback whales and the rationale for that conclusion. The Supplemental Draft EIS says Alternative 2A may affect humpback whales, but then concludes that the build alternatives are not likely to adversely affect humpback whales.

Response: Alternative 2A has been eliminated from further consideration.

Clarify whether the humpback whales would have a 330- or 660-foot buffer from pile driving activities. Provide analysis for how this distance has been determined and provide references.

Response: The construction buffer (including pile driving) for humpback whales is 660 feet. The distance of 660 feet is approximately equivalent to 200 meters. The 330 feet stated in the summary to the Supplemental Draft EIS has been corrected to 660 feet in the Final EIS. The

660-foot monitoring buffer is an agreement between NMFS and the DOT&PF and has been used on other transportation projects.

Provide explanation for the assertion that the humpback whales would go elsewhere when disturbed.

Response: The reactions of the marine mammals, including humpback whales, to underwater construction noise depends on a number of variables, including how far away they are from the disturbance and what they were doing at the time. Studies done to date give no decisive results from which to predict the response of humpback whales to various types of disturbance. Conclusions drawn by different researchers can vary. In some cases, as documented in 1996 by Todd *et al.* (*Behavioral Effects of Underwater Explosions in Humpback Whales*) and in 1999 by Borggaard *et al.* (*Assessing the Effects of Industrial Activity on Large Cetaceans in Trinity Bay, Newfoundland*) humpback whales have changed course and speed to avoid a noisy ship. In other cases, especially when they are feeding in an area of high prey availability, whales have tolerated very loud noises, which may have resulted in inner ear damage.

The data collected on response to noise for humpback whales to date is inconclusive. The trend in data indicate that humpback whales would move away from loud noises when not engaged in feeding behavior. During feeding they have shown the tendency to remain in the area despite loud construction sounds. Monitors would be present to halt construction if marine mammals come within 660 feet of construction activities.

TNE08: UPDATE THE SUPPLEMENTAL DRAFT EIS TO REFLECT THE NMFS BIOLOGICAL OPINION WRITTEN FOR THE KENSINGTON GOLD PROJECT REGARDING STELLER SEA LIONS AND HUMPBACK WHALES.

Response: Information on Steller sea lions and humpback whales from the Kensington Gold Project Biological Opinion has been incorporated into the Final EIS.

4.24 TRANSPORTATION (TRN)

TRN01: LYNN CANAL COMMUNITIES NEED BETTER ACCESS.

Residents of Haines, Skagway, and Juneau need better access to other Lynn Canal communities or to the rest of the state, and the rest of the state and Canada should have better access to Lynn Canal communities.

Response: As described in the EIS, all of the build alternatives considered for the project would improve surface transportation between Lynn Canal communities and therefore would improve access to the rest of the state.

Some Lynn Canal residents have left or may leave the area due to poor access in and out of the communities.

Response: The degree to which transportation improvements would affect residents' decisions regarding the future cannot be accurately forecasted. To the extent that costs and other aspects of Lynn Canal transportation are a factor, improvements may reduce the likelihood of residents leaving the area.

Continued controversy surrounds the access issue.

Response: Advisory ballots in Juneau and Skagway and surveys in Juneau, Haines, and Skagway have been split over providing road access to Juneau in Lynn Canal. The Skagway City Council and Haines Borough Assembly have passed resolutions opposing a highway and supporting improved marine transportation. Numerous letters, editorials, and opinion pieces in Haines, Juneau, Skagway, and Anchorage newspapers over the past two years have expressed support for or opposition to a highway in the Lynn Canal corridor. Comments submitted during the review period for the Supplemental Draft EIS that expressed a preference were approximately 60 percent in support of a highway, with 40 percent preferring a marine alternative. During the Supplemental Draft EIS review period both branches of the Alaska Legislature submitted Resolutions in support of Alternative 2, the East Lynn Canal Highway with Katzehein Terminal.

Alaskans need to have better access to their capital city.

Response: All of the build alternatives to varying degrees would provide better surface access to Juneau from other parts of Alaska than would exist under the No Action Alternative.

TRN02: BUILD A HIGHWAY TO PROVIDE IMPROVED ACCESS FOR LYNN CANAL COMMUNITIES.

A highway would give Lynn Canal residents, other Alaskans, and Canadian neighbors needed access in, out, and within Lynn Canal.

A highway would improve access and provide several opportunities for recreation and work for young residents so that they would stay in Lynn Canal after high school or college graduation.

A highway would give Alaskans better access to the capital city.

A highway would give non-residents better access to Lynn Canal communities for recreation and commerce.

Response: FHWA and DOT&PF have determined that Alternatives 2, 2A, and 2C are no longer reasonable alternatives for the proposed project. The preferred alternative is now Alternative 2B which includes a highway north from the northern end of Glacier Highway to a ferry terminal north of the Katzehein River delta with access to Haines and Skagway via shuttle ferry.

Alternative 2B would improve travel opportunity and flexibility in the Lynn Canal corridor. Under this alternative, there would be 6 round trips per day (42 round trips per week) between Katzehein and Skagway and 8 round trips per day (56 round trips per week) between Katzehein and Haines in the summer. Travel time would be the shortest of all the build alternatives. It would take about 2.5 hours to travel from Auke Bay to Haines and 3 hours to travel from Auke Bay to Skagway under Alternative 2B. Improved access would benefit all travelers in Lynn Canal, residents as well as non-residents, regardless of the purpose of their travel.

TRN03: HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION WOULD NOT IMPROVE ACCESS TO THE EXTENT THAT A HIGHWAY IS WARRANTED.

The East Lynn Canal Highway would provide Lynn Canal residents access to only a few locales, namely other Lynn Canal communities and Whitehorse, because few people have enough free time for highway travel to other locales.

Few people outside of Lynn Canal and neighboring Canadian towns would, due to time constraints, use the East Lynn Canal Highway to access Juneau, Haines, or Skagway.

Response: The purpose of the project is to improve surface transportation to and from Juneau within the Lynn Canal corridor. It is not intended to specifically provide access to other communities outside the Lynn Canal corridor. However, there are numerous locations immediately outside of Lynn Canal that would be more easily accessed by residents in Lynn Canal if there was more frequent, faster, lower cost travel available in Lynn Canal.

The East Lynn Canal Highway alternatives would reduce access for Haines residents by cutting Haines off from the main components of the AMHS.

Response: The East Lynn Canal Highway alternatives would not reduce access for Haines residents within the Lynn Canal corridor. Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, would provide 8 round trips per day in the summer and 6 round trips per day in the winter between Haines and Katzechin. Under the No Action Alternative, there would be an average of 1.1 round trips per day between Auke Bay and Haines in summer, and less than 1 round trip per day in winter. Alternative 2B would provide a substantial improvement in access from Haines to Juneau relative to the No Action Alternative. Therefore, access to the AMHS for travel to points south would not be cut off for Haines residents.

The highway would not be able to meet Lynn Canal transportation needs due to the geographic challenges of the area.

Response: Both highway alternatives have been developed in consideration of the geographic challenges in Lynn Canal, including steep terrain and avalanches. Alternative 2B would be closed approximately 34 days per year (an average of 16.5 closures per year) and Alternative 3 would be closed approximately 6 days per year (an average of 10.8 closures per year) for avalanche control. For Alternative 2B, when the highway is closed, the shuttle ferries proposed for this alternative would provide transportation in Lynn Canal. Landslides are not expected to be a significant hazard for Alternatives 2B or 3.

TRN04: IMPROVED ACCESS FOR LYNN CANAL IS BEST MET WITH MARINE TRANSPORTATION.

The existing transportation infrastructure meets the access needs of Lynn Canal.

Response: As explained in Section 1.4.1 of the Final EIS, the existing transportation infrastructure does not meet the access needs of Lynn Canal. Traffic volumes on the AMHS in Lynn Canal have remained essentially unchanged since 1988. On the other hand, the population of Lynn Canal communities has grown an average of 2 percent a year over this period. Traffic volumes on highways such as the Glacier, Klondike, and Haines highways are several orders of magnitude higher than the traffic on the AMHS. The AMHS is the NHS route between Juneau, Haines, and Skagway. The low annual ADT (annual ADT) on this NHS route compared to the annual ADT on other roads in the region indicates that AMHS is not meeting the travel demand in Lynn Canal.

A highway would not eliminate or reduce the need for marine or air transportation.

Response: All highway alternatives include a marine segment; however, by providing a long highway segment and short shuttle ferries, the capacity of the transportation system increases, flexibility and opportunity for travel increases, state cost per vehicle mile decreases, and user cost decreases relative to the No Action Alternative and marine alternatives that have either no additional highway segments or short highway segments. The purpose of the proposed project is to improve access via surface transportation, not air transportation. Air transportation would not be eliminated by any project alternative since business travelers would most likely prefer the

decreased travel time that air transport offers, and air transportation is expected to continue to play an important role in emergency response.

Lack of highway access is preferred.

Response: Lack of highway access to and from Juneau is preferred by some Lynn Canal residents but considered a problem by other residents. Providing highway access to Juneau is a contentious issue in northern Southeast Alaska. In recent advisory ballots, Juneau voters were split on whether a highway should be constructed, and Haines and Skagway voters favored improved ferry access. Numerous letters, editorials, and opinion pieces in Haines, Juneau, Skagway, and Anchorage newspapers over the past two years have expressed support for or opposition to a highway in the Lynn Canal corridor. Comments submitted during the review period for the Supplemental Draft EIS that expressed a preference were approximately 60 percent in support of a highway, with 40 percent preferring a marine alternative. During the Supplemental Draft EIS review period both branches of the Alaska Legislature submitted resolutions in support of Alternative 2, the East Lynn Canal Highway with Katzeihin Terminal, indicating lack of access is not preferred by the legislature.

Marine alternatives or improved ferry service would be the best way to improve access.

Response: Some comments on the Supplemental Draft EIS indicate that improved ferry service is the best way to improve access to Lynn Canal communities. Among those comments was a Preliminary Business Plan for better ferry service submitted by the Lynn Canal Transportation Project. In addition, Derektor Shipyards of Bridgeport, Connecticut sent a letter to Commissioner Mike Barton on December 1, 2004, indicating that fast vehicle ferries could be operated in Lynn Canal at a lower cost than conventional monohull ferries.

The ability of project alternatives to improve surface transportation has been evaluated in terms of capacity, travel flexibility and opportunity, reduced travel times, and reduced cost to the state and travelers. Highway alternatives would have three to four times the travel demand than marine alternatives. While all of the build alternatives would increase travel flexibility and opportunity in the Lynn Canal corridor, the highway alternatives would provide more opportunity for travel than any of the marine alternatives. Alternative 2B would have the shortest summer travel times between Auke Bay and Haines or Skagway at 2.5 and 3 hours, respectively, among all of the project alternatives. Alternatives with longer or additional ferry runs would have longer travel times. Alternative 2B would have the lowest M&O cost of all alternatives: approximately \$9 million versus \$10.2 million for the No Action Alternative. As ferry links or longer ferry runs are added to the alternatives, annual operating costs would increase, with all of the marine alternatives (Alternative 4A through 4D) having higher annual operating costs than the highway alternatives and the No Action Alternative.

One economic measure of an alternative is its NPV³. NPV is the total of the user benefits minus the net costs of an alternative over and above the net cost of the No Action Alternative for a given period of time. The 2004 to 2038 NPV of Alternative 2B is approximately \$70 million. Other build alternatives have a NPV less than half of that of Alternative 2B. Three of the marine alternatives (Alternatives 4A through 4C) would have higher total project costs than the user benefits they would provide, resulting in a negative NPV.

³ See *User Benefit Analysis*, Appendix E, for more information on economic analysis of alternatives.

The Preliminary Business Plan for ferry service proposed by the Lynn Canal Transportation Project provides an unrealistic assessment of crewing ferries, overestimates revenues, and underestimates costs. The plan proposes a ferry system for Lynn Canal based on an *M/V Prince of Wales* type vessel and an *M/V Lake Express* type vessel. The *M/V Prince of Wales* is a 198-foot long monohull vessel with a service speed of 15 knots operated by the Inter-Island Ferry Authority between Hollis and Ketchikan, Alaska. It is USCG-certified for 160 passengers and can accommodate 30 standard automobiles. The *M/V Lake Express* is a 192-foot long high-speed catamaran with a service speed of 34 knots operated by a private company across Lake Michigan between Milwaukee, Wisconsin and Muskegan, Michigan. It has a passenger capacity of 250 passengers and 46 passenger cars.

The Preliminary Business Plan is based on the assumption that 5-person crews can operate the *Prince of Wales* for 16 hours per day and 7-person crews can operate the *M/V Lake Express* for 19 hours per day. This is an assumption that is inconsistent with the operating plans of the authorities operating the *M/V Prince of Wales* and *M/V Lake Express*, as well as the AMHS, placing an unrealistic burden on crew watches, particularly when docking. It is also questionable as to whether or not the USCG would approve of this operating procedure.

Revenues projected by the plan have been overstated by multiplying the total number of passengers by the adult fare, while the AMHS and the operators of the *Prince of Wales* and *M/V Lake Express* offer discounts for children, seniors, and groups, as well as offering seasonal specials. AMHS traditionally recovers about 80 percent of the published adult fare for all passengers transported. Overstating revenues by 20 percent adds over \$860,000 to the estimated annual revenue presented in the plan. The plan understates operating costs in two ways: 1) by under-calculating costs, and 2) by not compensating crews for all hours they are on board the vessels.

The plan oversimplifies the difficulties of providing service in Lynn Canal. The *M/V Prince of Wales*, *M/V Lake Express*, and the AMHS summer service provided by the *M/V Lituya* and the *M/V Fairweather* all provide point-to-point service. In this service mode, all vehicles board the vessel at one end and exit at or near the opposite end. Because this results in minimal vehicle maneuvering, quick turnarounds are possible. In addition, the routes these vessels are assigned to can be completed in less than a 12-hour operating day.

In Lynn Canal, service is required between three communities. Therefore, through traffic is mixed with point-to-point traffic and at the middle port in the voyage, disembarking and embarking vehicles use the same vessel door. Therefore, turnaround times are longer. The plan schedules a turnaround time of approximately 30 minutes, which is too short and not currently being done by the *M/V Prince of Wales* or *M/V Lake Express*, both of which have turnaround times of 45 minutes. (For more detail, request DOT&PF reference memo dated April 20, 2005, from Jack Beedle to Reuben Yost.)

Derecktor Shipyards' analysis does not compare equal levels of service for the FVF and conventional monohull ferry fleets. Some of the principal problems with the analysis are summarized below.

- Derecktor compared the cost of operating a 5-vessel conventional monohull fleet operating 24 hours per day and carrying an average of 63 vehicles per vessel to a 4-vessel FVF operating 12 hours per day carrying 36 vehicles per vessel. Since the conventional monohull fleet would move over twice as many vehicles per day as the fast ferry fleet, there is no value to this comparison.

- Derecktor's fast ferry fleet schedule is based on 38-40 knot average speeds without vessel start up and shut down times included. The *M/V Fairweather's* AMHS schedule is based on a 32-knot average speed.
- Derecktor's fast ferry fleet analysis is based on an average fuel consumption of less than 600 gallons per hour (gph) (per vessel) at 38 to 40 knots. The *M/V Fairweather* consumed 855 gph at 38.5 knots during Derecktor's Performance Measure trials.
- For the Juneau/Petersburg/Sitka/Juneau fast ferry route, Derecktor increased the crew size from 10 to 14 to account for the 13-hour run. However, in Derecktor's analysis the 14-member crew is only compensated for an 8-hour workday.
- Fast ferry fleet costs provided in Derecktor's analysis do not include sewage handling, homeport electrical power usage, or ½ day per week per vessel non-operation crew training.

Using the methodology and assumptions in Derecktor's plan, the cost comparison per day for the conventional monohull vessel is \$32,800 per day and for the *M/V Fairweather* it is \$22,380. Using this cost comparison per day and correcting for the errors in Derecktor's presentation, the cost of operation is \$1.39 per vehicle nautical mile for conventional monohull vessels and \$1.62 per vehicle nautical mile for the *M/V Fairweather*. Derecktor's proposal for Lynn Canal service is not a reasonable alternative for the Juneau Access Improvements Project. (For more detail, request DOT&PF reference memo dated April 5, 2005, from Jack Beedle to Pat Kemp.)

TRN05: THE EIS SHOULD INCLUDE INFORMATION REGARDING ACCESS THAT IS NOT CURRENTLY INCLUDED.

Identify whom the highway alternatives are geared toward.

Response: The highway alternatives are designed to meet the project purpose and need, which is improved transportation for all travelers. It is the responsibility of DOT&PF and FHWA to provide surface transportation facilities for the movement of vehicles. At present, the NHS link between Juneau and Haines and Skagway is the AMHS.

Include a discussion on the type of person and what he/she proposed for use of the highway.

Response: The *Traffic Forecast Report* (Appendix C) provides a breakdown of the types of travelers in Lynn Canal who would be expected to use the highway. All potential travelers are included in the projected travel demand for the corridor regardless of the purpose of their travel. Project alternatives have been designed to improve capacity of the transportation facility in order to meet travel demand.

FHWA and DOT&PF are responsible for providing transportation facilities and not the transportation itself. Therefore, all of the project alternatives are designed to move vehicles. Based on the 2000 Census, most people in Lynn Canal (at least 90 percent) own at least one vehicle and at least half (50 to 60 percent) own two or three vehicles. If a highway alternative were selected for the proposed project, people not choosing to use personal vehicles would have to use private sector transportation.

Discuss how seasonal changes in access needs are assessed and how the highway alternatives would meet these needs and to what extent.

Response: The AMHS is the only form of public transportation that carries vehicles and passengers in Lynn Canal and ferry schedules change according to season – lower frequency during the winter months to adapt to decreased passenger traffic. Private ferry companies provide passenger only service on a seasonal basis from mid-May to mid-September. During the peak season, i.e., summers, there is not enough space on the ferries traveling Lynn Canal to accommodate the demand. All build alternatives have ferries sized to accommodate the demand anticipated for that particular alternative. Highway alternatives would generate and accommodate greater summer demand due to shorter ferry links.

Highway segments for Alternative 2B and Alternative 3 would be maintained through the winter. It is forecast that the highway under Alternative 2B would be closed approximately 34 days per year (an average of 16.5 closures per year) for avalanche control. As explained in Section 4.3.8.2 of the Final EIS, when the highway is closed, the shuttle ferries proposed for this alternative would provide transportation between Lynn Canal communities. Therefore, this alternative would be more reliable in terms of number of trips per week than the No Action Alternative, even during highway closures.

TRN06: CURRENT FERRY SERVICE PROVIDES RELIABLE, FLEXIBLE, AND/OR CONVENIENT TRANSPORTATION FOR LYNN CANAL USERS.

Response: Current ferry service is not flexible or convenient for most travelers. There are currently only nine round-trip voyages per week to Haines and eight round-trip voyages per week to Skagway during the summer peak season and four round-trip voyages per week to both communities during the off-season. Under the No Action Alternative, there would be less total service because there would be two fewer mainline ferry trips per week in Lynn Canal than there are currently. (As explained in the 2004 SATP, two mainliners are anticipated to be retired by 2010.)

Currently, during the summer season, a traveler has a choice of one or two sailings per day. (For the No Action Alternative there would be only one sailing per day.) In the winter, a traveler has a choice of approximately four sailings per week. Ferries typically sail below vehicular capacity during winter, but in summer they are at times unable to accommodate all reserved space and standby traffic.

As explained in Section 1.4.2 of the Final EIS, the current system has restrictions to flexibility and opportunity to travel, including:

- Travelers must make reservations for vehicles in advance; travel during peak summer season periods can require making reservations within days of the summer ferry schedule release in the preceding December.
- Travelers must plan trips to coincide with ferry schedule departures and arrivals.
- A 1- to 2-hour check-in time is required.
- Border crossings are restricted at night but ferry schedules do not always coincide with the operating hours of the United States Customs stations, inconveniencing travelers going beyond Haines and Skagway.
- When ferries do not have vehicle space available, travelers may register at the ticket counter 2 hours before sailing for standby vehicle space; however, there is no guarantee of boarding.

The 1994 and 2003 household surveys included several questions on flexibility and convenience. The following information was identified in the 1994 survey:

- Households in all three communities reported having problems with ferry reservations (44 percent in Juneau, 53 percent in Haines, and 33 percent in Skagway).
- Fifty-five percent of households in Haines, 34 percent of households in Juneau, and 40 percent of households in Skagway said that they have been unable to travel in Lynn Canal due to scheduling or reservations problems.
- Forty-seven percent of Juneau households, 62 percent of Haines households, and 44 percent of Skagway households said that obtaining car space on the ferries was a problem.

The following information was identified in the 2003 survey:

- A strong majority of residents would travel more frequently in Lynn Canal if transportation were improved (72 percent in Juneau, 79 percent in Haines, and 70 percent in Skagway).
- Whitehorse households would make as many as three trips per year to Juneau with a highway connection, compared to the current average of once per year. Haines residents would take an average of eight trips to Juneau with a highway connection, and Skagway residents would take an average of 12 trips to Juneau with a highway connection.
- While ferries are generally reliable, trips can be delayed by unforeseen events, including vessel mechanical problems, inclement weather, and last-minute requests to serve an additional port south of Juneau.

TRN07: CURRENT FERRY SERVICE DOES NOT PROVIDE RELIABLE, FLEXIBLE, AND/OR CONVENIENT TRANSPORTATION FOR LYNN CANAL USERS.

Response: As indicated in the response to TRN06, there are many indications that the current ferry service does not provide flexible and convenient surface transportation in Lynn Canal. There are a limited number of sailings and reservations must be made in advance during busy periods. While ferries are generally reliable, trips can be delayed by unforeseen events, including vessel mechanical problems, inclement weather, and last-minute requests to serve an additional port south of Juneau.

TRN08: MARINE ALTERNATIVES OR ENHANCED FERRY SERVICE WOULD IMPROVE THE RELIABILITY, FLEXIBILITY, AND/OR CONVENIENCE OF TRAVEL FOR LYNN CANAL USERS.

One or more of the marine alternatives, or improved ferry service in general, would provide the greatest improvement to the reliability, flexibility, and/or convenience of travel in Lynn Canal.

Response: Alternative 4A would essentially double the number of summer round trips per week between Auke Bay and Haines or Skagway (16 per week) relative to the No Action Alternative. Travel times under Alternative 4A would remain the same or be slightly longer than the travel times for the No Action Alternative, due to the longer loading and unloading times for a larger fast ferry.

Alternative 4C would provide essentially no improvement in travel opportunity and flexibility in the Lynn Canal corridor. The number of summer round trips per week between Auke Bay and Haines would increase by one and between Auke Bay and Skagway by two. Travel times on mainline ferries would remain the same as the No Action Alternative, but because this alternative would use conventional monohull shuttle ferries, travel times on the shuttle between Auke Bay and Haines or Skagway would be almost twice as long as the No Action Alternative.

Travel opportunity and flexibility with Alternatives 4B and 4D would improve relative to the No Action Alternative. The alternatives would slightly more than double the number of ferry round trips per week (16) between Auke Bay and Skagway in the summer. Alternative 4B would increase the number of summer round trips per week between Auke Bay and Haines to 30, while Alternative 4A would double the round trips per week between Auke Bay and Haines (16) relative to the No Action Alternative.

Travel times would not improve with Alternatives 4B and 4D relative to the No Action Alternative. Travel times for Alternative 4B would be essentially the same as the No Action Alternative, and travel by shuttle ferry for Alternative 4D would take longer than shuttle ferry travel under the No Action Alternative.

The marine alternatives would be more reliable than existing ferry service because they would use more shuttle ferries dedicated to Lynn Canal. Under current conditions and the No Action Alternative, ferry service within Lynn Canal would continue to be dependent, in part, on mainline ferries that could be delayed because of problems outside Lynn Canal. None of the marine alternatives would substantially reduce user costs or state costs per vehicle.

TRN09: MARINE ALTERNATIVES WOULD NOT IMPROVE THE RELIABILITY, FLEXIBILITY, AND/OR CONVENIENCE OF TRAVEL FOR LYNN CANAL USERS.

Response: As discussed in the response to TRN08, marine alternatives would improve the reliability, flexibility, and convenience of travel in Lynn Canal relative to the No Action Alternative.

TRN10: A HIGHWAY SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED TO PROVIDE MORE RELIABLE, FLEXIBLE, AND/OR CONVENIENT TRAVEL FOR LYNN CANAL USERS.

One or more of the highway alternatives, or a highway in general, would provide the greatest improvement to the reliability, flexibility, and/or convenience of travel in Lynn Canal.

Response: Alternative 2B would improve travel opportunity and flexibility in the Lynn Canal corridor. Under this alternative, there would be 6 round trips per day (42 round trips per week) between Katzechin and Skagway and 8 round trips per day (56 round trips per week) between Katzechin and Haines in the summer. Travel time would be the shortest of all the build alternatives. It would take about 2.5 hours to travel from Auke Bay to Haines and 3 hours to travel from Auke Bay to Skagway under Alternative 2B, making the travel time, including loading, between these points about three times faster than travel time on a mainline ferry and about an hour faster than travel time on an FVF.

TRN11: A HIGHWAY WOULD NOT IMPROVE THE RELIABILITY, FLEXIBILITY, AND/OR CONVENIENCE OF TRAVEL FOR LYNN CANAL USERS TO THE EXTENT THAT WOULD WARRANT CONSTRUCTING ONE.

A highway would not provide sufficient improvements to Lynn Canal travel in terms of reliability, flexibility, and/or convenience.

Response: A highway with multiple short shuttle ferry round trips per day would provide a substantial increase in reliability, flexibility, and convenience, relative to current service or the No Action Alternative. One measure of whether or not an alternative's benefits warrant constructing it is its NPV. NPV is the total of the user benefits minus the net costs of an alternative over and above the net cost of the No Action Alternative for a given period of time. The 2004 to 2038 NPV of Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, is approximately \$70 million. The NPV of Alternative 3 is approximately \$30 million.

Highway travel times predicted in the Supplemental Draft EIS are overly optimistic.

Response: Travel times during the summer peak season were used in the evaluation because this is the period of highest travel demand in Lynn Canal. During the winter season, adverse weather would impact travel times, tending to increase time of travel. The method used to estimate travel times is explained in the Final EIS in the Chapter 2 alternatives section. The calculated travel time included highway driving time at an average of 45 miles per hour, check-in, loading and unloading time, and transit time on ferries. For all reasonable alternatives, no wait time is included; all trips are assumed to start at the time necessary to load onto a departing ferry.

The required shuttle ferry segments of some alternatives would offset any improvements to reliability, flexibility, or convenience gained by the highway segments.

Response: Alternatives 2B and 3 would result in a substantial increase in flexibility and convenience of travel over the No Action Alternative. Under Alternative 2B, there would be 8 shuttle ferry round trips per day between Katzeihin and Haines and 6 round trips per day between Katzeihin and Skagway in the summer. In the winter, there would be 6 round trips per day between Haines and Katzeihin and 4 round trips per day between Skagway and Katzeihin. Under Alternative 3, there would be 12 round trips per day to Haines and 6 to Skagway. In winter, there would be 4 round trips per day to both communities. In comparison, there would be only about 1 round trip per day between Auke Bay and Haines and Skagway (8 trips per week for Haines and 7 trips per week for Skagway) during the summer and an average of 0.7 round trips per day in the winter under the No Action Alternative.

Both Alternative 2B and Alternative 3 would provide a reliable transportation facility. In the event that the highway is closed for a day or more, the shuttle ferries that would operate between Katzeihin and Haines or Skagway under Alternative 2B would be available to provide daily trips between Auke Bay and Haines and Skagway. Under Alternative 3, highway closures for avalanche control are projected to last less than one day at a time, with an average of 11 closures per year totaling 6.4 days.

Potential environmental, economic, and social consequences from highway construction would be too great to sacrifice for more reliable, flexible, or convenient travel.

Response: This is a value judgment that is based on how an individual weighs the benefits against the impacts of each alternative. The EIS provides an analysis of the environmental,

economic, and social impacts, as well as transportation benefits. Selection of an alternative in the Record of Decision will be made based on all impacts and benefits of an alternative.

TRN12: AIR TRAVEL IS THE MOST RELIABLE, FLEXIBLE, AND CONVENIENT MODE OF TRANSPORTATION FOR GETTING IN AND OUT OF LYNN CANAL COMMUNITIES.

Response: The purpose of and need for the Juneau Access Improvements Project is to provide improved surface transportation to and from Juneau within the Lynn Canal corridor. Air travel does not meet the purpose and need for the project.

TRN13: THE EIS SHOULD PROVIDE MORE DATA OR FURTHER ANALYSIS, PARTICULARLY REGARDING TRAVEL TIMES, FOR THE ALTERNATIVES AND OTHER ELEMENTS RELATIVE TO RELIABILITY, FLEXIBILITY, AND CONVENIENCE OF TRAVEL, TO ELIMINATE DISCREPANCIES IN THE ALTERNATIVE ANALYSES.

There is a pro-highway or pro-East Lynn Canal Highway bias in the Supplemental Draft EIS, which affects the accuracy of the alternative analyses.

Response: Currently, the AMHS is the NHS link for vehicles traveling between Juneau and Haines or Skagway. The purpose of the proposed project is to improve facilities for the movement of vehicles between these points. All of the project alternatives were evaluated equally relative to this goal based on the five elements of the purpose and need.

Eliminate biased statements, provide further analysis, and incorporate additional information to eliminate discrepancies in the EIS.

Response: The EIS evaluates all of the reasonable alternatives to a comparable level of detail. The analyses presented in the document are adequate to evaluate the ability of each alternative to meet the purpose and need for the project and the environmental consequences of each alternative. Where specific examples of perceived bias have been stated, the Final EIS has clarified the information. Where specific additional information has been requested, it has been provided in a specific comment response or an explanation of why it is not necessary has been given.

Adjust Alternative 2 travel times to reflect both AMHS capacity limitations during winter weather highway closures, and the wait time likely to be experienced by motorists wanting to access Haines via the Katzechin Ferry Terminal.

Response: Alternative 2 is no longer a reasonable alternative for the project. Planned shuttle ferries for Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative identified in the Final EIS, account for the likelihood of road closures. Capacity needs have been taken into account when sizing the vessels proposed for this alternative. When the road is going to be closed for one day or more for avalanche control, the shuttle ferries would be used to transport vehicles between Juneau and Haines or Skagway. The wait time for shuttle ferry transport would depend on the number of vehicles wishing to travel that day. Winter ADT in Lynn Canal is currently about 45 ADT. Projected winter ADT in 2038 with Alternative 2B is 310 vehicles. The two shuttles operating in Lynn Canal in the winter would have a total capacity of about 340 vehicles per day. Therefore, travel times during road closures would be essentially the same as on an AMHS mainline ferry.

As explained in Section 4.3.7.3 of the Final EIS, there would be no required check-in times for the shuttle ferry between Haines and Katzechin because the shuttles would be first come-first served with no reservations. Based on the size of the shuttle, the number of trips per day, and the projected ADT, on an average day there should be no wait at the Haines or Katzechin

terminal for the ferry. On peak days, motorists may have to wait for a shuttle ferry to recycle (1.5 hours for the Haines ferry, 2.5 hours for the Skagway ferry). Estimated travel time for each alternative is based on required check-in times for ferries, average ferry load times, and the time to travel on any highway links.

The Supplemental Draft EIS identified benefits of the East Lynn Canal Highway alternatives that are also benefits of marine alternatives; however, this benefit is not identified in the Supplemental Draft EIS.

Response: All of the benefits, costs, and environmental implications of each alternative are addressed in the EIS. The Final EIS has additional information to address specific issues that were raised in comments regarding highway and marine benefits.

Include the number of actual runs a fast ferry can accomplish in winter because the number is too high in the Supplemental Draft EIS.

Response: Based on normal running speed, in winter, the FVF under Alternatives 4A and 4B would make 2 round trips in approximately a 12-hour day. Weather conditions could cause slower running speeds, which would extend the operating day but would seldom reduce trip frequency. The design for the *M/V Fairweather* was based on the vessel handling all but 5 percent of the weather conditions in Southeast Alaska. Although it has yet to operate for a full winter, the *M/V Fairweather* has had few run cancellations due to weather. Alternatives 4A and 4B would have FVFs at least as large and sea worthy as the *M/V Fairweather*.

TRN14: THE CURRENT AMHS SERVICE MEETS OR EXCEEDS THE LYNN CANAL TRANSPORTATION CAPACITY DEMANDS.

The current AMHS service provides adequate capacity, and the space on the ferries is not inordinately difficult to obtain.

Response: As explained in Section 1.4.1 of the Final EIS, the household surveys conducted in 1994 and 2003 indicated that ferry reservations and obtaining car space on ferries during the summer were two problem areas for the current AMHS service. Latent demand for travel in Lynn Canal is estimated to be 500 annual ADT and forecast to reach 900 annual ADT in 2038. Also, it is important to note that the No Action Alternative, the most likely future service in Lynn Canal in the absence of a build alternative, would have less capacity than is currently provided. The No Action Alternative has a capacity of 167 vehicles per day, which represents 33 percent of current demand and 19 percent of projected demand.

The fact that the M/V Fairweather ran well below capacity despite vastly reduced travel times, and convenient, and reliable scheduling clearly shows that AMHS capacity exceeds demand.

Response: Based on household surveys and growth of traffic on other highways in Lynn Canal, AMHS ferry service does not meet latent demand. The fact that the *M/V Fairweather* ran below capacity is most likely a function of cost and convenience rather than lack of demand. The one-way cost for a family of four in a 19-foot vehicle traveling from Juneau to Haines or Skagway on an FVF would be \$198 and \$261, respectively, under the No Action Alternative. A round-trip cost of \$400 to over \$500 for a family to travel 100 miles or less may prohibit travel for many motorists. Also, the FVF did not run everyday in Lynn Canal. There was no way to return to Juneau from either Haines or Skagway on a Sunday or Wednesday or from Skagway on a Monday.

TRN15: THE CURRENT AMHS SERVICE DOES NOT MEET LYNN CANAL TRANSPORTATION CAPACITY DEMANDS.

Capacity is particularly insufficient for local passengers and/or their vehicles during the summer tourist season.

Response: As explained in Section 1.4.1 of the Final EIS, there are many indications that current AMHS service does not meet demand, including local residents.

TRN16: MARINE ALTERNATIVES OR IMPROVED FERRY SERVICE WOULD MEET OR EXCEED LYNN CANAL TRANSPORTATION CAPACITY DEMANDS.

Response: The capacity of Alternatives 4A through 4D would range from 303 to 511 vehicles per day in summer. Each of the marine alternatives is sized based on the forecast 2038 summer demand for these alternatives, which would range from 260 ADT for Alternative 4C to 470 ADT for Alternative 4B. This represents less than one half of the forecast demand for the preferred alternative, Alternative 2B, which would generate and accommodate a 2038 summer demand of 1,190 ADT.

TRN17: MARINE ALTERNATIVES OR IMPROVED FERRY SERVICE WOULD NOT MEET LYNN CANAL TRANSPORTATION CAPACITY DEMANDS.

Response: As indicated in the response to TRN16, marine alternatives would not generate or meet the forecast demand in the Lynn Canal corridor that Alternative 2B would provide.

TRN18: HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES OR OTHER HIGHWAYS WOULD MEET OR EXCEED LYNN CANAL TRANSPORTATION CAPACITY DEMANDS.

Response: Based on household surveys and growth in traffic on other highways in the Lynn Canal region, it is apparent that existing AMHS service does not meet latent travel demand in the Lynn Canal corridor. Latent or unconstrained demand is the demand that would occur if the only limitations to travel were access to a vehicle and the price of gasoline. Under this condition, unconstrained demand is estimated to currently be 500 annual ADT and forecast to reach 900 annual ADT in 2038. As the number or distance of ferry links increases, travel demand decreases. All of the reasonable alternatives include at least one ferry link. Therefore, none of them would be capable of meeting forecast future unconstrained travel demand. Alternative 2B is forecast to come the closest to generating and accommodating unconstrained demand. Travel demand for Alternative 2B is forecast to be 670 annual ADT by 2038, with 2038 summer demand estimated at 1,190 ADT. Summer 2038 capacity would be 1,276 vehicles per day.

TRN19: HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES OR OTHER HIGHWAYS WOULD NOT MEET LYNN CANAL TRANSPORTATION CAPACITY DEMANDS.

Response: Each of the reasonable alternatives would have adequate capacity to meet annual, summer, and winter demand that would be generated by its specific parameters. See the response to TRN18. None of the reasonable alternatives would have sufficient capacity to meet forecast peak week demand.

TRN20: THE EIS SHOULD PROVIDE MORE INFORMATION OR FURTHER ANALYSIS OF LYNN CANAL CAPACITY DEMANDS AND THE CAPABILITIES OF EACH ALTERNATIVE TO ACCOMMODATE CURRENT AND FUTURE CAPACITY DEMANDS.

Alternative 1 would result in decreased service to the public over time; the Supplemental Draft EIS does not make this point well enough or substantiate it with hard data.

Response: The Final EIS includes additional explanation of the source of the No Action Alternative. The No Action Alternative is a projection of future Lynn Canal service based on the most recent Southeast Alaska Transportation Plan (SATP). It is not a continuation of past or current service levels. As such, capacity, frequency, and cost are somewhat different from past and current service. Current service is a reduction in capacity from pre-FVF service. The No Action Alternative is a reduction below the current level of service due to reduced mainliner frequency in Lynn Canal. Mainliner frequency would be reduced because of projected reduction in the number of mainliners operating in the AMHS. The 2004 SATP envisions two mainliners operating out of Bellingham and one mainliner operating out of Prince Rupert to Whittier. The Bellingham ferries would each make a trip through Lynn Canal once a week. In order to maintain a minimum level of Lynn Canal service, the No Action Alternative includes the Prince Rupert-based ferry averaging one trip in Lynn Canal per week.

Analysis of the marine alternatives should include consideration of higher capacity mainliners that could be deployed under any of the alternatives.

Response: The ferries for each alternative have been sized to meet the demand expected for that service. As ferry links and/or distances increase, demand for travel decreases. Providing higher-capacity mainline ferries would not increase demand. Increased ferry service in Lynn Canal over the past decade has not increased demand. This is because of the cost and perceived inconvenience of ferry service. Using higher capacity mainliners for each project alternative would simply increase the cost of the alternatives to the state and travelers.

Calculations of capacity for all marine alternatives should be based on the specifications of the mainline vessels that AMHS would be using most in the future.

Response: The capacity of future mainline service was included in the total capacity calculated for the No Action Alternative and Alternatives 4A through 4D. Based on current mainliner capacity and SATP projections for replacement vessels, an average mainline vessel capacity of 90 vehicles was used. As explained in the *Marine Segments Report* (Appendix B), for Alternatives 4A through 4D, the mainline vessel capacity was subtracted from the forecasted traffic before the shuttle sizes were calculated.

The EIS should take into account the limitations of the AMHS to provide enough capacity during extended highway closures to accommodate stranded motorists.

Response: Alternative 2B would have a three-vessel shuttle system. The *M/V Aurora* would be the Katzeihin/Haines shuttle ferry with a 34-vehicle capacity. The Katzeihin/Skagway shuttle ferry would have a 53-vehicle capacity, and a Haines/Skagway shuttle would have a 16-vehicle capacity. During the winter, no direct Haines/Skagway shuttle would operate; this service would be provided via the Katzeihin Ferry Terminal by the other two shuttles. Therefore, two ferries with a total capacity of 87 vehicles would be available to operate in Lynn Canal when the highway is closed.

TRN21: HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION WOULD IMPACT THE AMHS.

Building a highway would reduce the quality and convenience of AMHS service in Lynn Canal.

Response: Alternative 2B would provide a highway from Echo Cove to a new ferry terminal at Katzehein. During the summer, there would be 8 round trips per day between Katzehein and Haines and 6 round trips per day between Katzehein and Skagway. In the winter, there would be 6 round trips per day between Katzehein and Haines and 4 round trips per day between Katzehein and Skagway. Alternative 3 would provide a highway to Sawmill Cove with 12 round trips to Haines in summer via a shuttle system to William Henry Bay and a highway to Haines and 4 round trips to Skagway in summer via a second shuttle system. In winter, this alternative would provide 4 round trips per day to each community. Both of these alternatives would provide a substantial increase in service relative to the No Action Alternative, which has 1.1 and 1 round trip per day between Auke Bay and Haines or Skagway, respectively, in the summer, and 0.7 round trip per day between Auke Bay and Haines or Skagway in the winter. During periods in the winter when the Alternative 2B highway is closed, two of the shuttle ferries would provide capacity for 87 vehicles between Auke Bay and Haines and Skagway. Alternative 3 highway winter closures would be less than one day at a time. Therefore, service on either of these alternatives would be equal to or better than the No Action Alternative even when the highway is closed.

Provide a more complete discussion of potential system-wide impacts to AMHS from highway alternatives.

Response: To maintain and operate the ferry system, AMHS depends on vessel-generated revenues (fares, restaurant income, staterooms, etc.) and state funds appropriated annually by the legislature. Statewide, the system required about \$90 million to operate in 2004 and generated about \$46 million in revenues, for a total state cost of \$44 million, which is roughly the average cost of the AMHS system to the state over the past four years. The fiscal year (FY) 2006 projected cost to operate the system is \$101 million due to increases for marketing and experimental increased winter service using vessels normally laid up during the winter.

Travelers in the Lynn Canal corridor account for about 15 percent of the total AMHS revenues. Over fiscal years 2001 through 2004, the cost to operate AMHS in Lynn Canal averaged \$11.2 million per year. This cost included maintenance and operation of the vessels and administrative costs, such as selling tickets, scheduling, and operating the terminals. Revenues from fiscal years 2001 through 2004 from passenger and vehicle tickets and on-ship services averaged \$6.0 million. As a result, the state general fund contribution has average \$5.2 million to provide surface transportation in Lynn Canal.

Alternative 2B would have an annual operating cost of approximately \$9 million per year. This cost includes highway maintenance/avalanche control (\$1.3 million) and shuttle ferry operations (\$7.7 million) (Final EIS, Section 2.3.2). Revenues from shuttle ferries would provide approximately \$4.5 million the first year of operation. The total annual state cost would be \$4.5 million; the AMHS cost would be \$3.2 million (Final EIS, Section 4.3.7.5). Alternative 3 would have an annual operating cost of approximately \$9.2 million per year, \$1.2 million for highway maintenance/avalanche control and \$8 million for shuttle ferry operations (Final EIS, Section 2.3.3). Revenues from shuttle ferries would provide approximately \$4.9 million; the AMHS cost would be \$3.1 million (Final EIS, Section 4.4.7.5). Therefore, neither Alternative 2B nor Alternative 3 would have a detrimental impact on the AMHS.

Highway construction would not have detrimental impacts to the AMHS.

Response: As explained in the previous response, Alternative 2B and Alternative 3 would make small changes in AMHS finances in Lynn Canal. Constructing a highway for either of these alternatives would not be detrimental to the AMHS.

TRN22: THE EIS SHOULD INCLUDE AN ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF TRAFFIC IMPACTS DUE TO SLOW MOVING VEHICLES AND OTHER SIGHTSEEING TOURISTS. REVISE TRAFFIC VOLUME AND TIME ESTIMATE CONCLUSIONS BASED ON THIS DATA.

Response: The highway for Alternative 2B would have many straight sections where vehicles could pass other slower moving vehicles. The highway would also have 11 pullouts and scenic overlooks where slow moving vehicles and sightseeing tourists could pull over and allow other vehicles to pass. Also, as shown on the typical section in Figure 2-7 of the Final EIS, wider shoulders would be constructed with excess material in non-wetland areas. During the final design, some of these widened shoulders would be developed as passing lanes or pullout areas. Therefore, the travel time estimates provided in the EIS are not unreasonable. Traffic volume estimates took into account the possible volume of tourist traffic that would use the road. However, the majority of traffic would be generated by people living in or adjacent to the Lynn Canal.

TRN23: A HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVE OR MARINE ALTERNATIVES WITH SERVICE ORIGINATING IN BERNERS BAY WOULD RESTRICT TRANSPORTATION FOR CURRENT FERRY SYSTEM FOOT PASSENGERS.

A highway alternative would eliminate or reduce transportation options for foot passengers who currently use the ferry system.

Ferry foot passengers that do not own a car or have one that is suitable to drive a long distance highway could find traveling on a highway to be cost prohibitive.

Senior citizens and people with disabilities who are not able to drive would lose the ability to travel between Haines, Skagway, and Juneau.

Foot passengers would have difficulty getting from ferry terminals at Berners Bay or Katzeihin because no method of transportation from the terminals to the towns of destination exists.

Include a discussion of travel options and public transportation and the challenges, economics and logistics, for foot passengers traveling between Juneau and new ferry terminals.

Response: Skagway has the only ferry terminal in Lynn Canal that is within reasonable walking distance from residential areas. All other existing terminals must be reached by private vehicle or private carrier. The existing ferry terminals in Lynn Canal have been located based on the efficiency of ferry moorage and routes rather than the convenience of walk-on passengers. As explained in Section 1.4.1.1 of the Final EIS Section 1.4.1.1, the state's primary responsibility is to provide a transportation facility for vehicles. According to the 2000 Census, approximately 90 percent of households in Lynn Canal have at least one vehicle.

The Final EIS and the addendum to the *Socioeconomic Effects Technical Report* in Appendix W provide an analysis of the likelihood of bus or van service developing from the Katzeihin Ferry Terminal. The percentage of AMHS walk-on passengers that would choose to travel in their own vehicle if Alternative 2B or Alternative 3 were selected for the project would depend on a variety

of factors such as the cost, frequency, and convenience of a bus or van service. On the other hand, the cost, frequency, and convenience of a bus or van service would depend on the size of the market. Following completion of highway construction, there would likely be a period of transition as entrepreneurs or established service providers tested the market by offering some moderate level of service, such as 1 or 2 round trips daily between communities during the summer.

For the purpose of this analysis, the initial size of the market for bus or van service was estimated at 9,000 and 18,000 annual northbound and southbound travelers (25 to 50 percent of the current walk-on passengers) if a bus service was available and reasonably affordable. This is not a measure of the number of travelers who would be unable to make a trip in the absence of ferry service between Auke Bay and Haines and Skagway, but rather an estimate of the number of travelers that would choose to use a bus service if it were available and reasonably affordable.

Assuming that this market was split roughly 70 percent into a 150-day summer season and 30 percent into a 215-day winter season, peak summer passenger traffic would be between 40 and 85 passengers per day (split equally northbound and southbound). Winter traffic would be between 12 and 25 passengers per day.

The potential for bus/van service to develop between Katzeihin and Juneau with Alternative 2B was evaluated based on case studies of bus service elsewhere in Alaska and interviews with 12 land transportation service providers (see addendum to the *Socioeconomic Effects Technical Report* in Appendix W). Based on this evaluation, it is likely that Alternative 2B would result in daily summer coach service linking Juneau, Haines, Skagway, and possibly Whitehorse. Winter service would be less frequent, with bus service offered perhaps every other day to Haines/Skogway. Cost would ultimately depend on the size of the market but would likely be in the range of \$35 to \$50 one-way between Juneau and Skagway (\$0.35 to \$0.50 per mile based on similar existing routes). This would place the cost roughly equal to the current AMHS adult passenger fare of \$44 for the Juneau/Skogway link. It is also likely that bus service would be developed from Sawmill Cove to Juneau and from William Henry Bay to Haines if Alternative 3 were implemented. If there is sufficient demand, bus service to Sawmill Cove in summer may develop under Alternatives 4B or 4D, although the two mainliners per week from Auke Bay under this alternative could limit demand for bus service to Sawmill Cove.

TRN24: AN EAST LYNN CANAL HIGHWAY WOULD OPEN THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY AND MAKE IT ACCESSIBLE TO PEOPLE WITH PHYSICAL HANDICAPS.

Response: The ability to drive a vehicle to access the surrounding area would be a benefit to those who are currently not able to visit the area by boat or float plane, including those with physical handicaps.

TRN25: DUE TO BACKGROUND CHECK RESTRICTIONS ENFORCED BY CANADA, MANY ALASKANS MAY NOT HAVE ACCESS TO A NEW HIGHWAY IN LYNN CANAL.

Response: Accessing the Lynn Canal highway from Lynn Canal communities does not require a Canadian border crossing. For Alaskans accessing the Lynn Canal corridor via the Haines or Klondike highways, access issues would be no different than they are now.

TRN26: A HIGHWAY WOULD PROVIDE EVACUATION OR INGRESS ROUTES TO JUNEAU IN CASE OF A NATURAL DISASTER OR ACTS OF TERRORISM.

Another form of access to and from Juneau provided by a highway is necessary when air travel and marine travel are restricted due to terrorist attacks, as was evident following September 11, 2001.

Additional evacuation options in case of natural disasters, wildfires, or other emergencies are needed.

The AMHS is a target for terrorist attack due to the concentration of people in one area.

Response: Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, includes shuttle ferries between Katzeihin and Haines and Skagway. Therefore, this alternative would not provide a new access mode to Juneau. It would increase capacity making it easier for large numbers of people to move to or from Juneau in any emergency that did not preclude the use of the shuttle ferry.

Services stationed in Juneau could assist other Southeast Alaska towns in case of emergencies.

Response: Improved capacity, frequency, and shorter travel time would lower user costs and would facilitate the distribution of services from Juneau to Haines and/or Skagway in emergencies.

TRN27: A HIGHWAY IN EAST LYNN CANAL WOULD PROVIDE POTENTIAL FUTURE TRANSPORTATION BENEFITS OR OPPORTUNITIES.

An East Lynn Canal Highway would eliminate the need for funding the ferry service currently used for the marine route north from Juneau. These funds and services can be redirected and used to improve marine highway service in other parts of Southeast Alaska.

By improving the AMHS in Southeast Alaska, Juneau would become a hub on the ferry service for other small Southeast Alaska villages.

Response: As discussed in the response to TRN21, implementing Alternative 2B and terminating AMHS service at Juneau would reduce the state M&O costs of providing transportation facilities in Lynn Canal by about \$0.7 million a year. Decisions regarding use of these savings would be made by the state legislature. Decisions regarding distribution of services in the system are made by the AMHS.

A highway alignment would also allow for a gas line right-of-way that would benefit Juneau as a cheap energy source.

Response: A highway corridor in Lynn Canal could facilitate construction of other types of linear facilities, including gas and power lines. However, there are no plans for the installation of such facilities at this time.

The highway alignment would provide infrastructure for a bus system, as well as make Juneau a logical connection point for goods and a practical place to develop a deep-water port.

Response: Section 4.3.7.5 of the Final EIS and the addendum to the *Socioeconomic Effects Technical Report* in Appendix W provide an analysis of the likelihood of private bus or van service developing from the Katzeihin Ferry Terminal under Alternative 2B. As explained in

Section 4.4.7.5 of the Final EIS, bus service is also likely to develop on the highway segments of Alternative 3. The Final EIS and the *Socioeconomic Effects Technical Report* (Appendix H) explained that most freight would continue to move by barge under these alternatives, although some fresh fish may be trucked north from Juneau.

If the East Lynn Canal Highway is built, a future bridge crossing to Haines could be the next reasonable step.

Response: An approximately 7,000-foot-long bridge constructed from the north end of the Katzeihin River delta across Chilkat Inlet to Battery Point, south of Haines, was considered as an alternative for an East Lynn Canal Highway. Because Battery Point is located in Chilkat State Park, Section 4(f) constraints could require an even longer length bridge to connect a highway on the east side of Lynn Canal with Haines. This bridge was estimated to cost approximately \$190 million during the 1994 engineering reconnaissance study for the project. More detailed estimates for recent bridge projects, when applied to this distance (ignoring the much greater depth), indicate a cost of close to \$250 million. This additional cost would be prohibitive, approximately doubling the cost of an East Lynn Canal Highway. On the basis of cost, this alternative was dropped from further consideration.

The 2004 SATP calls for a highway from Juneau to Skagway. Future SATPs may indicate that a shuttle system at Katzeihin is appropriate for the future or may indicate a hard link to Haines and/or Skagway is necessary.

TRN28: RE-USE OF ROCK MATERIAL AND REDUCTION IN EXCESS ROCK QUANTITY DURING HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION SHOULD BE EVALUATED.

Mine tailings generated by the Kensington Mine should be used for fill during construction of an East Lynn Canal Highway.

Response: The cut and fill calculations for Alternative 2B indicate that it would generate excess material. Therefore, the use of tailings from the Kensington Gold Project, or any other material source, would not be required. Incorporating Kensington Gold Project tailings into Alternative 2B would only serve to increase the amount of excess material that would have to be sidecast.

Rock generated by construction of a Lynn Canal highway should be used for future applications in Southeast Alaska, such as riprap in Yakutat, or stored for future use in paving maintenance as hard rock or asphalt mix.

Response: Alternative 2B would generate approximately 2.3 million cubic yards of excess excavation material, mostly rock. Under this alternative, approximately 900,000 cubic yards of shot rock would be stockpiled at the south end of the project for future use. Up to 1.4 million cubic yards of rock would be sidecast in Lynn Canal between Comet and the Katzeihin River. Transporting excess material generated between Comet and the Katzeihin River to other parts of the Lynn Canal region would not be economically feasible, unless specific projects occurring at the same time are identified. Transporting, stockpiling, re-transporting, and finally placing rock at another location would be extremely expensive.

TRN29: ALTERNATIVE 2/PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE IS NOT CONSISTENT WITH THE PLANS AND POLICIES OF THE VISION 2020 STATEWIDE TRANSPORTATION POLICY PLAN, THE STATE TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM, AND THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA TRANSPORTATION PLAN AND, THEREFORE, IS NOT ELIGIBLE FOR FEDERAL HIGHWAY FUNDS.

Response: Alternative 2 is no longer a reasonable alternative for the project. All reasonable highway alternatives meet the SATP (August, 2004) objectives of increasing system efficiency and increasing mobility for both Alaskans and visitors traveling through Southeast Alaska by shifting the limitations of long-distance ferry service to a network of surface transportation connections, which would consist of road links and connecting ferries supplemented by long-distance ferries. Alternative 2B, with the exception of the Katzeihin/Skagway shuttle link, meets the stated objective in the 2004 SATP of constructing a highway from Juneau to Skagway.

The STIP identifies specific projects proposed to meet the objectives of the SATP. In the 2004-2006 STIP, Amendment #8, the Juneau Access Improvements Project EIS is identified as Need ID 3000 and Juneau Access Improvements Project alternatives are identified as need ID 11299. Therefore, the project is consistent with the STIP. The STIP is a federally required document and was approved by the FHWA and the Federal Transit Authority on October 31, 2003, based on a reasonable expectation of available funds. The draft 2006-2008 STIP identifies funding for the preferred alternative, Alternative 2B, from currently available funding sources.

Comments state that the preferred alternative identified in the Supplemental Draft EIS, Alternative 2, does not meet Alaska's Statewide Transportation Policy Plan (STPP) policy of bringing the state's NHS and Alaska Highway System up to current national standards and similarly improve aviation and marine systems. This claim is based on the supposition that removing the Lynn Canal ferry link would deal a potentially crippling blow to ferry service in Southeast Alaska.

Travelers in the Lynn Canal corridor account for about 15 percent of the total AMHS revenues. Over fiscal years 2001 through 2004, the cost to operate AMHS in Lynn Canal averaged \$11.2 million per year. Revenues for fiscal years 2001 through 2004 from passenger and vehicle tickets and on-ship services averaged \$6.0 million. As a result, the state general fund contribution an average \$5.2 million to provide surface transportation in Lynn Canal. Therefore, eliminating current ferry service in Lynn Canal would not burden AMHS unless the replacement transportation facility would cost more than what would be saved each year. Alternative 2 is no longer a reasonable alternative for the project; Alternative 2B is the preferred alternative identified in the Final EIS. Under Alternative 2B, shuttle ferry operations would cost approximately \$3.2 million above ferry revenues and highway maintenance would cost approximately \$1.3 million per year. Therefore, the annual cost of Alternative 2B would be about \$700,000 less than the annual cost of AMHS service in Lynn Canal.

Comments state that a variety of STPP policies are not met because the public does not want a highway in Lynn Canal. As explained in Section 1.2.2 of the Final EIS, providing highway access to Juneau is a contentious issue in northern Southeast Alaska; however, it cannot be conclusively stated that the public opposes a highway. For instance, while the City of Skagway and the Haines Borough Assembly have passed resolutions supporting improved ferry service and opposing a road, the CBJ Assembly passed a motion supporting "completion of the EIS for the identified preferred alternative for the road into Juneau...." Also, comments submitted during the review period for the Supplemental Draft EIS that expressed a preference were

approximately 60 percent in support of a highway, with 40 percent preferring a marine alternative.

Comments state that Alternative 2 does not meet STPP policies addressing the preservation of the natural beauty of the state. Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative identified in the Final EIS, would have visual impacts to views from boats on Lynn Canal and in Berners Bay; however, this would not destroy the natural beauty of the region and it would create a major scenic highway.

Comments state that Alternative 2 does not meet the SATP goal of reducing state transportation operating expenses. Alternative 2B would have an annual operating cost of \$9 million versus \$11.2 million for the current system and \$10.2 million for the No Action Alternative. At \$88 million, the net cost to the state for the 30-year analysis for Alternative 2B would be higher than the No Action Alternative (\$61 million) due to higher capital costs. However, Alternative 2B would come much closer to meeting latent travel demand in Lynn Canal than the No Action Alternative or any of the other reasonable alternatives. Therefore, substantially more vehicles would travel on Alternative 2B and the cost to the state per vehicle (\$15) would be less than half of the cost per vehicle of the No Action Alternative (\$51) and any of the marine alternatives (\$39 to \$57).

Comments state that Alternative 2 does not meet the SATP objective to reduce the time required to travel between communities. This claim is based on the shorter time that walk-on passengers would take to travel between communities on a ferry because they do not need to wait for vehicle loading and unloading. The AMHS is the NHS link between Juneau, Haines, and Skagway. As part of that system its purpose is to move vehicles. Therefore, the comparisons are based on vehicle travel times.

Comments state that Alternative 2 also does not meet the SATP policy to improve the overall safety and reliability of the regional transportation system. These comments claim the highway would be dangerous and less reliable than ferry service in winter. Based on accident statistics for existing highways in the Lynn Canal region and avalanche hazard planning, Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, would not be dangerous. It would also be more reliable in terms of capacity and trips per week than the No Action Alternative in the winter, as the proposed shuttle ferries for Alternative 2B would be used to transport vehicles and passengers between Juneau, Haines, and Skagway when the road is closed for avalanche control.

TRN30: THE EIS SHOULD UPDATE ALL TRAFFIC FORECASTS FOR THE MARINE OPTIONS BY USING TIME OF SERVICE, FREQUENCY, TRANSIT TIME, AND USER COST FOR AN OPTIMIZED FERRY SYSTEM.

Response: Ferry links for all project alternatives would be maintained and operated by AMHS; therefore, it is appropriate to use current and historical information on AMHS operations in developing time of service, frequency, transit time, and user costs estimates for the No Action Alternative and ferry links for all other alternatives. All build alternatives involve shuttle ferry systems that have been optimized in terms of vessel size, crew size, and crew shifts to reduce cost.

TRN31: LYNN CANAL AIR TRAVEL IS NOT A RELIABLE, FLEXIBLE, OR CONVENIENT FORM OF TRANSPORTATION FOR ACCESSING LYNN CANAL COMMUNITIES.

Response: The purpose and need for the proposed project is to provide improved surface transportation to and from Juneau. Air transportation is not consistent with this purpose and need and is therefore not evaluated in the EIS, other than to evaluate the potential impact reasonable alternatives could have on air travel.

TRN32: THE MARINE ALTERNATIVES INCLUDE A HAINES-TO-SKAGWAY SHUTTLE FERRY THAT INCREASES CAPACITY ON THAT LEG OF THE SYSTEM WAY BEYOND WHAT IS NECESSARY, RESULTING IN UNREASONABLY HIGH COSTS.

Response: All of the reasonable alternatives, including the No Action Alternative, require a Haines/Skagway shuttle. The No Action Alternative and the marine alternatives include the *M/V Aurora* as the Haines/Skagway shuttle because the 2004 SATP identifies it as available to fulfill that role and current AMHS planning is for this vessel to be deployed there in 2007. As demonstrated in the Marines Segment Report (Appendix C), the *M/V Aurora* would cost approximately \$200,000 more per year to operate than the optimum sized vessel, but the optimum vessel would cost approximately \$10 million to construct.

TRN33: BASE TRAFFIC DEMAND PROJECTIONS ON DATA RATHER THAN SPECULATIONS.

The Supplemental Draft EIS relies on a prediction of increased demand, but data would show a predicted flat to decreasing demand.

Data shows that with improved marine access ADT from 1998 to 2002 remained flat, but the Supplemental Draft EIS predicted ADT would be greater than double 2004 peak summer months. This discrepancy should be explained.

Response: Traffic demand projections were based on existing Lynn Canal traffic, household surveys, and traffic demand models, as described in the *Traffic Forecast Report* (Appendix C). The AMHS data from 1998 to 2002 actually demonstrates that increasing capacity alone does not increase demand. The projected demand for Alternative 2B is based on reduced user cost, shorter travel time, and greater frequency/opportunity to travel, in addition to increased capacity.

TRN34: INCLUDE ALL SOURCES OF TRAFFIC AND THE EFFECT ON SURROUNDING ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

Traffic analysis should include residents traveling to Juneau from Anchorage and Fairbanks.

Response: The analysis includes estimates of traffic associated with residents from all parts of Alaska traveling to and from Juneau.

Include traffic volume in Skagway and Haines.

Response: Section 4.7.8 of the Final EIS provides traffic volume projections for each Lynn Canal community. Peak-hour summer traffic in Haines at Front and Main streets is currently 105 vehicles. In 2038 under the No Action Alternative, peak-hour summer traffic at this location is projected to be 150 vehicles. Alternative 2B would increase this traffic by 54 vehicles to 204. This would not alter the level of service of these roads.

Peak-hour summer traffic in Skagway between 1st Avenue and 6th Avenue is currently 273 vehicles. In 2038 under the No Action Alternative, peak-hour summer traffic at this location is projected to be 389 vehicles. Alternative 2B would increase this traffic by 56 vehicles to 444. This would not alter the level-of-service on Broadway Street.

Reanalyze Dyea traffic.

Response: This comment raised the issue that Dyea Road, which has one of the lowest annual ADT counts and is a state-maintained route, is not used by only local Skagway residents. The comment pointed out that Dyea has 12,000 visitors every year. The point being made in Section 1.4.1.1 of the EIS is that even the lowest used state roads in the region have much higher annual ADTs than the NHS route between these communities. The contribution of 12,000 annual visitors to the overall ADT is only about 30 ADT, if traveling at the region average of 2.3 passengers per vehicle. Nevertheless, to address this comment, the statement in the Final EIS, Section 1.4.1.1 mentions both local residents and summer tourists in reference to Dyea Road.

Provide more analysis on changed use of the Haines and Klondike Highway.

Response: Alternative 2B would have an annual ADT of 670 in 2038, with a summer ADT of 1,190 and a peak week ADT of 2,350. Even if all of this traffic used the Haines and Klondike highways, it would not substantially change the level-of-service of these highways. No further analysis is required.

4.25 VISUAL RESOURCES (VIS)

VIS01: A HIGHWAY WOULD HAVE NEGATIVE IMPACTS ON VISUAL RESOURCES, THE FERRY SYSTEM SHOULD CONTINUE AS THE MAIN MODE OF TRANSPORTATION TO PRESERVE THE AESTHETIC BEAUTY OF LYNN CANAL. VISUAL IMPACTS WOULD BE HARMFUL TO THE TOURIST INDUSTRY IN THE AREA AND ARE NOT WELL CAPTURED IN THE SUPPLEMENTAL DRAFT EIS.

The highway would have substantial aesthetic impacts on the pristine area of Lynn Canal. The highway would scar the beautiful scenery, interrupt the unspoiled wilderness and destroy the world-class views for thousands of tourists who come to Alaska every year.

Response: Visual impacts of highway alternatives are addressed in the EIS including visual simulations of a highway on the east and west sides of Lynn Canal. While a highway would be visible at numerous locations from boats, ferries, and cruise ships on Lynn Canal, a highway would also open world-class views currently unavailable to tourists and local residents.

Members of the NorthWest CruiseShip Association, which includes all of the major cruise ship lines with ports of call in Lynn Canal, discussed an East Lynn Canal highway during association committee meetings and sent a letter to Governor Murkowski stating construction of an East Lynn Canal highway would not impact itineraries of the association members. The amount of cruise ship traffic entering Lynn Canal and docking in Skagway is anticipated to grow by 3 to 4 percent annually for the next 10 years.

The existing ferry system would help protect one of the most scenic, wild fjords from being scarred by a highway.

Response: As discussed in the EIS, the No Action Alternative and Alternatives 4A and 4C would not have visual impacts, maintaining the same scenic views as the existing system. Alternatives 4B and 4D would have visual impacts to views from boats in Berners Bay.

The Supplemental Draft EIS downplays the adverse impacts to visual resources.

Response: Visual simulations were developed using proven computer modeling techniques to aid in comparison of views with and without project alternatives. Three primary components were used to predict potential visual impacts including characterization of visual quality within the landscape setting, locations and sensitivities of viewers, and adopted USFS visual quality objectives (VQOs) included in the TLMP.

VIS02: A LYNN CANAL HIGHWAY WOULD HAVE MINIMAL IMPACTS ON AREA AESTHETICS AND TOURISM, AND WOULD BE ONE OF THE MOST SCENIC HIGHWAYS IN THE WORLD. VISUAL IMPACTS THAT POTENTIALLY OCCUR COULD BE MITIGATED AND MINIMIZED. THE HIGHWAY WOULD OFFER AFFORDABLE AND INCREASED ACCESSIBILITY FOR PEOPLE WANTING TO SEE THE BEAUTIFUL SCENERY IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA.

The highway would have minimal impacts on visual resources along Lynn Canal and would not be seen by cruise ships traveling the Inside Passage.

Response: Alternative 2B (Preferred Alternative) would be visible from cruise ships and other vessels at numerous locations between Point St. Mary and the Katzeihin Ferry Terminal. Alternative 3 would be visible from cruise ships and other vessels, primarily at bridge crossings of the Endicott and Chilkat rivers. The EIS includes visual simulations that illustrate these impacts.

The highway would provide residents and tourists an incredible opportunity for an awesome sightseeing drive and be eligible for designation as a national scenic highway.

Response: Views from the Alternative 2B highway would range from restricted and close to open and panoramic scenes of Lynn Canal and the Chilkat Range across the canal. Views from the Alternative 3 highway would also range from restricted and close to open with scenic views of the east side of Lynn Canal, Sullivan Island, and the Chilkat Peninsula. Although impacts associated with the construction of a highway would change current view sheds, other scenic view sheds or viewing opportunities would be created for potential future travelers along the highway.

National parks in other parts of the United States have highways and are still beautiful.

Response: Comment noted.

VIS03: HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES WOULD HAVE VISUAL IMPACTS TO SKAGWAY AND TAIYA INLET, INCLUDING IMPACTS TO NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS IN THESE AREAS. THE SUPPLEMENTAL DRAFT EIS PHOTOS MISLEAD THE PUBLIC ABOUT THESE IMPACTS AND ARE THEREFORE INADEQUATE.

The Supplemental Draft EIS states that there are no impacts to the Klondike Park or Skagway Historic District, which is a blatant misrepresentation of the findings in the Visual Technical Report that states visual impacts would be very high.

The highway would cause cumulative effects on the visual aesthetics of the Skagway Historic District.

Include a visual representation of the bridge over White Pass rail yards in Skagway.

Response: There are no National Historic Districts in the vicinity of Haines. The only such district is at the head of the Taiya Inlet. FHWA has determined that Alternatives 2, 2A, and 2C would result in impacts to Section 4(f) properties in the Skagway area. Therefore, these alternatives have been eliminated from further consideration.

VIS04: THE HIGHWAY IS NOT VISUALLY COMPATIBLE WITH THE USES OF THE DEWEY LAKES AREA. ADDITIONAL VISUAL REPRESENTATIONS OF DEWEY LAKES USERS' PERSPECTIVE SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE EIS.

The Lower Dewey Lakes area should be set aside and protected from visual impacts from the highway.

Visual representations of the Dewey Lakes Area should include the hiker's perspective, trail perspectives, and all bridges and tunnels for that area.

Response: FHWA has determined that Alternatives 2, 2A, and 2C would result in impacts to Section 4(f) properties in the Skagway area. Therefore, these alternatives have been eliminated from further consideration. None of the reasonable alternatives evaluated in the Final EIS, including the preferred alternative, Alternative 2B, impact the Dewey Lakes area.

VIS05: THE SUPPLEMENTAL DRAFT EIS DOES NOT INCLUDE MITIGATION FOR VISUAL IMPACTS THAT WOULD BE CREATED BY A HIGHWAY.

The Supplemental Draft EIS states that Visual Quality Objectives would not be met if the highway were built; and yet no mitigation is proposed in the document.

Response: The TLMP has assigned VQOs for each LUD. The highways for both Alternatives 2B and 3 would be in a Transportation and Utility Systems LUD. The VQO for this LUD is Modification with only the foreground of views considered. This VQO should be achieved within one year of construction. Alternatives 2B and 3 would be consistent with this VQO. The USFS also has a guideline that projects should meet the VQO of adjacent LUDs to the extent feasible. The Final EIS includes a discussion on the ability of project alternatives to meet the VQO of the Transportation and Utility Systems LUD and the VQO of adjacent LUDs, including proposed mitigation measures.

Specific design elements to mitigate visual impacts to historical and recreational resources in Skagway should be included in the EIS and concurrence with other agencies on mitigation measures for visual impacts should be obtained.

Response: None of the reasonable alternatives would include highway construction in Skagway or Taiya Inlet. The alignments of highway segments for project alternatives have been located to maintain a buffer between the highway and the shore to reduce the visibility from Lynn Canal as much as practicable. The only standard for mitigating visual impacts is the TLMP provision that the VQO of adjacent LUDs should be met to the extent feasible. The Final EIS identifies vegetation retention and seeding soil slopes as feasible mitigation measures. The concurrence of other agencies is not required.

VIS06: THE VISUAL RESOURCES DISCUSSION SHOULD BE MORE ACCURATE WITH RESPECT TO THE TLMP LUDS AND VISUAL QUALITY OBJECTIVES.

Response: The Final EIS has been revised to include more accurate discussion of the ability of project alternatives to meet the VQO of the Transportation and Utility Systems LUD and LUDs adjacent to the alignment for Alternatives 2B and 3.

4.26 WATER QUALITY, HYDROLOGY, AND FLOODPLAINS (WAT)

WAT01: IMPACTS TO WATER QUALITY WOULD OCCUR IF A HIGHWAY WERE CONSTRUCTED.

Impacts to water quality, such as the deposition of hydrocarbons, heavy metals, and sediment, would occur if the highway were constructed.

Water quality impacts are understated in the Supplemental Draft EIS.

DOT&PF, in failing to discuss compliance with the Clean Water Act and severity of water quality violation, violates the National Environmental Policy Act.

Response: As stated in the EIS, results from stormwater research by the FHWA indicate that stormwater runoff from low to medium traffic volumes (under 30,000 vehicles per day) on rural highways results in minimal to no impact on the aquatic components of most receiving waters. Studies such as those in *Anchorage Street Deicer and Snow Disposal: 2000 Best Management Practices Guidance*, conducted in Anchorage, Alaska, under the Municipality of Anchorage Watershed Management Program similarly concluded that street runoff has minimal impacts to the quality of receiving waters from most potential pollutants. These studies showed dissolved concentrations of calcium, chromium, magnesium, and zinc to be below the AWQS. Because of the rural setting of either Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, or Alternative 3 and forecast annual ADT (670 in 2038 for Alternative 2B, 530 in 2038 for Alternative 3), stormwater runoff would not measurably impact water quality. For much of its length, either highway would be located at least 100 yards inland from Lynn Canal. In these areas, runoff would be filtered by vegetation. For all areas, the size of the receiving waters and the small projected traffic volumes make it unlikely that highway pollutants would be measurable in Lynn Canal waters. DOT&PF would comply with the Clean Water Act. Water quality violations are not anticipated.

WAT02: CONSTRUCTION OF THE HIGHWAY WOULD HAVE SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS ON HYDROLOGY, SUCH AS REDIRECTION OF FLOW DUE TO BRIDGE PILINGS.

Site-specific hydrological information and analysis should be included in the EIS for the Lace/Berners, Antler/Gilkey, and Katzeihin rivers in order to ensure proper design of the bridge crossings.

Response: All of the bridges for highway alternatives would be designed to pass the 100-year flood. For all but the largest rivers, bridge abutments would be outside the 100-year floodplain. Bridge pilings in rivers requiring in-water support would be placed a minimum of 130 feet apart, impacting 2 percent or less of the channel width. With the exception of the south abutment of the Katzeihin River Bridge, bridges with in-water pilings would have abutments set back from the existing bank. This would be, at most, a minor impact on river hydrology. Detailed analysis and site-specific information is not necessary to determine that bridges spanning the entire widths of these braided rivers would not have substantial hydrologic impacts.

WAT03: DEGRADATION OF WATER QUALITY DUE TO HIGHWAY RUNOFF WOULD OCCUR WITH THE HIGHWAY.

Pollutants such as de-icing chemicals, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, heavy metals, asphalt and gravel would negatively impact water quality.

Response: DOT&PF does not anticipate the use of de-icing chemicals for highway maintenance in the winter. Clean sand would be used for icing conditions on road. This sand would contain a small amount (less than one percent) of salt to keep it from sticking together while it is stored. This amount of salt would not impact local freshwaters or Lynn Canal.

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons found in highway runoff are typically composed of a mixture of both petrogenic (petroleum origin) and pyrogenic (combustion related) hydrocarbons including lubricating oils from engine crankcases and combustion products of gasoline and other fuel oils. The relative concentration of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in stormwater at any particular location is a function of traffic volume, weather, and the energy of the depositional environment. In national studies, FHWA has found that hydrocarbon pollutants from the low traffic volumes on rural highways results in minimal to no impact on the aquatic components of most receiving waters.

The stormwater pollution research conducted for the Anchorage Watershed Management Program found that heavy metals associated with vehicle traffic did not exceed AWQSS designed to be protective of aquatic life. Traffic volumes are typically one or more orders of magnitude higher in Anchorage than projected for a highway alternative in Lynn Canal.

Asphalt and gravel are not water pollutants. Asphalt is an extremely long-chained hydrocarbon that is not soluble in water. Asphalt is used on roads throughout North America with no evidence that it causes water quality impacts. Gravel is also not soluble in water and too heavy to increase turbidity in stormwater. Most gravel and traction sand would be captured in roadside ditches and periodically (approximately once every 5 to 10 years based on maintenance experience) removed by maintenance crews.

WAT04: ASSESS POTENTIAL WATER QUALITY IMPACTS RESULTING FROM THE RELEASE OF FERRY FUEL INTO WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Response: Operation of ferries has the potential to impact water quality, particularly marine waters, through the following means:

- Spills or leaks
- Fuel transfers
- Collisions
- Wave action
- Accidental discharges
- Prop wash from propellers, jet wash from FVF jet engines, and bow thrusters

Since beginning operations in Lynn Canal, AMHS has had no reported fuel or oil spill in excess of approximately 1 cup (see the *Hydrology and Water Quality Technical Report*). All ferries are refueled in accordance with standard industry spill prevention precautions at the Skagway terminal. Routine ferry maintenance is conducted in Ketchikan. Aside from an unforeseen

catastrophic event, future impacts to marine water quality from fuel or oil spills/leaks would likely continue to be minimal. Historically, accidental discharges, spills, and leaks have been minor with only minimal and temporary impacts to water quality. This low level of impact likely would continue under all of the reasonable alternatives, including the No Action Alternative.

WAT05: EFFECTIVENESS OF BMPs ADMINISTERED BY DOT&PF ON WATER QUALITY SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED.

The EIS should include any research or monitoring on whether DOT&PF's BMPs are effective in protecting water quality in Alaska, particularly related to erosion and sediments. If no research on these topics exists, the degree of uncertainty regarding best management practices should be noted in the EIS.

Response: Best management practices (BMPs) would be based on the EPA's 1992 guidance document *Storm Water Management for Construction Activities, Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices*, DOT&PF's most recent stormwater manual, and ongoing DOT&PF and contractor experience. The BMPs suggested in the EIS are commonly used by DOT&PF throughout Alaska as an effective means of protecting water quality. No research or scientific monitoring of BMP effectiveness has been conducted for DOT&PF construction projects. Both FHWA and DOT emphasize the importance of avoiding impacts to water quality during construction. There have been no citations for general permit violations by DOT&PF on Southeast Region construction projects since the beginning of NPDES stormwater discharge permitting.

WAT06: THE EIS MUST ADDRESS THE EFFECTS OF THE ALTERNATIVES ON THE 100-YEAR FLOODPLAINS.

The Supplemental Draft EIS fails to comply with Executive Order 11988, as it only addresses the effects on navigation and the location of bridge piers above the predicted 100-year-flood elevation.

Include an analysis of the fish and wildlife habitats of the area floodplains, as well as other floodplain functions.

Response: The Supplemental Draft EIS contained sections addressing the floodplain impacts of each reasonable alternative. The Final EIS has updated floodplain impact sections, including compliance with Executive Order 11988, floodplain management. As described in Section 4.3.9 of the Final EIS, the highway proposed for Alternative 2B would cross 46 streams. Most of the streams are less than 50 feet wide. Bridges would be used to cross 19 streams, including all anadromous fish streams. Most of these bridges would span the 100-year floodplain of the streams they cross. The Katzehein, Lace, and Antler rivers would be crossed by multi-span bridges with supports at a spacing of 130 feet. These supports would be spaced and designed to accommodate the predicted 100-year flood volume with no more than a 1-foot rise in backwater. Remaining streams would be crossed with culverts, sized in accordance with the standard State of Alaska design flood frequencies established in the DOT&PF's *Alaska Highway Drainage Manual* (1995).

Impacts to fish and wildlife habitats are addressed in the fish and wildlife sections of the EIS. Only pilings would be placed within fish habitat. Bridges would be designed with extensions over land to serve as wildlife underpasses to reduce impacts to wildlife habitat in floodplains.

4.27 WETLANDS (WET)

WET01: HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES WOULD IMPACT WETLANDS.

Highway construction would result in the loss of critical wetland habitat, of which the greatest loss would result from Alternative 2.

The loss of and impacts to wetlands would adversely affect the ecological functions of Southeast Alaska.

Response: Alternative 2 is no longer a reasonable alternative for this project. In response to agency comments on the Supplemental Draft EIS, the alignment for Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative identified in the Final EIS, has been adjusted to avoid impacts to palustrine emergent wetlands and to reduce impacts to estuarine emergent wetlands. The current alignment for Alternative 2B (Preferred Alternative) would result in the loss of 70 acres of wetlands, 69.1 acres of which would be palustrine forest. Only 0.7 acre of palustrine scrub-shrub and 0.2 acre of estuarine emergent wetlands would be impacted. Forested wetlands are the most common wetlands in the project area. There are over 11,000 acres of wetlands on the east side of Lynn Canal, most of which is palustrine forest wetlands. Principal wetland functions and values that would be affected by the highway include a reduction in groundwater recharge and discharge, lateral flow, surface hydrologic control, wildlife habitat functions, and riparian support. None of the wetland habitat affected by Alternative 2B is considered critical by federal or state resource agencies to the continued maintenance of wildlife species in the project area.

Sedimentation from highway construction and pollution from highway use and maintenance (i.e., highway salt, deicers, petroleum products, exhaust, vehicle brake fluid, and chemical spills) would adversely affect adjacent wetlands.

Response: No use of de-icing chemicals on the highway is anticipated. The sand that would be used would contain a small amount of salt to keep the sand friable. Highway and bridge runoff would contribute small amounts of turbidity and pollutant loads to local drainages flowing to Lynn Canal. Contaminant concentrations in runoff from the proposed highway and/or bridges including polyaromatic hydrocarbons, heavy metals, asphalt and gravel, would not exceed AWQS or adversely impact the quality of receiving waters. During the design of the selected alternative, erosion and sediment control plans would be developed. These in turn would be used to develop Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans (SWPPPs). These plans use BMPs to prevent construction activities from jeopardizing area water/wetlands.

The Draft Supplemental EIS fails to comply with Executive Order 11990. If DOT&PF selects any road alternative in the final decision, the EIS would have to show why non-road alternatives are not practicable, according to Executive Order 11990.

Response: The Final EIS includes a preliminary Section 404(b)(1) evaluation and Wetlands Finding in compliance with Executive Order 11990 and Section 404(b)(1) of the Clean Water Act (see Appendix X). Marine alternatives do not sufficiently meet the purpose and need for the proposed project to be considered practicable under Section 404(b)(1).

A highway should not be constructed on wetlands.

Response: It is not possible to construct a highway along most of the length of the east or west side of Lynn Canal without impacting wetlands. The alignment for Alternative 2B has been adjusted to reduce wetland impacts to the extent practicable. All palustrine emergent wetlands and all but 0.2 acre of estuarine emergent wetlands have been avoided (see Section 4.3.12 of the Final EIS).

WET02: THE HIGHWAY WOULD RESULT IN NEGLIGIBLE IMPACTS TO WETLANDS.

Response: Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, would result in the loss of 70 acres of wetlands: 69.1 acres of palustrine forest, 0.7 acre of palustrine scrub-shrub, and 0.2 acre of estuarine emergent. While this is not a negligible amount, it is a small percentage of the existing wetlands in the project area. There are over 11,000 acres of wetlands on the east side of Lynn Canal, most of which is palustrine forest wetlands.

WET03: THE DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL EIS DOES NOT ADEQUATELY ADDRESS THE HIGHWAY-RELATED IMPACTS TO WETLANDS. CONSIDER ADDITIONAL MITIGATION MEASURES AND COMPENSATORY PROJECTS.

Response: Avoidance and minimization has been aggressively pursued and the alignments of the highway segments of reasonable alternatives have been adjusted many times over the past decade to reduce impacts to wetlands and other waters of the U.S. The alignment for Alternative 2B avoids all palustrine emergent wetlands and all but 0.2 acre of estuarine emergent wetlands.

The roadway would be designed with a low-profile embankment to limit embankment heights and side slopes so that the fill footprint is minimized. Culverts would be designed through fill slopes in appropriate locations to maintain natural flow patterns for surface water. Roadway swales would be designed to keep surface water within the natural drainage basins.

DOT&PF and the contractor would file Notices of Intent to use the NPDES General Permit for stormwater discharge during construction. The construction contractor would be required to prepare an SWPPP that describes the BMPs to be used to avoid water quality impacts. This plan would be made available to ADEC for review and comment and approved by DOT&PF before being included in project construction plans. The SWPPP would include procedures for locating and installing silt fences and sediment traps and use of temporary erosion controls such as mulching and hydroseeding.

The construction contractor would provide plans for DOT&PF approval for any construction camps. These plans would include procedures to avoid water quality impacts from wastewater discharges and stormwater runoff from the camps. They would also include procedures for handling food, trash, and other potential wildlife attractants. Construction camps, staging sites, borrow pits, and waste areas would be located in upland areas and stabilized during and after use to avoid water quality impacts.

Staking would be done at the planned outside limits of disturbance prior to construction to ensure that impacts are limited to that area. No grubbing would be done outside of the fill footprint and only the minimum clearing required for safety would be done beyond the toe of slope. During construction, slope limits in wetland areas would be separately identified to ensure that workers are aware of wetlands and the need to avoid impacts beyond the slope and clearing limits.

DOT&PF and resource agencies have not identified potential onsite mitigation, other than wildlife underpasses. DOT&PF is proposing fee in lieu for estuarine wetland and unvegetated marine area impacts, to be used for offsite restoration and/or preservation. A compensatory mitigation plan is provided in Section 5.12 of the Final EIS.

Include an analysis of highway maintenance impacts on subsequent or cumulative wetland degradation.

Response: An analysis of highway maintenance impacts on wetlands and cumulative wetland impacts is provided in the EIS.

Consider a mitigation bank to mitigate the loss of wetlands.

Response: A compensatory mitigation plan including in lieu fee for impacts to wetlands and other waters of the U.S. is provided in the Final EIS. DOT&PF is proposing fee in lieu for impacts to wetlands and other waters of the U.S. (other than forested wetlands).

Consider local projects, including the full restoration of Duck Creek, or accretion of lands along the Mendenhall Wildlife refuge.

Response: DOT&PF and resource agencies have investigated several potential compensatory mitigation projects. The mitigation plans in Section 5.12 of the Final EIS provides the consensus regarding the best use of compensatory mitigation funds.

The USFWS is available to assist in identifying and implementing BMPs and other conservation measures, such as mitigation for the loss of wetlands.

Response: DOT&PF have worked with the USFWS, USACE, and the EPA to develop BMPs, avoidance, and mitigation strategies to have the least possible impacts to wetlands for implementing Alternative 2B (Preferred Alternative).

Assess the loss of 31 acres of essential fish habitat.

Response: Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, would result in the direct loss of 32 acres of essential fish habitat (EFH) as a result of filling for highway and ferry terminal construction, as well as the modification of subtidal habitat resulting from dredging and sidecasting shot rock. As described in the Final EIS, Alternative 2B would avoid high value vegetated intertidal and subtidal habitats. The habitat that would be impacted is very common in Lynn Canal; the impacts to EFH would not substantially affect any fish and invertebrate populations in Lynn Canal.

DOT&PF has agreed to the EFH conservation measures suggested by NMFS. The bridges over the Berners/Lace and Antler rivers have been realigned as far upstream as possible in response to the conservation recommendations (see Section 4.3.13 of the Final EIS). A compensatory mitigation plan has been developed to address impacts to intertidal, subtidal, and wetland habitats (see Section 5.12 of the Final EIS).

Consider the unique values and ecological functions of these wetlands and what it means to lose 93 acres of wetland

Response: Alternative 2B (Preferred Alternative) would result in the loss of 70 acres of wetlands. These wetlands are primarily forested wetlands and are not unique. All palustrine emergent wetlands have been avoided, and all but an isolated 0.2-acre estuarine emergent wetland has been avoided. As described in the EIS, the principal wetland functions and values that would be affected by the highway include a reduction in groundwater recharge and discharge, lateral flow, surface hydrologic control, wildlife habitat functions, and riparian support. None of the wetland habitat affected by Alternative 2B is critical to the continued maintenance of wildlife species in the project area.

Demonstrate compliance with Executive Order 11990, which orders the FHWA to avoid to the extent possible the long- and short-term adverse impacts associated with the destruction or modification of wetlands and to avoid direct or indirect support of new construction in wetlands wherever there is a practicable alternative.

Response: Appendix X of the Final EIS includes a preliminary Section 404(b)(1) evaluation that compares impacts to wetlands for each of the project alternatives. As indicated in the Final EIS and Appendix X, Alternative 2B is the least environmentally damaging practicable alternative. DOT&PF has worked with resource agencies to limit or avoid impacts to wetlands to the extent practicable. Appendix X includes a Wetlands Finding in compliance with Executive Order 11990.

The Supplemental Draft EIS states that approximately 67 percent of the wetlands within the project area have been field verified. Field-verify the remaining wetlands and adjust the wetland impact estimates as appropriate.

Response: The areas to be field verified during wetlands assessments were identified by resource agency representatives, including the EPA, during a May 29, 2003 meeting scheduled specifically for that purpose. Areas were selected based upon agency concerns for potentially high value wetlands that might have been missed in the 1994 fieldwork. The areas identified for additional fieldwork on the east side of Lynn Canal were Berners Bay and the Katzeihin River area. The bulk of the wetlands identified from the National Wetlands Inventory and verified by checking recent aerial photographs (rather than field verification) are in two locations: Echo Cove to Cascade Point and Slate Cove to Sherman Point. The wetlands in the first group of 10 wetland areas were field verified for the Cascade Point Road project, and represent only one acre of proposed fill. The second group of 17 wetlands is largely palustrine emergent wetlands that are easily identified on aerial photographs. Only one of them, a forested wetland (1220-1) would be impacted by 1.8 acres of fill. For the preferred alternative, all but 4 acres of the 70 acres of fill would be in areas that were field verified.

Update the base maps used for wetlands classification.

Response: New alignment changes for Alternative 2B (Preferred Alternative) are included in the maps provided in the Final EIS and the addendum to the *Wetlands Technical Report* in Appendix W.

Discuss the indirect impacts to wetlands throughout Chapter 4.

Response: A discussion of indirect and cumulative impacts to wetlands that would result from each reasonable alternative is included in the appropriate sections of Chapter 4 of the Final EIS, including Section 4.9, Cumulative Impacts.

WET04: MODIFICATIONS TO ALTERNATIVE 2B WOULD AVOID 4.7 ACRES OF ESTUARINE WETLANDS.

Suggested modifications to Alternative 2B include moving the Katzeihin Ferry terminal south of the Katzeihin River Delta, removal of the highway segment north of Katzeihin River, and removal of the bridge over the Katzeihin River.

Response: Moving the Katzeihin Ferry Terminal south of the Katzeihin River Delta is not practicable, as discussed in the preliminary Section 404(b)(1) evaluation in Appendix X. The alignment on both sides of the Katzeihin River has been adjusted to avoid all but 0.2 acre of the 4.7 acres of estuarine emergent wetlands referred to in the comment.

WET05: THE DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL EIS INCLUDES INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION TO DEMONSTRATE THAT ALTERNATIVE 2/PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE IS THE LEAST ENVIRONMENTALLY DAMAGING PRACTICABLE ALTERNATIVE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE SECTION 404(b)(1) GUIDELINES.

Response: The Supplemental Draft EIS purposely did not include a preliminary Section 404(b)(1) evaluation because identification of the preferred alternative was preliminary. The Final EIS includes a preliminary Section 404(b)(1) evaluation demonstrating that Alternative 2B is the least environmentally damaging practicable alternative.

WET06: INCLUDE A PRELIMINARY SECTION 404(b)(1) EVALUATION IN THE EIS SO THAT THE PUBLIC CAN REVIEW AND COMMENT ON IT PRIOR TO PUBLICATION OF THE RECORD OF DECISION.

The EPA offers technical assistance in developing the preliminary Section 404(b)(1) evaluation and compensatory mitigation package.

Response: The Final EIS includes a preliminary Section 404(b)(1) alternatives evaluation as well as a compensatory mitigation plan developed in consultation with EPA.

4.28 WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS (RIV)

RIV01: THE HIGHWAY MAY IMPACT WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS AND FUTURE WILD AND SCENIC RIVER DESIGNATIONS FOR RIVERS WITHIN THE PROJECT WOULD BE COMPROMISED IF THE HIGHWAY IS BUILT.

A highway would degrade the Katzechin River, a National Wild and Scenic River, thereby rendering the protected status insignificant.

Response: The Katzechin River is not designated as a Wild and Scenic River under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968. The USFS has recommended that the river be designated a Wild and Scenic River beginning 2 miles upstream from its mouth. Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, would be located below the reach recommended for designation by the USFS and would therefore not impact the potential designation of this river as Wild and Scenic.

Alternative 2 (Preferred Alternative) would not safeguard the potential Wild and Scenic River designations for the Gilkey and Katzechin rivers.

Response: Based on the USFS recommendations, the Wild and Scenic designations for these two rivers would begin 2 miles upstream from their mouths. Alternative 2 is no longer a reasonable alternative for this project. Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative identified in the Final EIS, would cross these rivers below these points. Therefore, the alternative would not impact the status of the Wild and Scenic designations of the Gilkey and Katzechin rivers.

The USFS has recommended that all rivers within the project area be considered eligible for Wild and Scenic River designations, DOT&PF and FHWA should apply the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act standards to these rivers.

Response: The USFS has only recommended the Gilkey and Katzechin rivers for designation as Wild and Scenic Rivers. The reaches of these rivers recommended for this designation are above the crossing of the Alternative 2B alignment. Therefore, none of the reasonable alternatives would impact the status of the Wild and Scenic designations and the standards of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act do not apply.

The EIS should indicate that the upper reaches of the Sullivan River are eligible for a Wild and Scenic River designation and that the highway would not adversely affect it.

Response: A discussion of the eligibility of the Sullivan River for designation as a Wild and Scenic River has been included in Section 4.7.1 of the Final EIS.

4.29 WILDLIFE (WLD)

WLD01: HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES WOULD IMPACT WILDLIFE, HABITAT, AND/OR ECOLOGY.

Highway alternatives would destroy habitat and exert pressure on wildlife and lead to a decrease in wildlife populations.

There is no guarantee that habitat would not be impacted. The highway would create impacts to habitat that cannot be mitigated.

Response: The EIS clearly states that highway alternatives impact wildlife habitat and discusses the potential impacts to wildlife species that would result from both habitat loss and fragmentation as well as increased hunting pressure. As indicated in the EIS, Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, would result in the loss of 428 acres of terrestrial habitat (286 acres of old-growth forest, 128 acres of other forest, 13 acres of open shrub and meadow, and 1 acre of rock), 70 acres of wetlands, principally palustrine forested wetlands, and 32 acres of unvegetated marine areas within the cut-and-fill limits of the highway and a narrow band of right-of-way clearing adjacent to the highway, and at the Katzeihin Ferry Terminal. Alternative 3 would result in the loss of 395 acres of terrestrial habitat (286 acres of old-growth forest, 95 acres of other forest, 14 acres of open shrub and meadow), 26 acres of wetlands, and 13 acres of unvegetated marine areas. These losses of habitat alone would not substantially impact wildlife populations in the project area. The loss of habitat in combination with habitat fragmentation would impact some wildlife species, particularly brown bear. Wildlife underpasses would partially mitigate this impact. Detailed wildlife monitoring proposed for the preferred alternative and subsequent management by ADF&G and the Alaska Board of Game would ensure populations remain viable.

There would be changes to the wild and biologically rich stretch of coastline.

Response: The EIS discusses the changes that would result from highway segments of all reasonable alternatives in terms of habitat loss, habitat fragmentation, and potential impacts to wildlife populations. Behavioral avoidance of highway segments or physical features of the highway such as steep embankments or retaining walls may function as a barrier to movement for some species and may fragment their habitat by limiting their ability to use all of their range. Alternatives 2B and 3 would have little effect on the movement of moose. Moose readily cross highways; therefore, habitat fragmentation is not an issue for that species. Mountain goat habitat is primarily at higher elevations than the proposed highway alignment; however, they often venture down to low elevations, including rock bluffs close to shore, in winter. They seldom venture far from steep escape terrain. Because the highway would be close to the water in areas where mountain goats winter, most of the known winter range for this species would not be affected by most highway segments.

Black bears in Southeast Alaska tend to migrate seasonally between winter dens at higher elevations and summer feeding grounds at lower elevations. For this reason, many bears would likely have to cross portions of the proposed highway alignment at least twice a year. A lack of escape cover near some portions of highway segments and traffic disturbance could block

some bears from portions of their existing home ranges. Because black bears are highly adaptable and often learn to coexist near human development, a highway is not expected to result in a substantial effect on black bear populations in the study area. The highway would likely result in mortality of some black bear from vehicle collisions.

Brown bears also move seasonally between higher elevation dens and lower elevation foraging habitat, for example, in Berners Bay in the peninsula between the Lace and Antler rivers. Brown bears tend to avoid highway traffic more than black bears. One study found that brown bears avoided roads regardless of traffic volume. Thus, they would be more likely than black bears to abandon certain parts of their range rather than cross a highway. Because Alternative 2B would separate higher elevation habitats from beach fringe and estuary habitats and because those areas often contain important resources for brown bears, the effective loss of habitat could reduce the reproductive success or survival of some bears. The Habitat Capability Index (HCI) model results for the 1997 Draft EIS predict that the Alternative 2B highway would decrease brown bear habitat capability on the east side of Lynn Canal by 26 percent compared to present conditions. The HCI-predicted reduction for the Alternative 3 highway is 21 percent. To reduce this habitation fragmentation, bridges over streams would be designed to provide underpasses for wildlife migration. In addition, if Alternative 2B were constructed, two wildlife underpasses would be included for the major brown bear migration corridors identified in the inland area between the Lace and Antler rivers.

A highway on the alignment for Alternative 2B or Alternative 3 is not likely to fragment the range of marten, as they would readily cross the road to access favorable habitat. The largest impact of these alternatives on marten would be the indirect impact of trapping. Marten are highly desirable as a furbearing species and are relatively easy to trap. Alternatives 2B and 3 would increase human presence and access in the region surrounding the highway, probably increasing the number of marten trapped in the highway vicinity. The HCI model results for the 1997 Draft EIS predict that the Alternative 2B highway could decrease marten habitat capability on the east side of Lynn Canal by 32 percent, primarily because of trapping. The HCI prediction for Alternative 3 is a 30 percent reduction. The effects of this increased pressure could be controlled by ADF&G and the Alaska Board of Game through season duration, take limits, lottery drawings, and other measures.

Wolves travel widely in pursuit of prey and strongly avoid areas of human activity. Some wolves use estuarine areas but the importance of these areas for wolves in the Berners Bay area is not known. The proposed highway would provide more access for people to beaches and riparian areas, potentially inhibiting the use of these areas by wolves.

Undisturbed wilderness areas are shrinking and have higher value than a highway. Wild areas should be preserved and manmade forms should only be used to reduce wildlife impacts.

Response: Almost all of the Alternative 2B alignment and much of the Alternative 3 alignment crosses Tongass National Forest land, and little of this land is available for development. The East Lynn Canal Highway would use about 500 acres in a remote area covering over 13,000 acres; the West Lynn Canal Highway would use a similar amount. This would not substantially reduce the wild character of the region. Valuation of undisturbed wilderness areas versus transportation facilities is subjective and varies from person to person. The purpose of an EIS is to document the impacts and benefits of each reasonable alternative. All impacts and benefits are considered when the final decision is made.

There would be potential impacts to habitats associated with the edge zone adjacent to the highway.

Response: As explained in the EIS and the *Wildlife Technical Report* (Appendix Q), the proposed highway corridor would require a clearing of forest vegetation and a break in the forest canopy, which would alter sun and wind penetration, as well as precipitation to the cleared area. These alterations are consistent with the change in microclimates associated with forest edges, which can affect the native flora and fauna and result in less valuable wildlife habitat for some species. Wildlife species that require forest interior conditions could also be affected by increased predation, competition, and parasitism that may result from the “edge effect.” Because the edge effect created by the East Lynn Canal Highway would be small in relation to the area of undisturbed habitat in the region, this would not result in a substantial impact to wildlife populations.

Subtidal and intertidal habitat would be impacted due to dredging.

Response: Alternative 2B would generate approximately 2.3 million cubic yards of excess excavation material, mostly rock. Up to 1.4 million cubic yards of rock would be sidecast in Lynn Canal between Comet and the Katzeihin River at steep underwater locations identified as having low marine habitat value. The approximate loss of essential fish habitat (intertidal and subtidal habitat) due to highway and ferry terminal construction under Alternative 2B is 32 acres (25.6 acres filled for highway, 6.4 acres filled for Katzeihin Ferry Terminal including breakwaters). An additional 4.4 acres of subtidal habitat would be impacted by dredging.

The direct loss of foraging habitat through highway fill and ferry terminal construction, as well as the modification of some subtidal habitat as a result of sidecasting and dredging, would not substantially affect any fish and invertebrate populations in Lynn Canal. NMFS has offered the following additional EFH conservation recommendations for this alternative pursuant to Section 305(b)(4)(A) of the Magnuson-Stevens Act:

- Realign the Berners/Lace and Antler River multi-span bridges so that they are located as far upstream as possible, minimizing the adverse effects of bridge construction and the effects on in-stream flows. Eulachon are important forage for federally managed fish species (as well as marine mammals) and spawn up to 4 miles upriver. Moving the bridge alignments upstream would decrease the amount of wetland habitat impacted, reducing effects on eulachon and Steller sea lions and other wildlife that use the mudflats, and minimizing future human impacts to the river deltas by providing additional distance between the roadway and river outlets in Berners Bay.
- Provide compensatory mitigation sufficient to compensate for the loss of intertidal, subtidal, and wetland habitats.

DOT&PF has agreed to these recommendations and has made the following changes to the preferred alternative. The alignment for Alternative 2B and the siting of the Katzeihin Ferry Terminal have been adjusted through preliminary engineering studies to limit intertidal and subtidal fill. During design of the selected alternative, DOT&PF would continue to investigate ways to further reduce this fill. The bridges over the Berners/Lace and Antler rivers have been realigned as far upstream as possible in response to the conservation recommendations. A compensatory mitigation plan has been developed to address impacts to intertidal, subtidal, and wetland habitats and is provided in the Final EIS.

The highway would result in impacts to the Katzeihin outwash plain, which provides important functions for wildlife habitat.

Response: The alignment of Alternative 2B was adjusted in 2005 to avoid filling estuarine emergent wetlands near the Katzeihin River crossing and along the upper levels of the large flats on the north side of the delta. This salt marsh habitat on the Katzeihin River outwash plain is important in terms of wildlife habitat functions. The current highway alignment and ferry terminal would fill approximately 5 acres of unvegetated intertidal shoreline and a small (0.2 acre), isolated estuarine emergent wetland area north of the Katzeihin outwash plain. This small loss of habitat would not substantially impact wildlife populations.

Wildlife would be displaced when disturbed by highways.

Response: Highway construction activities could result in short-term displacements of some wildlife species in the area, but would not likely affect the reproductive success or survival of those species. To minimize the effects of short-term displacements, DOT&PF would conduct wolf den, amphibian breeding ponds, and bald eagle, trumpeter swan, and Queen Charlotte goshawk nest surveys in appropriate habitats before clearing takes place. Clearing would be avoided in the vicinity of active trumpeter swan and Queen Charlotte goshawk nests. Construction in the vicinity of bald eagle nests would be coordinated with the USFWS to develop earth moving and blasting plans and to assess the need for nest monitoring during construction. During construction, DOT&PF and USFWS would assess the sufficiency of natural screening between the highway and any eagle nests below the elevation of the road within 330 feet of the edge of the roadway.

The effect of maintenance and vehicle traffic on bird species would vary depending upon traffic volume and season, but is likely to displace some bird species from nesting or foraging near the right-of-way. Some birds, such as the Great blue heron, may habituate to human presence and vehicle traffic.

Highway construction and use may disrupt the natural movement patterns, feeding, breeding, and denning of several species of mammals including wolves, bears, river otters, and mountain goats. These disruptions could result in the displacement of some individuals from habitat areas within close proximity of the highway. Because the loss of habitat associated with the highway alternatives is minimal compared to the total available habitat in the project area, these displacements are not likely to affect regional wildlife populations other than for brown bear. Underpasses would be included to partially mitigate the effects of habitat fragmentation for this species.

Highway alternatives would change predator-prey dynamics associated with the roadside vegetated corridor.

Response: The opening in the forest canopy created by the highway could cause some birds to avoid the highway area, leading to an effective loss of additional nesting habitat. Openings in the forest canopy also create “edge effects,” which is the edge between forest and grass or shrub lands that can be used by some avian predators such as ravens, jays, and crows. These effects would add to the decreased value of nesting habitat for neo-tropical migrants near the highway. Because of the amount of habitat available for these species in the project region, this impact would not have a regional effect on bird populations.

WLD02: HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES WOULD IMPACT BEARS, WOLVES, MOUNTAIN GOATS, RIVER OTTERS, MARTEN, WOLVERINES, MOOSE, DEER, PORCUPINE, BEAVER, LYNX, MINK, AND THEIR HABITAT.

Response: As explained in Section 4.1.14 of the Final EIS, the potential impacts of project alternatives to 27 wildlife species that were selected during the scoping process have been analyzed in the EIS and include USFS management indicator species, USFS species of concern, USFS sensitive species list, state species of special concern, and other species of particular concern or representative of a group of species.

The highway could push river otters completely out of the area.

Response: The highway alternatives involve construction through old-growth forest and beach fringe, as well as crossing riparian corridors. Because river otters concentrate their activities in riparian habitat and are also associated with old-growth forests within 500 feet of the beach, construction of the highway would likely destroy some river otter burrow and den sites and transect the territories of an unknown number of river otters. The resulting habitat fragmentation would disrupt the otter's natural movement patterns and require some otters to pass under bridges, through culverts, or cross the highway. Although construction and use of a highway would affect river otters, there is no evidence that a highway would displace the species from the area.

Animals would not be able to coexist with the highway.

Response: Although impacts to wildlife from highway construction and use do occur, animals coexist with highways throughout the world including other remote areas of Alaska, Canada, and the lower 48 states. Some species such as the brown bear tend to avoid roads and would be impacted by habitat fragmentation to a greater extent than species that are not disturbed by roads such as moose.

Bears would move between fringe and estuary habitat, and the loss of habitat could reduce the reproductive success of bears. Seasonally important habitat for bears could be impacted.

Response: This potential impact is recognized and described in Chapter 4 of the EIS. Wildlife underpasses would be incorporated in the preferred alternative to address this concern.

A highway would affect feeding patterns of wolverines because they depend on spawning salmon in Sawmill Creek.

Response: Salmon spawning is limited to the lower reaches of Sawmill Creek because of a waterfall near the mouth. The proposed highway alignment would be located above this waterfall and avoid the salmon-spawning habitat; however, the highway could act as a potential barrier and prevent wolverines and other species from feeding on those spawning salmon. Preventing some wolverine from feeding on the spawning salmon in Sawmill Creek is not likely to affect the regional population because the wolverine's diet is not limited to salmon, or other fish. They are known to hunt small mammals such as voles, mice, squirrels, and porcupine, as well as large ungulates such as deer and goats. The bridge over Sawmill Creek would provide an underpass for wildlife in this area, including wolverines. Wolverine monitoring studies funded by DOT&PF as mitigation for indirect impacts to wildlife would facilitate management of this game species.

The highway could impact the availability of high quality winter habitat for mountain goat and this is believed to be a limiting factor for mountain goat populations.

Response: As discussed in the *Wildlife Technical Report*, high-quality wintering habitat for mountain goats tends to be steep, old growth forest habitat where they can escape the deep snow typically found in the alpine, and find available forage and protection from predators. Although the location of this high-quality winter habitat is poorly delineated in the Lynn Canal region, it is likely some would be lost from forest clearing and from habitat fragmentation. The overall impact of the loss of winter habitat is expected to be minimal because the alignment is close to the shoreline in many of these areas and access to estuarine areas are not critical for goats. The acreage and relative importance of goat habitat that may be fragmented is discussed in the addendum to the *Wildlife Technical Report* provided in Appendix W. DOT&PF has funded a study of goat winter habitat use that would continue during and after highway construction. This study could provide information regarding specific winter habitat areas and time periods when construction should be avoided, in addition to providing information to manage harvest of this game species to avoid cumulative population impacts.

Disturbance to goats is a concern particularly during the winter-early spring when nannies are pregnant and energy reserves are at their lowest.

Response: DOT&PF has funded a goat monitoring study conducted by ADF&G. If monitoring identifies key areas where nannies congregate and would likely be disturbed by January through April construction, DOT&PF would avoid construction in those areas to the extent feasible.

DOT&PF would use helicopters to deliver explosive devices to unstable avalanche zones along Alternative 2B during the winter. Mountain goats are very sensitive to human disturbance in their alpine habitats, especially from helicopters. During heavy snow conditions, when avalanche danger is highest, goats tend to retreat to lower elevations and seek shelter under dense-canopied old-growth forests. However, goats have also been observed at high elevations and traversing slide zones during late winter in the study area. Therefore, mountain goats could be susceptible to disturbance from helicopters and explosive devices used to keep the highway clear during the winter, and could be injured or killed in slides induced for highway maintenance. However, regular maintenance of avalanche chutes would reduce the frequency that debris from large avalanches reaches forested areas. This would minimize the likelihood of goat mortality from these larger events.

Wolverines are generally found in low densities and may be particularly susceptible to impacts because they feed on potentially affected salmon streams.

Response: No salmon streams would be directly impacted by any of the reasonable alternatives. All anadromous streams would be crossed by bridges. Wolverine diet is not limited to salmon or other fish. They are known to hunt small mammals such as voles, mice, squirrels, and porcupine, as well as large ungulates such as deer and goats. It is likely that trapping pressure as a result of increased access would have a greater impact on wolverine than impacts associated with diet limitations. Information regarding wolverine abundance and travel patterns in the Berners Bay project area necessary for conservation management would be provided through wolverine monitoring studies funded by DOT&PF as mitigation for indirect impacts to wildlife.

The highway may limit access to beaches and riparian areas utilized by wolves.

Response: It is possible that the East Lynn Canal Highway could limit access to beaches by some wolves. However, personal communications with D.K. Person, an ADF&G expert on wolves in Southeast Alaska, have clarified that roads do not inhibit the movement of wolves, but that increased access can lead to disturbance and over trapping of this species. Wildlife underpasses at stream crossings and in the Antler/Lace peninsula may reduce the impact of disturbance.

Bears and goats would be displaced when disturbed by highways.

Response: Bears tend to move from higher elevation winter den sites to lower elevation foraging habitat and the highway as a potential barrier between these habitats could affect bears' ability to reach important food resources or safe den sites. Although the highway may result in the displacement of some bears from areas of their natural home range, black and brown bear have been known to cross highways. Additionally, the use of wildlife underpasses at appropriate locations along the highway could reduce the fragmentation of seasonally important bear habitat, although the efficacy of this mitigation measure is untested.

The highway is not likely to disturb mountain goats during the summer because they would occupy elevations higher than that of the proposed highway. During the winter, however, mountain goats may move to lower elevations closer to the highway to escape deep snow and predators. The location of goat winter habitat in the project area is poorly known due to limited studies, but the potential for disturbance is expected to be minimal because the highway is close to the shoreline in many areas and access to estuarine areas are not critical for goats. In the areas where goats use wintering habitat close to the highway, construction noise and human activity could result in the displacement of some animals from established ranges.

DOT&PF has funded goat monitoring surveys to provide population management information as mitigation for the impact of increased access for hunters and other highway-generated indirect effects.

Mountain goats do not readily colonize new alpine ranges. Once this species is extirpated from an area, it can take many years to re-colonize suitable habitat.

Response: On-going goat monitoring studies in support of active management by ADF&G and the Alaska Board of Game would be used to prevent extirpation of this species from areas accessed by the constructed alternative.

WLD03: HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES AND INCREASED FERRY TRAFFIC MAY IMPACT MARINE MAMMALS (OTHER THAN THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES) AND THEIR HABITAT.

Whales, seals, porpoise, and their associated habitat may be impacted.

Response: Harbor seals frequently haul out at a number of rocky beaches and sand bars along the east and west sides of Lynn Canal, including sand bars in Berners Bay and at the mouth of the Katzeihin River and beaches near the Sullivan River, Davidson Glacier delta, and Pyramid Island. Many harbor seals use Berners Bay in the spring and summer for feeding and hauling out, especially near the confluence of the Antler and Lace Rivers. Vehicle traffic would not have any effect on harbor seals where the proposed highway is at least 100 yards from the shoreline. Beyond this distance, traffic noise would be at an intensity similar to other noise sources in the natural environment. The alignment of Alternatives 2B and 3 is several hundred yards away from beaches and sand bars in Berners Bay.

The proposed highway alignment for Alternative 2B would be immediately adjacent to the beach at a number of locations north of Sherman Point. It is possible that harbor seals could abandon haulouts they may currently use in these locations. Seals may habituate to highway traffic at the Katzeihin River or may choose to utilize areas further down stream from the bridge. Operation of the ferry terminal at Katzeihin is not expected to cause disturbance to harbor seals because of the distance between this terminal and seal haulouts.

The proposed alignment for Alternative 3 is not close to known seal haulout areas except where it crosses the Chilkat River immediately north of Pyramid Island. Highway traffic in this area could lead to harbor seals abandoning this island as a haulout.

Minke whales tend to be attracted to motor vessels. Therefore, the presence of such vessels would not drive minke whales away from an area. For this reason, shuttle ferries in Chilkoot and Taiya inlets associated with Alternatives 2B and 3 would not displace this species. Because of this attraction, increased ferry traffic may increase the risk of collision; however, collision accidents with minke whales are very rare. Therefore, Alternatives 2B and 3 are unlikely to impact the population of this species in Lynn Canal.

Fast-moving and maneuverable species such as the killer whale, harbor porpoise, and Dall's porpoise can readily avoid motor vessels and would not be impacted by the ferry traffic associated with Alternatives 2B and 3.

Impacts of the highway alternatives to eulachon runs could cascade up the food chain to marine species that depend upon the fish for survival.

Response: Eulachon runs are known to occur at several rivers in Lynn Canal, including the Katzeihin, Antler, Berners, Lace, and Chilkat rivers. Eulachon runs occur at other rivers within the Lynn Canal, but those runs are less likely to be impacted by the highway alternatives or ferry routes. The Antler, Berners, Lace, and Chilkat rivers in particular, support large eulachon runs that are an important food sources for marine mammals, shorebirds, and larger marine fish in the area. In-water work at the Antler, Lace, Katzeihin, and Chilkat rivers would not occur between March 15 through June 15 to protect out-migrating salmonids and spawning eulachon.

DOT&PF has revised the East Lynn Canal highway alignment to have fewer in-water bridge piers and no bridge piers in the northern channel of the river that is documented to have a high density of eulachon spawning habitat. The Lace River crossing alignment has been moved about 700 feet upstream to further avoid the vegetated intertidal area at the end of the peninsula.

The construction of the proposed Katzeihin Ferry Terminal for Alternative 2B is not likely to impact eulachon because of its distance from eulachon spawning areas. Additionally, the design for the breakwater at the Katzeihin Ferry Terminal under Alternative 2B would include fish passage gaps or large box culverts, thereby ensuring proper fish passage.

Under Alternative 3, 4.8 acres of intertidal habitat would be filled for the construction of the causeway on the north side of Pyramid Island. The fill would be located in an area that is subject to continuous deposition of glacial silt and does not support eulachon spawning areas. Therefore, the loss of this habitat would not measurably alter the food web in this portion of the Chilkat River/Inlet.

There have been no fuel spills associated with AMHS operations in Lynn Canal to date. Spill prevention and cleanup plans would be followed for all ferry operations to minimize potential

impacts from accidental spills. Water quality monitoring data has shown that storm water quality from highway runoff would not exceed AWQS protective of fisheries and wildlife.

NMFS has concurred that operation and maintenance of Alternative 2B would not degrade EFH or adversely affect federally managed fish species and has provided conservation measures to reduce construction impacts to EFH for this alternative. DOT&PF has agreed to these conservation measures. NMFS is concerned that Alternative 3 could impact the Pacific herring population remaining in Lynn Canal because of the ferry terminal proposed at Sawmill Cove under that alternative. However, NMFS has not expressed concern about impacts to eulachon with Alternative 3.

Marine vessel traffic could disrupt harbor seal pupping season and areas where cooperative feeding behavior occurs.

Response: As discussed in the *Wildlife Technical Report* (Appendix Q), there are hundreds of harbor seals known to haulout on the sandbars within Berners Bay and at the Katzeihin River delta when the eulachon are spawning in late April and early May. Under Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative), marine vessel traffic would not occur near these popular haulouts, and therefore would not disturb pupping seals in those areas. In-water work at the Antler, Lace, and Katzeihin rivers would not occur between March 15 through June 15 to protect out-migrating salmonids and spawning eulachon when cooperative feeding generally occurs.

Water pollution that results from highway runoff and ferry traffic may impact marine mammals.

Response: All available information, including stormwater runoff studies in Anchorage, indicate that highway runoff would not contain constituent concentrations that exceed AWQS that are protective of aquatic life. An increase in total petroleum hydrocarbons from fuel and lubricant leaks is possible with increasing ferry traffic. The contribution of total petroleum hydrocarbons in Lynn Canal from ferry traffic is expected to be minimal, and to date, no reported fuel spills associated with AMHS operations have occurred in the Lynn Canal. Spill prevention and cleanup plans would be followed for all ferry operations to minimize potential impacts from accidental spills.

WLD04: HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES MAY IMPACT BIRDS (EXCLUDING EAGLES).

The highway could impact hundreds of bird species and migrating waterfowl that utilize Berners Bay and other areas in the Lynn Canal. Berners Bay is an area where 130 species of birds and 40,000 gulls reside at various times throughout the year. Research has shown that Berners Bay spring runs of prey fish provide a critical and timely nutritional pulse for migrating birds.

Response: Alternative 2B would impact bird species in Berners Bay primarily through the direct loss of habitat and the creation of forest edge. This impact would be minor because of the small area of impact relative to the large area of available habitat. There are approximately 8,030 acres of terrestrial habitat in the Berners Bay area. Alternative 2B in combination with other reasonably foreseeable development in Berners Bay would impact a total of about 200 acres of terrestrial habitat.

Highway construction would not substantially impact fish prey species in Berners Bay. In-water work at the Antler and Lace rivers would not occur between March 15 through June 15 to protect out-migrating salmonids and spawning eulachon.

Include the American Dipper as a species to be analyzed in the Final SEIS. These birds are a good indicator species for stream quality because they are sensitive to small changes in the environment and depend upon healthy estuaries. Dippers are known to nest in some of the Berners Bay streams and along other areas in the Lynn Canal.

Response: The potential impacts to 27 wildlife species that were selected during the scoping process have been analyzed and include USFS management indicator species, USFS species of concern, USFS sensitive species list, state species of special concern, and other species of particular concern or representative of a group of species. American dippers were not analyzed individually because they were not selected for impact analysis during the scoping process and do not have special status under federal or state regulation or management concern. The effects on harlequin ducks were analyzed and used to approximate the effects on similar waterfowl species, such as the American dipper. Harlequin ducks inhabit fast moving mountain streams similar to the dipper, and the effect on harlequin breeding habitat would be a reasonable indicator of potential effects on dipper habitat.

Baseline studies of goshawk and murrelet populations and critical habitat should be conducted and analyzed in the Final SEIS. Studies should be continued yearly through construction and operation of the highway to ensure adequate conservation.

Discuss the impacts of hunting season on waterfowl populations in the region.

Response: The Queen Charlotte goshawk and marbled and Kittlitz's murrelets were selected as indicator species in the impact analysis. Both the goshawk and marbled murrelet nest in low densities within the project area, and could lose a small amount of nesting habitat relative to the available habitat as a result of highway construction. Before clearing takes place in the appropriate habitats, DOT&PF would conduct Queen Charlotte goshawk nest surveys in appropriate habitats. Clearing would be avoided in the vicinity of active Queen Charlotte goshawk nests. Kittlitz's murrelets nest in high-elevation talus slopes, and therefore would not be affected by the road.

Waterfowl hunting could increase in some areas along the highway such as Berners Bay and the Katzeihin River outwash plain. This may result in the need for increased hunting regulation by USFWS and the Alaska Board of Game.

WLD05: MORE ANALYSIS SHOULD BE DONE ON POTENTIAL HABITAT LOSS AND THE IMPACTS ON WILDLIFE. THE DRAFT SUPPLEMENTAL EIS UNDERESTIMATES THE IMPACTS OF HABITAT FRAGMENTATION ON BEAR, MOOSE, AND OTHER WILDLIFE. BIOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC ANALYSES OF HABITAT LOSS AND ANALYSES OF DANGERS TO ANIMALS FROM HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION OR MAINTENANCE SHOULD BE INCLUDED.

Response: The following responses address comments on the specific biological analyses for wildlife. No economic analyses of habitat loss have been included in the EIS, as there is no agreed upon method for assigning monetary value to these public resources. The purpose of the EIS is to document the impacts and benefits of all reasonable alternatives. All impacts and benefits, regardless of whether they have been assigned monetary values, are considered when selecting the alternative to implement.

Include more information on wildlife species distributions and population levels.

Response: Impact analysis for wildlife species focused on key indicator species that were selected by resource agencies during the scoping process to be representative of the range of

species found in the project area. These species were primarily species with special status in regards to state and federal regulation or management concerns. Information on distribution and abundance of these species are relatively limited within the project area, but a discussion has been included in the EIS to the extent that pertinent information was available.

Add wolverines to the list of species potentially impacted by increased hunting and trapping.

Response: A discussion of the impacts of increased hunting and trapping on wolverines has been added to the Final EIS. Also, DOT&PF would fund monitoring studies for wolverines in Berners Bay to assist the ADF&G in developing an understanding of population dynamics that would be necessary to manage hunting and trapping for this animal.

Analyze the loss from beach and estuary fringe as compared to other less productive habitats.

Response: Beach and estuary fringe habitat are considered important for several species of wildlife either seasonally or on a regular basis. The impact of the project to these habitats was an important metric for evaluating potential impacts to wildlife among project alternatives as discussed in the *Wildlife Technical Report* (Appendix Q) and the EIS. The impact of the project to less productive areas, such as other forest, shrub and open meadow/muskeg, is presented in the terrestrial habitat discussion of the EIS.

Document critical wildlife habitat, when these areas are utilized, under what conditions, and the migratory behavior of the animals. Consider/indicate seasonally variable suitable habitat and critical winter habitat.

Response: Available information on the location of critical wildlife habitat within the Lynn Canal project area was reviewed during project environmental studies and incorporated into the *Wildlife Technical Report* (Appendix Q) and the EIS. Additional information on winter habitat for mountain goats has been added to the addendum to the *Wildlife Technical Report* provided in Appendix W.

Update the base maps used to generate species range maps.

Response: Range maps for some species, such as mountain goats and martin, have been updated in the addendum to the *Wildlife Technical Report* provided in Appendix W. Other range maps are necessarily general due to the lack of more site-specific information.

Reassess the quantity and quality of habitat loss. Consider whether habitat loss was within appropriate geographic units and spatial extents. Present the potential loss of habitat associated with edge zone adjacent to the highway in summaries of habitat loss and fragmentation.

Response: The impact of habitat fragmentation has been calculated for certain species due to the separation of habitats by the highway. Thirteen Wildlife Analysis Areas, subareas of Game Management Units, were used as the geographic units for analysis. The spatial extent of the analysis comprises the entire project area. These units provide the most specific population and habitat information for the Lynn Canal region and encompass all of the potential project alternatives.

Edge effects are analyzed in the EIS, but are difficult to quantify. The extent of the edge effect differs for each species.

Examine the adjacencies between habitat types, and how this relates to habitat function.

Response: The habitat types used in the wildlife impact analysis include old growth forest, beach fringe, estuary fringe, alpine and subalpine habitats, and wetlands. Several of these habitats overlap in geographic extent. The ecological component of these habitats is based on both the structure of the habitat and the ecological functions associated with its location. For example, old growth forests provide certain ecological functions for wildlife, and provide additional functions if they are located near estuarine areas or exposed shoreline. Impacts to these selected habitats and to the wildlife functions provided by these habitats are compared among the project build alternatives in the EIS.

Provide rationale for considering the loss of habitat over the length of the highway and for utilizing Wildlife Analysis Areas. Loss of habitat should be examined in relation to the geographic locale, distribution of animals in this population, and use of habitat.

Response: Wildlife Analysis Areas, subareas of Game Management Units, were used primarily because the best available information on populations and consumptive use of several species are broken down into these units. These units provide the most site-specific information available on many of the wildlife species located within the project area. More detailed site-specific information is currently not available.

Consider that loss of habitat connectivity may be more consequential than the loss of habitat area from a highway.

Response: Habitat fragmentation, in comparison to the direct loss of habitat, is discussed in the *Wildlife Technical Report*, the addendum to that report provided in Appendix W, and the EIS. As discussed in the EIS, the impact of the loss of habitat is typically more than just the direct acreage lost for many species, but also involves the location of the habitat relative to other habitats or resources. A small loss of habitat that fragments larger portions of that habitat can have greater impacts on the population of a wildlife species. Additional analysis on habitat fragmentation has been conducted and is discussed in the Final EIS. The HCI model for brown bear places a strong emphasis on habitat fragmentation, as this species is considered most sensitive to roads. The direct habitat loss for Alternative 2B was estimated at 1 percent for brown bears, but the indirect loss from habitat fragmentation was much greater at approximately 25 percent the habitat capability. For this reason, wildlife underpasses are proposed along major brown bear movement corridors.

Habitat fragmentation needs additional analysis, including consultation with ADF&G on bear collar data. Substantiate that habitat fragmentation is not an issue for moose and has little effect on mountain goats.

Response: Additional analysis on potential impacts of habitat fragmentation on goats along east Lynn Canal is presented in the addendum to the *Wildlife Technical Report* provided in Appendix W. For this analysis, it was assumed that goats would not cross the highway, and therefore all the habitats on the downhill side of the highway to the shoreline would be unused due to fragmentation. The area of habitat potentially fragmented would total approximately 1,141 acres; 693 acres between Cascade Point and the Antler River and another 448 acres between Independence Lake and the Katzeihin River. This is a small part of the available winter habitat; a greater threat to mountain goats is likely to be increased hunting pressure. Monitoring studies would provide information to help manage hunting as well as identify important winter habitat locations to avoid during construction.

New information on movement of bears based on global positioning system radio collar data from ADF&G has been added to Section 4.3.15.3 of the Final EIS.

It is well documented every winter throughout their range that moose often use roads as travel corridors and appear to have no aversion to crossing roads. Therefore, a highway would not represent a barrier to their movement. As indicated in the EIS, the largest impacts to moose that would be associated with Alternative 2B and Alternative 3 would include increased access by hunters and vehicle/moose collisions.

Identify proposed studies on the effects of habitat fragmentation.

Response: DOT&PF has proposed monitoring studies, including radio collaring, for brown bear, moose, mountain goat, and wolverine. The studies would continue after construction. This information on population, distribution, and movement would facilitate management of these game species to avoid cumulative population-level effects.

Analyze the impact to small mammals along the highway corridor.

Response: The impacts along the highway corridor to small mammals, including the marten and river otter, have been analyzed. The loss and fragmentation of the habitats of small mammals are likely to be minimal as these small mammals would readily cross the highway to access favorable habitat. The largest impact of a highway on these small mammals would be increased trapping as a result of improved access. Small mammals, such as marten, are highly desirable as a furbearing species and are relatively easy to trap. Collision with vehicles would also increase the mortality among many terrestrial mammals in the project area.

Reassess the predicted 1 percent impact to goats.

Response: The 1 percent reduction in habitat capability for goats was an estimate based on HCI modeling. Based on use of areas closer to the shoreline, the impact to mountain goat habitat has been reassessed and additional information is presented in the addendum to the *Wildlife Technical Report* provided in Appendix W. The impacts to goat wintering habitat are difficult to quantitatively or qualitatively describe because areas of winter goat habitat within the project area have not been identified. Although winter goat habitat is not well defined, it is assumed that goats use forested habitat to some extent, down to sea level. Habitat fragmentation could potentially result in the loss of approximately 1,141 acres of goat habitat, in addition to the impacts to some of the low elevation forest habitat. However, the overall impact is predicted to be low because mountain goat access to estuarine areas is not critical, and the alignment is close to the shoreline in many of these areas.

Estimate the number of wildlife potentially killed by vehicle collisions and the number of accidents that could predictably occur along the highway. Provide more evaluation on impacts from moose-vehicle collisions and the resulting morbidity and mortality rates for humans and moose, including costs of emergency responses.

Response: It is not possible to develop the quantitative information requested. No one has been successful at predicting the number of vehicle accidents involving wildlife and the consequences of those accidents to humans in terms of injuries and accident costs. The numbers of animals killed on the highway would likely vary considerably between seasons and years. Clear zones would be maintained adjacent to the highway to provide motorists better opportunity to see and avoid animals approaching the highway.

Discuss the impacts of avalanche control on goats. Provide information to support the statement that avalanche control would minimize the likelihood of goat mortality from larger avalanche events.

Response: The EIS does not state that avalanche control would reduce goat mortality. It states that regular maintenance of avalanche chutes would reduce the frequency that debris from larger avalanches would reach forested areas. This would in turn reduce the likelihood of goat mortality from these larger events. While there is little information on the number of goats injured or killed by naturally occurring avalanches, creating smaller avalanches that stay within the established debris field means goats in the trees near the debris field would be unaffected by the sliding snow.

It is important to note that avalanche control (blasting) is not the main part of the avalanche risk management program. Avalanche forecasting and highway closures during periods of avalanche danger are a larger part of the program. Most of the estimated highway closure time for the East Lynn Canal Highway is for periods of time when unstable snow will either avalanche naturally or stabilize. Because helicopter delivery of explosives cannot be carried out during snowstorms or high winds, generally only the tail end of a closure would involve this activity. The *Snow Avalanche Report* estimates there would be an average of 2.5 avalanche control operations per year.

There are 36 avalanche paths that cross the alignment for Alternative 2B. Sixteen of these are estimated to require delivery of an explosive less than once a year, and 12 would require the use of an explosive on the average of once every 10 years. The bulk of the avalanche hazard (95 percent) is associated with 10 avalanche chutes clustered in 5 avalanche zones.

Helicopters would drop from 1 to 15 50-pound satchel charges in the starting zones at the top of the avalanche chute. A 50-pound charge produces a momentary peak sound level of 95 dBA at 665 feet. Most starting zones are above the low elevation forest where goats would be expected during heavy snow months.

Both helicopter noise and blasting have the potential to disturb goats in forested habitat adjacent to avalanche chutes. Based on the fact that only two to three helicopter missions would be conducted each year in a small number of discrete areas, this activity is unlikely to have a population level impact on mountain goats in the Lynn Canal area.

Goat monitoring surveys could provide useful information to develop modifications to construction and avalanche control plans. However, the primary purpose of this monitoring study is to provide population information that can be used by ADF&G and the Alaska Board of Game to help manage increased hunting pressure associated with an East Lynn Canal Highway.

Clarify the significance of “temporary” impacts. The significance of temporary impacts can depend upon frequency and timing relative to species life history.

Response: Temporary impacts to wildlife are assumed to range from the duration of the event up to a few years, but would not be of the magnitude to have a population-level effect.

Include goat winter habitat in the Wildlife Technical Report.

Response: The extent of winter goat habitat in Lynn Canal is not very well known because it is primarily located in forested areas and canopy cover prevents adequate aerial surveys.

Additional information on goat habitat and distribution from ADF&G is provided in the addendum to the *Wildlife Technical Report* in Appendix W.

Discuss the complications that result from dual management of wildlife on federal land.

Response: As explained in the addendum to the *Wildlife Technical Report* in Appendix W, Wildlife in Alaska is managed under both federal and state jurisdiction. The area of federal jurisdiction includes 34 wildlife refuges, parks, preserves, monuments, conservation and recreation areas, national wild and scenic rivers, and in Southeast Alaska, the Tongass National Forest (which does not include marine waters). In 1999, federal jurisdiction was extended to include inland rivers and lakes on or adjacent to federal lands, as well as some marine waters.

The state, under the Alaska Board of Game, holds exclusive authority to manage hunting, trapping and subsistence on lands and waters on state and private property in Alaska. Its jurisdiction also includes most marine waters in the state.

Although these different layers of management add some complications, they are coordinated under a draft Memorandum of Understanding between the state and federal government to insure the viability of fish and wildlife populations.

Clarify that the Alaska Board of Game has authority to set seasons, bag limits, etc.

Response: The ADF&G is responsible for managing the state's game resources. The ADF&G, Division of Wildlife Conservation, collects population and harvest data on wildlife resources and makes management recommendation to the Alaska Board of Game. The Alaska Board of Game, an appointed board comprised of seven citizen members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Legislature, has the statutory authority to regulate the harvest of game species through seasonal closures, methods and means, and bag limits. If game populations in the Lynn Canal region were affected by a new highway, the ADF&G would make a recommendation to the Board to adjust hunting seasons or bag limits to compensate for any additional hunting pressures. Reference in the Final EIS to game management included the Alaska Board of Game as well as the ADF&G.

The Final EIS should provide an explanation of cumulative effects to brown bear population from the Kensington Gold Project and the proposed alternatives.

Response: Further discussion of the cumulative impacts of reasonably foreseeable future projects on brown bears is provided in the Final EIS, Section 4.9.2.12.

Appendix U, Indirect and Effects Technical Report, page 4-39 appears to suggest that the moose population on the east side of Lynn Canal is limited to the head of Berners Bay. Moose, however, are found throughout the forested habitat that surrounds Berners Bay and north to at least Comet, as is shown in Figure 3-22 of the Draft SEIS and Figure 3-3 of Appendix Q.

Response: The referenced statement was meant to convey that the Berners Bay watershed is the center of distribution for this population. Moose from the Berners Bay population range as far north as Independence Lake during the summer, but are limited to the lower elevations in the winter due to snow accumulation. The statement referencing increased access for hunters is meant generally for the region, and is not specific to the head of Berners Bay. Section 3.3.5.2 of the Final EIS refers to moose populations in the Berners Bay to Independence Lake watersheds. Figure 3-23 of the Final EIS shows the correct moose range, which extends north of Comet.

Examine highway avoidance and the effective loss of habitat associated with avoidance.

Response: Loss of habitat associated with highway avoidance is presented in the *Wildlife Technical Report* and the EIS. Attributing specific distances or area of habitat for the various species is not possible with the available data. Habitat potentially lost would also vary seasonally and would be expected to affect individuals differently within a population. Avoidance has been most strongly documented for brown bear, although there are many recorded instances of brown bears crossing roads. Underpasses would be constructed to partially mitigate highway avoidance.

The Supplemental Draft EIS discusses the temporary displacement of wildlife without defining “temporary.”

Response: The use of the term temporary in this instance refers to the displacement of wildlife for the duration of the construction activities associated with the highway. Once the highway is completed, for many species, the disturbance effect would no longer occur and there would be no further effect.

Provide an explanation in the Final EIS for the assertion that wildlife would go “elsewhere.”

Response: This term is meant to indicate long-term displacement of wildlife from a specific area or resource to an alternate area that satisfies their resource requirements. This impact is considered to be negligible if adequate alternate habitats are available in abundance. For example, if humpback whales avoid a foraging area due to disturbance, but abundant alternate foraging habitat is available within the area, the impact to whales “going elsewhere” would be negligible.

WLD06: HABITAT AND WILDERNESS FUNCTIONS AND VALUES SHOULD BE PRESERVED.

Response: Complete preservation of habitat and wilderness functions and values cannot be accomplished with the build alternatives, particularly highway segments. None of the land impacted by the build alternatives is designated as wilderness under the Wilderness Act of 1964 or the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980. Identified high value habitats have been avoided to the extent practicable. The proposed mitigation plan provided in Chapter 5 of the Final EIS would further eliminate many of the impacts to terrestrial habitat, intertidal and subtidal areas, and wildlife species associated with Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative.

WLD07: FURTHER ANALYSIS OF PROPOSED WILDLIFE MITIGATION STRATEGIES SHOULD BE PREPARED. INCORPORATE MONITORING AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES.

Design, discuss, and estimate costs for mitigation measures that would address off-road vehicle access, increased human/wildlife encounters, wildlife/dog encounters, wildlife/vehicle encounters, sedimentation and pollution from maintenance activities, disturbances to migrating waterfowl, poaching activities, and habitat fragmentation.

Mitigation strategies should be identified to reduce human interaction with wildlife that may result from increased access and to reduce habitat fragmentation and loss of connectivity resulting from highway alternatives.

Response: Alternative 2B or Alternative 3 would be a rural highway with correspondingly low traffic volumes. For Alternative 2B, the highway would pass almost entirely through USFS land and no development would occur on this land. Alternative 3 would pass through USFS land, State of Alaska forestland, and some private lands. The USFS foresees developing up to four trails along either highway. These factors indicate that while there would be more human presence than currently exists in the region, it would still be relatively low.

The only wildlife species identified during consultation with resource agencies as needing specific measures to prevent human interaction was the Steller sea lion. Through-cuts, retaining walls, and screening structures would make access to sea lion haulouts near the Alternative 2B highway very difficult, preventing human interaction with this species.

The proposed project would not include access facilities for ORVs; however, a highway would afford ORVs access to adjacent lands. The USFS is aware of the potential for this type of problem and has indicated they plan to develop an ORV enforcement policy if a highway is constructed. The alignment of Alternative 2B has been adjusted to avoid all palustrine wetlands, all but 0.2 acre of estuarine wetlands, and to provide greater separation between the highway and the estuarine emergent wetlands between the Lace and Antler rivers. These changes would make ORV access from the highway to surrounding land more difficult.

Most maintenance activities would not result in substantial sedimentation and water pollution. Maintenance activities with the potential for substantial sedimentation and water pollution would be carried out using appropriate BMPs to reduce the likelihood of adverse effects.

With regard to disturbance of migrating waterfowl, the alignment of the preferred alternative has been adjusted to be as far away from salt marsh and open water as practicable. No direct impacts to migrating waterfowl are anticipated. Moving the alignment away from salt marsh areas would also serve to reduce indirect impacts to migrating waterfowl.

Control of poaching activities would primarily be the responsibility of the ADF&G. Highway alternatives would increase access, which could lead to increased poaching. A highway would also provide access for enforcement personnel to better control poaching.

Bridges across streams would be designed to function as wildlife underpasses where practicable. The Lace and Antler rivers would both have 50-foot bridge extensions on each side to serve as wildlife underpasses. At the Katzeihin River, an additional 100-foot section would be added to the north side of the bridge to function as a wildlife underpass. Wildlife underpasses, 100 feet wide, would be located at the two identified major brown bear migration corridors on the peninsula between the Antler and Lace rivers.

The USFS and DOT&PF have identified locations for pullouts and scenic overlooks for reasonable alternatives with highway segments. These pullouts would encourage travelers to stop in locations where human/dog interactions with wildlife are less likely to occur. A complete description of project mitigation, including costs, is provided in Chapter 5 of the Final EIS.

Provide information on studies proposed by DOT&PF, including wildlife population studies that would assess human effects.

Additional studies of wildlife population levels, seasonal movements, and winter habitat would help to develop mitigation strategies for highway construction, maintenance, and avalanche control measures.

Response: DOT&PF has committed to funding population studies, with animal collaring, for mountain goats, moose, brown bears, and wolverine, as mitigation for indirect impacts to wildlife. These studies are estimated to cost approximately \$1.7 million dollars.

These studies would assess population levels, season movements, and winter habitat use before, during, and after construction. Surveys would provide population management information to mitigate impacts from highway-generated indirect effects, including increased access for hunters, and for goats, to develop modifications to construction and avalanche control plans. The mountain goat study is being funded jointly by DOT&PF and Coeur Alaska and began in 2005 in order to maximize information crossover between the Kensington Gold Project study area and East Lynn Canal Highway study areas.

Assess effects of increased harvest on wildlife populations before, during, and after highway construction.

Response: DOT&PF has committed to monitoring studies for brown bear, moose, mountain goat, and wolverine that would provide population information before, during, and after construction, including the effects of hunting and trapping.

Assess the location of rest stops and pullouts, and where bear-proof garbage containers should be mandatory.

Response: DOT&PF has identified 11 pullouts along Alternative 2B, including the USFS Berners Bay cabin and the proposed maintenance facility/rest stop at Comet. All of these pullouts would have bear-proof garbage containers, to be maintained by DOT&PF.

Reduce excess rock quantities by incorporating raised grades, flattened slopes, tunnel segments; identify and evaluate methods to minimize impacts of excess material wasting into marine intertidal and subtidal areas.

Response: Alternative 2B would generate approximately 2.3 million cubic yards of excess excavation material, mostly rock. Under this alternative, approximately 900,000 cubic yards of shot rock would be stockpiled at the south end of the project for future use. Up to 1.4 million cubic yards of rock would be sidecast in Lynn Canal between Comet and the Katzeihin River. During design, DOT&PF would evaluate raised grades, flattened slopes, and short tunnel segments to determine locations where this would be a cost effective method to reduce excess rock quantities. DOT&PF would also investigate concurrent projects that could economically utilize excess rock to reduce sidecast amounts.

Restrictions on highway construction and other activities should be considered as mitigation for impacts to wildlife, particularly during times of reproduction and/or migration. Prohibiting construction activities during January 1 – April 30 (or early winter to early spring) could mitigate impacts to goats from highway construction activities.

Response: Project construction would generally not take place during the winter; however, it would begin in early spring as the weather permits. While DOT&PF would consult with ADF&G to avoid construction activity during this time period in areas monitoring identified as likely to be used by goats to the extent practicable, DOT&PF cannot commit to eliminating all construction during this period. A blanket prohibition for a third of the year to avoid impacts to a currently hunted game species would not be a prudent use of public resources. While construction may occur during this period, it is unlikely that more than one area of goat winter habitat would be affected in any given year.

Analyze the effectiveness of underpass structures, and include what species and seasons are analyzed for wildlife mitigation.

Response: The use of wildlife underpasses was primarily considered for bears as they are considered the most susceptible to habitat fragmentation due to road avoidance. Based on wildlife underpass monitoring at existing highway underpasses at other locations in North America, other species such as wolves and wolverine also use underpasses (e.g., *Permeability of the Trans-Canada Highway to Wildlife in Banff National Park*, Clevenger, 1998). As discussed in *The Role of Habitat Quality in the Natural Regulation of Black Bear Populations* (Rogers, 1993), a key factor in the reproductive success of bears is the availability of suitable habitat and its ability to provide abundant, reliable, and well-distributed water and food supplies during the spring, summer and fall. Suitable bear habitat within the project study area ranges from higher elevation winter den sites to lower elevation foraging habitat that includes rivers and estuarine wetland areas. Because the highway alternatives would separate and create a potential barrier between these habitats, the ability of bears to reach important food resources may be affected. A lack of escape cover near some portions of the highway and traffic disturbance could also block bears from reaching those resources.

Using wildlife underpasses at appropriate locations along the highway could reduce the fragmentation of seasonally important bear habitat although the efficacy of this mitigation measure is untested. Bridges across streams would be designed to function as wildlife underpasses where practicable. The Lace and Antler rivers would both have 50-foot bridge extensions on each side to serve as wildlife underpasses. At the Katzeihin River, an additional 100-foot section would be added to the north side of the bridge to function as a wildlife underpass. Wildlife underpasses, 100 feet wide, would be located at the two identified major brown bear migration corridors on the peninsula between the Antler and Lace rivers. The cost of all underpasses are detailed in Section 5.12.5 of the Final EIS and are included in the construction costs in Table 2-23 of the Final EIS. At the conclusion of the 3-year population study for bears a plan will be developed to monitor the use of underpasses by bears and other species for 10 years following construction.

Mitigation strategies should be identified to reduce the risk of moose eating roadside vegetation, thereby decreasing the risk of vehicle-related deaths.

Highway closures during the dark and early morning hours, for example, may reduce the road kill.

Response: DOT&PF has committed to seed and fertilize all disturbed areas within expected moose range with low-growing grasses to discourage the growth of moose browse, such as willow or alder. This measure, in combination with underpasses and warning signs along the highway, would help to reduce the risk of vehicle collisions. No highway closures to protect wildlife are proposed by DOT&PF.

The following monitoring or adaptive management practices have been requested:

Monitor bear harvesting.

Response: DOT&PF has committed to funding a brown bear population study that would include collaring brown bears in the Berners Bay area and monitoring these bears for three years. As explained previously, at the conclusion of the in-depth population study, a 10-year monitoring program would be developed to assess the effectiveness of wildlife underpasses based, in part, on the results of the initial study.

Conduct studies on goat population levels, seasonal movements, and winter habitat use, before, during, and after highway construction.

Response: DOT&PF has funded ADF&G mountain goat research, including components assessing population levels, season movements, and winter habitat use before and after construction. The ADF&G mountain goat study is jointly funded by DOT&PF and Coeur Alaska and began in 2005 in order to maximize information crossover between the Kensington Gold Project study area and East Lynn Canal Highway study areas.

Survey wetlands for amphibians prior to highway construction and prescribe the appropriate measures to minimize effects on wetlands documented to support amphibian populations.

Response: Amphibians occur throughout much of the project area in suitable habitat. Minor alignment changes were made in 2005 to avoid all mapped palustrine emergent wetlands and ponds. Avoiding palustrine emergent wetlands, as well as ponds would greatly reduce the risk of impacting amphibian breeding areas. A pre-construction survey of the alignment in wetland areas would be conducted to confirm that no amphibian ponds were missed during wetland mapping.

Assess the accuracy of risk probability to identify needs and ensure the success of mitigations.

Response: DOT&PF and FHWA in consultation with resource management agencies have identified appropriate mitigation measures for potential biological impacts. A mitigation plan for Alternative 2B is provided in Chapter 5 of the Final EIS. That plan includes avoidance and minimization of impacts to high value habitat, wildlife underpasses, wildlife monitoring, and compensatory mitigation. DOT&PF has also committed to funding long-term monitoring to determine the degree of effectiveness of wildlife underpasses for bears and other species. The main purpose of the wildlife monitoring studies is to provide ADF&G and the Alaska Board of Game with the information necessary to ensure that hunting combined with other cumulative impacts do not threaten wildlife populations.

WLD08: THE HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES WOULD RESULT IN INCREASED HUMAN/WILDLIFE INTERACTION (ROAD KILL AND WILDLIFE AVOIDANCE DUE TO HUMANS/NOISE/TRAFFIC) WITH NEGATIVE IMPACTS ON WILDLIFE (GOATS, BEARS, MOOSE, WOLVERINES, DEER, PORCUPINE, AND WILDLIFE IN GENERAL).

Wildlife management would be needed to reduce impacts from increased hunting, trapping, and potential poaching along or adjacent to any new highway in Lynn Canal.

The harvesting of bears, wolverines, and other wildlife would increase with human access.

Extend the prohibition on trapping and hunting along any new highway.

Response: The ADF&G is responsible for managing the state's game resources. The ADF&G, Division of Wildlife Conservation, collects population and harvest data on wildlife resources and makes management recommendation to the Alaska Board of Game. The Alaska Board of Game, an appointed board comprised of seven citizen members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Legislature, has the statutory authority to regulate the harvest of game species through seasonal closures, methods and means, and bag limits. If game populations in the Lynn Canal region were affected by a new highway, the ADF&G would make a recommendation to

the Board to adjust hunting seasons or bag limits to compensate for any additional hunting pressures.

DOT&PF has committed to funding population studies, with animal collaring, for mountain goats, moose, brown bears, and wolverine, to gain population information needed to revise management of these species to reflect habitat loss and change in use, loss due to vehicle collisions, and hunting. Prohibition of hunting and/or trapping along the highway, if necessary, would be the responsibility of the Alaska Board of Game, ADF&G, and the local borough.

Wildlife would be at risk of collision when crossing the highway to feed on shrubs maintained by mowing roadside vegetation or to reach lower elevations, and would be subject to killing in defense of life and property.

Response: These impacts are addressed in the EIS. DOT&PF would seed all disturbed areas within expected moose range with low growing grasses to discourage the growth of moose browse, such as willow or alder, near the highway. This measure, in combination with underpasses and warning signs along the highway, would help to reduce the risk of vehicle collisions with moose.

Goats are known to be highly sensitive to harassment and sound associated with helicopters and blasting, and may flee or abandon an area.

Human-triggered avalanches may cause goat mortality.

Response: Avalanche control (blasting) is not the main part of the proposed avalanche risk management program. Avalanche forecasting and highway closures during periods of avalanche danger are a larger part of the program. Most of the estimated highway closure time for the East Lynn Canal Highway is for periods of time when unstable snow will either avalanche naturally or stabilize. Because helicopter delivery of explosives cannot be carried out during snowstorms or high winds, generally only the tail end of a closure would involve this activity. The *Snow Avalanche Report* estimates there would be an average of 2.5 avalanche control operations per year.

There are 36 avalanche paths that cross the alignment for Alternative 2B. Sixteen of these are estimated to require delivery of an explosive less than once a year, and 12 would require the use of an explosive on the average of once every 10 years. The bulk of the avalanche hazard (95 percent) is associated with 10 avalanche chutes clustered in 5 avalanche zones.

Helicopters would drop from 1 to 15 50-pound satchel charges in the starting zones at the top of the avalanche chute. A 50-pound charge produces a momentary peak sound level of 95 dBA at 665 feet. Most starting zones are above the low elevation forest where goats would be expected during heavy snow months.

Both helicopter noise and blasting have the potential to disturb goats in forested habitat adjacent to avalanche chutes. Based on the fact that only two to three helicopter missions would be conducted each year in a small number of discrete areas, this activity is unlikely to have a population level impact on mountain goats in the Lynn Canal area.

The goat monitoring surveys could provide useful information to develop modifications to construction and avalanche control plans. However, the primary purpose of this monitoring study is to provide population information that can be used by ADF&G and the Alaska Board of Game to help manage increased hunting pressure associated with an East Lynn Canal Highway.

Increased traffic to wildlife areas would result from road construction.

Response: The potential impact of increased access on wildlife is addressed in Sections 4.3.15.3, 4.4.15.3, and 4.6.15.3 of the Final EIS.

Human and dog interaction/harassment of wildlife would increase resulting in reduced use of wildlife habitat and interference with reproduction.

Response: Impacts of increased access including human/wildlife interactions are addressed in Sections 4.3.15.3, 4.4.15.3, 4.6.15.3, and 4.9.2.12 of the Final EIS. Mitigation measures for this impact are discussed in Sections 5.8, 5.9, and 5.12 of the Final EIS. Also, see responses to comments under WLD07 in this report.

The level of human use plays a critical role in determining whether a highway creates a zone of avoidance or an attractive corridor for travel.

Response: Comment noted.

WLD09: HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES MAY IMPACT AMPHIBIANS. INCLUDE INFORMATION ON AMPHIBIAN POPULATIONS AND HABITAT.

Amphibian populations appear to be declining in the region and little is known about amphibian populations in the project area. Highways could contribute to the decrease in population through habitat loss, alteration, pollution, and vehicle collisions.

Roads could contribute to the decrease in population through habitat loss, alteration, pollution, and vehicle collisions.

Response: Wetland habitat for juvenile and adult amphibians would be affected to some extent by habitat loss, habitat alteration and potential effects of water pollution. Some adult amphibians would be lost as a result of vehicle-caused mortalities. DOT&PF altered the alignment of Alternative 2B in 2005 to minimize the impact on amphibians by avoiding mapped palustrine emergent wetlands and ponds, which serve as breeding areas for amphibians. A pre-construction survey of the alignment in wetland areas would be conducted to confirm that no amphibian ponds were missed during wetland mapping.

Show that amphibians are also found outside of wetlands.

Response: Although amphibians require open water in their early life stages, once tadpoles emerge from the brood pond, frogs, toads and newts can live in forest or meadow environments near wetlands. Wood frogs hibernate in small nests under the forest litter and snow. Roughskin newts can also live in moist habitats, under logs and in forest habitats. Western toads can roam a considerable distance from open water and can live in moist forest and meadow habitats. Therefore, amphibians can be affected by construction activities in a range of vegetation types adjacent to wet areas where they breed. Protecting breeding would ensure population-level impacts are avoided. The alignment of Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, has been adjusted to avoid all palustrine emergent wetlands and ponds. The amount of non-breeding amphibian habitat impacted would be a small percentage of the available wetland and upland habitat used by amphibians. Sections 4.3.15.5, 4.4.15.5, and 4.6.15.5 of the Final EIS have been amended to reflect the use of uplands by amphibians.

A survey of amphibians is needed in order to analyze impacts.

Response: Surveys for amphibians were not conducted as a part of the baseline studies for the project because resource agencies did not identify surveys as necessary during 2003 scoping.

Rather, agencies recommended that a qualitative analysis of potential impacts to wood frogs be prepared as representative of potential impacts to amphibian species. Notes on amphibian presence were recorded during the wetlands field survey in 2003. Amphibians breed in wetland areas with open standing water such as palustrine emergent wetlands or deep water aquatic habitats. These areas have been avoided to the extent possible in recent adjustments to alternative alignments. A pre-construction survey of the alignment in wetland areas would be conducted to confirm that no amphibian ponds were missed during wetland mapping.

Evaluate habitats of wood frog and boreal toad.

Response: During 2003 scoping resource agencies identified the wood frog as a species for analysis to be representative of other amphibian species, such as the boreal toad and spotted frog. The Supplemental Draft EIS included a qualitative analysis of impacts to wood frogs based primarily on potential impacts to breeding areas. Adult wood frogs are found in a variety of mainly terrestrial habitats in Alaska, including muskegs, forested wetlands, scrub-shrub wetlands and along rivers. Eggs are laid a few weeks after the breeding season in shallow temporary or permanent pools. In Southeast Alaska it inhabits diverse vegetation types from grassy meadows to open forest, muskeg, and even tundra. As reported in *Amphibians and Reptiles of Alaska* (MacDonald, 2003) and in *Amphibians and Reptiles in Alaska, the Yukon, and Northwest Territories* (Hodge, 1976), this frog breeds in early spring in shallow bodies of permanent or ephemeral water. Hodge (1976) reported that this frog is a resident of grassland and open forest, and is often found considerable distances from water. MacDonald (2003) stated that wood frogs hibernate in shallow depressions of compacted forest litter. According to NatureServe Explorer on NatureServe's website at <http://www.natureserve.org/explorer>, some studies show that breeding adults always return to the same pool where the first breeding occurred.

Western or boreal toads have a broad range of habitats in Alaska and occur in coastal rainforests on the mainland and islands throughout Southeast Alaska. They can be found from sea level to high mountain elevations; usually in open, non-forested areas near water. Primarily terrestrial, they enter water to breed in a variety of ponds, lakes, streams, backwaters, ephemeral and sometimes brackish pools, as reported by both Hodge (1976) and MacDonald (2003). MacDonald (2003) also found that this toad hibernates in burrows below frostline in forested cover adjacent to aquatic habitat. Breeding habitat includes lakes, marshes, ponds, and bogs with sunny exposures and quiet, shallow water.

WLD10: THE HABITAT CAPABILITY INDEX MODELS ARE CRUDE AND INACCURATE, AND PRESENT THE READER WITH FALSE PRECISION. PROVIDE MORE INFORMATION REGARDING HABITAT CAPABILITY INDEX MODELS.

Response: Based on resource agency recommendations, the 1997 Draft EIS used habitat capability models to assess the distribution of high to moderate quality habitats in the project study area and to analyze impacts on four management indicator species, including brown bear, black bear, marten and mountain goat. During 2003 scoping for the Supplemental Draft EIS, resource agencies indicated that the HCI information from the 1997 Draft EIS should be retained and that qualitative information on impact to these and other species should supplement the HCI model data. Section 4.1.14 of the Final EIS provides additional information on the use of HCI modeling, including some of the limitations of this method. The *Wildlife Technical Report* and the EIS report the results of the habitat capability models to supplement recent qualitative impact analyses to those four species. The impact analysis does not rely solely on the habitat capability models.

Clarify how the HCI models are used and for what species, and whether the HCI threshold represents a “significant” impact to that species.

Response: HCI model results from the 1997 Draft EIS for brown bear, black bear, mountain goat, and marten are reported in the EIS. These data were used as a single piece of information along with other information on these species to identify the nature and magnitude of potential project impacts. The HCI models do not have a threshold for impacts; impacts can range from no loss of habitat capability to total loss. Based on Council on Environmental Quality and FHWA regulations and guidance, the determination of significant impacts is only relevant for determining whether or not an EIS must be prepared. FHWA is not required in an EIS to identify impacts that are significant. It is important to note that the need for mitigation is not determined by a subjective assessment of significance. Rather, the need for mitigation is determined based on the extent of impact and the feasibility of mitigation measures.

Provide an opportunity to review the inputs used to run these models in order to validate the interpretation of the model results.

Response: The Habitat Suitability Index values and habitat reduction factors used to generate the models for brown bear, black bear, marten, and mountain goat were developed by ADF&G and the USFS in 1988 with some revisions in 1993. Modeling inputs and results were reviewed by both agencies informally in 1996 and as part of the Draft EIS in 1997. The values and factors used as inputs are listed in the 1997 Draft EIS *Wildlife Technical Report*, Attachment A.

Clarify for which species the habitat capability model is the best available tool for estimating the relative impact of project alternatives.

Response: The 1997 Draft EIS and *Wildlife Technical Report* used the habitat capability models to assess impacts to the four management indicator species: brown bear, black bear, marten, and mountain goat. Management indicator species are vertebrate or invertebrate species whose population changes are used to indicate the effects of land management activities. They are used as a planning tool to promote more effective management of wildlife habitats on National Forest Lands. The four species used in the 1997 Draft EIS and *Wildlife Technical Report* were selected because they provide a representation of important game species in Southeast Alaska, and because they are sensitive to road development and human disturbance. However, the original purpose of the models was to help forest managers assess the impacts of large-scale harvesting, not roads. Therefore, using the models to analyze impacts on species sensitive to road development has limited applicability. The impact analysis presented in the Supplemental Draft or Final EIS does not rely solely on the habitat capability modeling presented in the 1997 Draft EIS. Relevant statistics from the 1997 model analyses are incorporated where appropriate and are used only as supplemental information to recent impact analyses.

Provide the information that augmented the habitat capability modeling done in 1997.

Response: Qualitative analysis that augmented the habitat capability modeling is summarized in the wildlife section of the EIS. More detailed information can be found in the *Wildlife Technical Report* (Appendix Q) and the addendum to the *Wildlife Technical Report* provided in Appendix W.

WLD11: THE DIVERSITY OF WILD ANIMALS IN BERNERS BAY, THE KATZEHIN RIVER DRAINAGE, AND THE UPPER LYNN CANAL MAY CHANGE AS A RESULT OF THE HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES.

Response: While direct habitat loss and fragmentation, the introduction of non-native or invasive species, species mortality from vehicle collisions and hunting, and habitat degradation all would occur to varying degrees with the construction and use of the highway, the analysis of impacts to 27 indicator species shows that project alternatives would not threaten wildlife on a population level. Therefore the overall biodiversity in the area would not change.

WLD12: FRAGMENTATION OF HABITAT AS A RESULT OF THE HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES MAY IMPACT WILDLIFE (GOAT, MOOSE, BEAR, AND WILDLIFE IN GENERAL).

The highway and associated physical barriers such as steep embankments and retaining walls would fragment habitat, thereby preventing wildlife from moving in and out of critical habitat areas.

The highway alternatives would significantly fragment intact patches of old-growth habitat and reduce connectivity between upland habitats and beach fringe habitat.

Response: The potential nature and magnitude of wildlife impacts associated with habitat fragmentation are addressed in the wildlife section in the EIS. Connectivity between upland habitat and beach fringe habitat could be reduced for some species. Where high value habitat has been identified as potentially fragmented for highway sensitive species, wildlife underpasses would be constructed to reduce impacts. No critical habitat areas have been identified as isolated.

WLD13: THE HIGHWAY ALTERNATIVES WOULD NOT SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT WILDLIFE AND HABITAT.

Wildlife are resilient and would adapt to the highway or relocate naturally.

Impacts to wildlife and habitat would be minimal and acceptable.

Highways currently bind many healthy ecosystems, and there are miles and miles of untracked wilderness unlikely to be threatened by highways.

Alternative 2B would avoid approximately 180 acres of bear habitat, and is therefore less likely than Alternative 2 to affect wildlife and habitat.

Alternative 2 would impact less than 1 square mile of habitat, and the highway would make it possible to see more wildlife.

Response: The nature and magnitude of potential impacts of Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, on wildlife including direct loss of habitat, habitat fragmentation, and human/wildlife interactions such as hunting and vehicle collisions, are addressed in the EIS.

WLD14: FERRY/MARINE ALTERNATIVES WOULD HAVE NO IMPACTS ON WILDLIFE AND HABITAT.

Ferry service would prevent destruction of thousands of acres of bear habitat. Impacts on wildlife and wildlife habitat from Alternatives 1 or 4A are zero.

Ferry service is most compatible with wild land conservation.

Response: No reasonable alternative would destroy thousands of acres of bear habitat (see Final EIS, Sections 4.3.14, 4.4.14, and 4.6.14). It is true that marine alternatives would have fewer impacts on terrestrial wildlife than either of the two highway alternatives. Alternatives 1, 4A, and 4C would have no impact to terrestrial habitat and minimal impact to marine habitat. Marine Alternatives 4B and 4D would have impacts to marine wildlife as well as small impacts to terrestrial habitat. NMFS as well as EPA and OHMP have expressed concern that the Sawmill Cove Ferry Terminal and ferry traffic in Berners Bay associated with Alternatives 4B and 4D (as well as Alternative 3) could have an adverse effect on the Lynn Canal herring stock. Both NMFS and OHMP believe special conservation measures, including no operations during the herring spawning period, would be necessary. NMFS has expressed concern that the Sawmill Cove Ferry Terminal would have potential adverse direct and indirect effects on Steller sea lions (see letter dated May 9, 2005 in Chapter 7 of Final EIS). Selection of Alternatives 4B, 4D, or 3 would necessitate formal consultation on Steller sea lions with NMFS under Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act.

While Alternatives 1, 4A, and 4C are most compatible with wildland conservation, wildland conservation is not part of the purpose and need of the project. See the preliminary Section 404(b)(1) evaluation (Appendix X) for a detailed explanation of why Alternatives 1, 4A, and 4C are not practicable alternatives.

WLD15: HABITAT COULD BE DESTROYED AS A RESULT OF INCREASED ACCESS FOR ORV USE.

Habitat could be destroyed as a result of increased access for off-road vehicle use.

Assess the potential for habitat damage from illegal or irresponsible use of off-road vehicles and identify a strategy to manage these impacts. Off-road vehicle-produced noise, harassment, and pollution could affect wildlife.

Address the cost of managing off-road vehicle access.

Response: The potential for habitat damage from unauthorized ORVs has been added to the Final EIS, particularly in regards to impacts to wetlands. This damage tends to be greatest in emergent wetland areas, as riders tend to go off roads or designated trails where there is an absence of heavy vegetation, and emergent wetlands often provide travel corridors although they are highly susceptible to erosion. The alignment of Alternative 2B has also been revised to completely avoid palustrine wetlands to reduce potential impacts to amphibians. This alignment change into forested or scrub-shrub areas provides access to areas that are much more difficult for ORVs to use. DOT&PF has also revised the East Lynn Canal Highway alignment in the area between the Lace and Antler rivers to make access to the emergent wetlands there more difficult.

Identification of a strategy to further address and prevent ORV impacts would primarily be the responsibility of the land manager. On the east side of Lynn Canal, this would be the USFS. The USFS is aware of the potential for ORV impacts and has indicated it would develop an ORV enforcement policy to address this.

WLD16: INCORPORATE OTHER AGENCY COMMENTS AND CONCERNS ON IMPACTS TO FISH AND WILDLIFE IN BERNERS BAY.

Response: Agency comments and concerns provided on the Supplemental Draft EIR have been incorporated into the Final EIS. Comments received from agencies are provided in Chapter 7 of the Final EIS.

4.30 UNCLASSIFIED (UNC)

Comments that were unable to be grouped under any other statement of concern were assigned to Unclassified.

DOT&PF appears to be pushing for a highway regardless of which transportation options best fit the Lynn Canal.

Response: Based on the analysis of project alternatives provided in the EIS, Alternative 2B is the reasonable alternative that best meets the purpose and need for the project.

DOT&PF or the state are interfering with ferry service, taking the M/V Columbia, M/V Fairweather, and M/V Kennicott out of service, making inconvenient scheduling, and raising costs for ferry transportation unnecessarily.

Response: Scheduling is determined by AMHS based on system-wide demands and the equipment available to it. Vessels are taken out of service based on demand, the need for servicing, operating costs, and pending contract negotiations. Fares are raised in response to higher costs, including fuel, labor, and maintenance.

Analysis within the Supplemental Draft EIS is biased toward a highway.

Response: All reasonable alternatives have been evaluated for the same issue areas at a comparable level of detail in the EIS.

DOT&PF and the state continued pushing for a highway despite the Juneau, Haines, and Skagway residents' clear support for improved ferry access.

People living year-round in the Lynn Canal region do support highway access to Juneau and their voices should be heard above voices of tourists and visitors.

Juneau remains divided over the road issue.

Response: Improved Juneau access alternatives are a contentious issue in northern Southeast Alaska. In October 2000, Juneau voters were split on an advisory ballot question regarding preference for a long-range plan for surface access north from Juneau, with 5,840 choosing enhanced ferry service and 5,761 choosing a road. A September 2002 motion by the CBJ Assembly supporting "completion of the EIS for the identified preferred alternative for the road into Juneau ..." passed by a five to four vote. In 1999 a survey conducted for the City of Skagway indicated that 49 percent of Skagway residents opposed a road while 46 percent were in favor of a road. In April 2003, the City Council of Skagway passed a resolution supporting improved ferry service and opposing a road connection by a four to one vote. In January 2003, the Haines Borough Assembly voted unanimously to request that a road to Haines (as opposed to a road to just Skagway) be included in the EIS. In April 2004, the Haines Borough Assembly passed another resolution requesting that the state and federal government focus on enhancing marine transportation within the region. In an October 2004 advisory ballot question regarding transportation in Lynn Canal, 62 percent of Skagway voters chose improved ferry service over a road. Telephone surveys of Haines, Skagway, and Juneau households conducted for the Supplemental Draft EIS confirm that residents are divided in their opinions on the value of highway access.

Numerous letters, editorials, and opinion pieces in Haines, Juneau, Skagway, and Anchorage newspapers over the past two years have expressed support for or opposition to a highway in the Lynn Canal corridor. Comments submitted during the review period for the Supplemental Draft EIS that expressed a preference were approximately 60 percent in support of a highway,

with 40 percent preferring a marine alternative. During the Supplemental Draft EIS review period both branches of the Alaska Legislature submitted Resolutions in support of Alternative 2, the East Lynn Canal Highway with Katzeihin Terminal.

The Supplemental Draft EIS is more than adequate, clear and concise, and full of good analysis.

Response: Comment noted.

The Supplemental Draft EIS is less than adequate, full of fluff, self-fulfilling, speculative, biased, and inaccurate.

Response: Comment noted.

There are deeper reasons for opposing a highway than environmental impacts.

Response: The purpose of an EIS is to provide decision makers with information on the environmental impacts of project alternatives. This is the primary information used in deciding whether to proceed with a project and which alternative to implement.

People who oppose a highway fear the social consequences and these are not reasons to oppose the highway.

Response: Comment noted.

The EIS process of decision-making sets a good example for lessons for seventh grade students learning decision-making skills.

Response: Comment noted.

The “Ice Tea” federal program developed in 1998 showed favoritism towards public funding old and poorly maintained highways; and is a natural for the Alaska Marine Highway System.

Response: Transportation planning reflected in the SATP takes into account both highway and ferry modes of transportation, reconstruction as well as new construction, in a balanced effort to provide the most efficient transportation facilities for the region.

The decision for a highway should be left up to future generations who will be living here in the next 100 years.

Response: As discussed in the EIS, there is currently a need for improved access to and from Juneau in the Lynn Canal corridor. Therefore, a decision on ways of improving this access is ripe for decision at this time.

People who want a highway should move to where there already are roads.

Response: Comment noted.

There is already a road paved on the west side so it seems more feasible to choose a highway alternative on the west side.

Response: There are no paved roads on the west side of Lynn Canal south of Haines and there are no paved roads on the east side of Lynn Canal south of Skagway, except in the immediate vicinity of Juneau. The East Lynn Canal Highway would have lower initial capital costs, 30-year life cycle costs, and annual maintenance and operation costs than a West Lynn

Canal Highway. In addition, the East Lynn Canal Highway would have substantially higher NPV than a West Lynn Canal.

The current congressional delegation and executive branch of Alaska presents a good climate to make the highway happen.

Response: Comment noted.

The decision to construct a highway impacts more than just Juneau but; it impacts all of Southeast Alaska.

Response: Most impacts associated with the Juneau Access Improvements Project are limited to the Lynn Canal region. Those impacts are addressed in the EIS.

More people in Juneau support the highway than are testifying at the public hearing.

Response: Comments submitted during the review period for the Supplemental Draft EIS that expressed a preference were approximately 60 percent in support of a highway, with 40 percent preferring a marine alternative.

If there was an anti-road sentiment in the 1940s and 1950s, the highway to Whitehorse and others would never have gotten built, and now those who opposed those highways use them.

People who were against the road to Whitehorse (or other roads) now drive there regularly.

Response: Comment noted.

There is a “not in my back yard” attitude that is keeping Juneau from moving forward.

Response: Comment noted.

The traveler should pay for transportation especially since this would be used mostly for recreation, people should pay for their own recreation.

Response: The State of Alaska has a responsibility to provide transportation facilities between communities in Lynn Canal regardless of the purpose of travel. Regardless of the alternative selected for the proposed project, both the state and the traveler pay for transportation facilities in Lynn Canal, as well as elsewhere in the state.

If you divide the \$281 million by all residents of Juneau it would be \$9,000, which would go a long way toward transportation projects.

Response: Comment noted.

People are not “anti-road” they are “pro-Juneau.”

Response: Comment noted.

Why did ferry fares go up when they moved the terminal from Seattle to Bellingham when not it is geographically closer?

Response: AMHS generally tries to recoup about 50 percent of its M&O costs from fares. As costs increase, fares are also increased.

Change should not be feared; it brings progress and growth.

Response: Comment noted.

I have driven Alaska highways in winter and it is a rough trip.

Response: Comment noted.

What Juneau needs is the wrong question, what Juneau does not need is the better question.

Response: The purpose of the proposed project is to provide improved surface transportation to and from Juneau within the Lynn Canal corridor.

Need to have a “get done what needs to get done” attitude remnant from the earlier times of developing Juneau and Alaska.

Response: Comment noted.

The proposed East Lynn Canal Highway is a red herring and the highway is really being planned for the west side.

Response: The preferred alternative for the proposed project identified in the Final EIS is Alternative 2B, an East Lynn Canal Highway between Echo Cove and Katzehein with shuttle ferries between Katzehein and Haines and Skagway.

Would DOT&PF have driven a road in winter and poor weather conditions to attend public meetings in Skagway if a road were there or opt to take the marine highway.

Response: If Alternative 2B were selected for the proposed project, AMHS would no longer be the NHS link between Juneau and Haines and Skagway. There would no longer be AMHS service in Lynn Canal north of Juneau. Therefore, there would not be a choice between a road or AMHS service between Juneau and Skagway. All travelers, including DOT&PF staff, would travel by vehicle on the East Lynn Canal Highway to Katzehein and then take the ferry from Katzehein to Juneau, or travel by air.

The National Environmental Policy Act process that uses good science and public process is better than the previous method of decide, announce, and defend.

Response: Comment noted.

I hope that people reviewing the document use God’s guidance.

Response: Comment noted.

Why did DOT&PF switch from using a consultant as previously stated in public meetings to completing the Supplemental Draft EIS themselves?

Response: Most of the technical studies conducted in support of the EIS and the preparation of the Supplemental Draft EIS was done by consultants under supervision by DOT&PF and FHWA.

It is not true that hundreds of people from Skagway use the Dewey Lakes recreation area as they claim.

Response: Comment noted.

The railroad from Skagway closed due to lost mining revenue, not the construction of the road to Whitehorse.

Response: Comment noted.

If people are worried about crime then they shouldn't live in a city that is already connected to the outside world by road (Skagway).

Response: With regard to undesirable transients and increased crime, an East Lynn Canal Highway would primarily provide for an increase in Juneau travelers. The Skagway Police Department does not anticipate that these visitors would be a major source of crime.

The Lower Dewey Lakes Committee was established to protect the area and not act as a roadblock.

Response: Comment noted.

There is no advantage to a longer road if a ferry is still necessary.

Response: Alternative 2B would substantially increase travel opportunity and flexibility, reduce travel times, reduce annual state M&O costs, reduce state transportation cost per vehicle, and reduce user costs for travel in Lynn Canal relative to the No Action Alternative.

I look forward to riding the ferry when I travel to the school at the University of Alaska Southeast.

Response: Comment noted.

People who want to see Juneau can take existing modes of transportation or live there.

Response: Comment noted.

A decrease in air or marine traffic can be a positive or negative depending on your view.

Response: Comment noted.

The proposed \$25 toll is fine and should increase even to \$100 since things get more expensive.

Response: None of the reasonable alternatives would include a toll for the use of highway segments. All reasonable alternatives include at least one ferry segment; all ferries would have fares for both passengers and vehicles.

Cost of telecommunications has dropped; it would be cheaper for teleconferencing than constructing a road.

Response: The purpose of the proposed project is to provide improved surface transportation to and from Juneau within the Lynn Canal corridor. Teleconferencing is not relevant to that purpose and is therefore not a reasonable alternative for the proposed project.

The Supplemental Draft EIS dispelled bad information that was circulating about the project.

Response: Comment noted.

Environmentalists protest so many projects that they have lost credibility.

Response: Comment noted.

Just because a road is constructed does not mean people will drive it.

Response: Comment noted.

Washington state ferries move more people efficiently to and from Seattle than Alaska does for Juneau.

Response: Comment noted.

The state capital of Hawaii also does not have a road to it between islands, yet Hawaiians still visit their capital.

Response: Comment noted.

Do not let Southeast Alaska Conservation Council, Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc., or other environmental groups keep Skagway and Haines from having improved access.

Response: Comment noted.

If a highway had been built when the first EIS was done, it would have been paid for by now.

Response: While DOT&PF and FHWA issued a Draft EIS on the project in 1997, the Final EIS was not released until 2006. A highway, or any other alternative, cannot be constructed until a Record of Decision is approved by FHWA after review of a Final EIS.

The cost expended of running the AMHS for Juneau to Skagway would have paid for the road by now.

Response: Maintenance and operation of AMHS in Lynn Canal costs the state approximately \$10 million per year; therefore, since 1997, operation of AMHS in the canal has totaled about \$80 million. Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, has an initial capital cost of approximately \$258 million.

The M/V Fairweather worked well for an interim period.

Response: Comment noted.

Life is about change and not controlling the environment and how it grows or stagnates.

Response: Comment noted.

People learn to adjust to dangerous highway conditions.

Response: Comment noted.

The people we (Juneau) don't want in town are already there and can't afford to leave.

Response: Comment noted.

I would like better highway maintenance past Tee Harbor.

Response: DOT&PF has recently resurfaced Glacier Highway to Echo Cove. Winter maintenance would still be a low priority based on low winter traffic volume. Under Alternatives

2B and 3, all traffic in Lynn Canal could use Glacier Highway, which would become the NHS route. This would result in a higher level of winter maintenance.

Ketchikan needs a road to the backside of the island.

Response: The purpose of the proposed project is to improve surface transportation to and from Juneau in the Lynn Canal corridor. Improved access in Ketchikan is not relevant to the purpose of this project. Other planned highway improvements in Southeast Alaska are addressed in the SATP.

There are other cultural problems in the world and people lack the awareness of what it means to be on this planet.

Response: Comment noted.

If they build the highway, sell the Haines Borough to Canada; it would be better to be under their government.

Response: Comment noted.

Herbs and plants should be harvested from the highway alignment before construction begins.

Response: The cost of surveying, marking, and collecting herbs and plants along the Alternative 2B alignment would be prohibitive. The vegetation that would be impacted is not rare and is available in many other locations.

I contracted pleurisy from having to smoke outside in cold rainy weather when on the ferry.

Response: Comment noted.

The highway would still take 20 hours to drive from Anchorage to Juneau.

Response: Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, would reduce travel time between Haines and Juneau by about 1 to 5 hours and between Skagway and Juneau by about 1 to 6 hours relative to the No Action Alternative. It would also increase the number of ferry departures from Skagway and Haines by a factor of 6 and 7, respectively, in the summer.

The news recently mentioned a railroad to Canada.

Response: An East Lynn Canal Rail alternative was partially analyzed in the 1997 Draft EIS. At that time, DOT&PF compared a typical segment of road and the corresponding railroad construction costs and determined that the East Lynn Canal Rail alternative more than doubled the highway comparison costs and had limited ability to meet the Purpose and Need elements. Therefore, this alternative was considered to be unreasonable in the 1997 Draft EIS.

In 2003, the analysis for a railroad connection was updated to reflect 2003 costs and standards. The conclusion of the updated analysis was the same; construction costs were more than 2.5 times higher for a railroad than for a highway. Therefore, the East Lynn Canal Rail alternative was again considered unreasonable and dropped from further consideration.

Having Robin Taylor as the head of the AMHS is like having the fox guard the hen house.

Response: Comment noted.

A pioneer grade to Jualin Mine should be done right away to help economic development in Juneau.

Response: The development of the Kensington Gold Project and its productive life are not contingent on a highway. In fact, the mine may be fully operational before Alternative 2B could be constructed. Coeur Alaska plans to ship supplies by barge from Seattle. Shipping would be via Slate Cove, the nearest place for a protected port. This method of moving supplies would continue even if Alternative 2B were implemented, because it would be more cost-effective to ship directly to the mine rather than bear the expense of shipping to Juneau first and rehandling the materials. A highway would make transportation for mine workers faster and more convenient.

The boxes to use on the website are difficult to understand and the website was not informative.

Response: The response boxes on the project website during the review period for the Supplemental Draft EIS were designed for use by commentors with relatively brief text comments (up to approximately 10 pages). While over 550 commentors successfully submitted comments on the website, some commentors had difficulty, particularly if they had very lengthy comments or tried to import text or figures. The website was one of many ways that comments could be submitted. Comments could also be e-mailed, faxed, mailed, or dropped off in person. With regards to the information value of the website, the entire Supplemental Draft EIS, including appendices, was posted. The website also contains the 1997 Draft EIS, 2003 Scoping Results, the 2003 Alternative Screening Report, the 2003 Household Survey Results, and many corresponding figures and maps. The Supplement Draft EIS public hearing session times and locations were also posted on the website.

The government should be accessible to all people so they can influence their representatives.

Response: Alternative 2B, the preferred alternative, would improve access to Juneau relative to the No Action Alternative.

The highway should receive all the funding at once to build at once to ensure assumptions were correct.

Response: Current planning for funding construction of the preferred alternative is based on a combination of project specific congressional earmarks, funding from applicable categories in the state's Federal Aid Highway Program, and specific State of Alaska General Fund (GF) allocations (as opposed to GF match for federal funds). Section 2.5 of the Final EIS identifies the funding sources for all components of the preferred alternative.

The preferred alternative would be designed and constructed in phases. Current funding available based on the current 04-06 STIP is \$20 million (\$15M earmark and \$5M GF). This funding is sufficient to construct one phase of the project, anticipated to be from Echo Cove to the south bank of the Antler River. The Draft 06-08 STIP identified additional funding available during 2006 to 2008. See Section 2.5 of the Final EIS for anticipated funding available to implement the preferred alternative.

Data shows that Southeast Alaska is the only region of the state to be losing its population.

Response: Comment noted.

If a highway were built, there would still need to be funding for a ferry service to Sitka.

Response: Access to Sitka is an independent transportation issue. Improving ferry service to Sitka is not part of the project purpose and need.

DOT&PF should use local hire for work on construction of the selected alternative.

Response: It is expected that local labor would be used to the maximum extent possible for project construction. In 2002, there were 13 firms designated as heavy construction employers in the Juneau/Haines/Skagway area with average annual employment of 298 workers. Alternative 2B would increase this employment by 86 percent. It is unlikely that the Juneau/Haines/Skagway region would have enough qualified workers for this construction project; therefore, workers would be needed from other areas to construct this alternative.

This is the most important current event in the region.

Response: Comment noted.

I will not support elected officials who support a road.

Response: Comment noted.

Leave the Permanent Fund alone.

Response: No project funding would come from the Permanent Fund.

Juneau, Haines, and Skagway should be considered their own region and a highway would promote this development.

Response: Comment noted.

City Council and media in Juneau are biased and serve small interest groups and their own self-interest.

Response: Comment noted.

The Haines Borough should annex Skagway.

Response: Comment noted.

There is a move in Seattle to build bridges and highways to connect islands with the Olympic Peninsula.

Response: Comment noted.

Ferries are for tourists.

Response: The AMHS is the NHS link between Juneau and Haines and Skagway. Therefore, the AMHS is for everyone traveling between communities in Lynn Canal.

Alaska should look ahead to plan for infrastructure.

Response: In accordance with Title 23 USC, Alaska Statute 44.42.050, and other related federal and state regulations, the State of Alaska has developed an STP that addresses short-term and long-term plans for transportation improvements throughout the state. An approved element of this plan is the 2004 SATP, which specifically addresses transportation improvements in Southeast Alaska.

People travel the road from Seattle to Prince Rupert even in winter regardless of potential avalanche hazards.

Response: Comment noted.

The minority that supports the highway sees it as a free ride, the number of people that support the highway would be reduced if a toll were reinstated.

Response: No toll is being considered for highway segments of any reasonable alternative. All reasonable alternatives would have at least one ferry link with fares charged for passengers and vehicles.

We support Southeast Alaska Conservation Council's comment letter submitted to DOT&PF (several individuals and organizations made this statement).

Response: The Final EIS provides written responses to all comments submitted during the Supplemental Draft EIS review period, including comments in the Southeast Alaska Conservation Council's letter.

If development is the reason for the highway, this needs to be included in public discussion.

Response: The needs for the proposed project include:

- Insufficient capacity
- Poor flexibility and opportunity for travel
- Excessive travel time
- High state and user travel costs

Regional development is not a need for the proposed project. The socioeconomic analysis of the project found that the improved access in the Lynn Canal that would result from Alternative 2B would facilitate the movement of goods and people through and to the northern Southeast Alaska region. This would create closer links between the economies of Juneau, Haines, Skagway, and Whitehorse. However, in the near-term, improved access to Juneau is not expected to result in new major economic development in Alaska.

My longevity bonus has already been revoked and the Permanent Fund is in jeopardy.

Response: Project funding would not come from the Permanent Fund.

The state keeps the highway from Valdez to Anchorage open as a priority.

Response: Comment noted.

Ferry employees don't work very hard.

Response: Comment noted.

The state needs to continue the mainline ferry service from Sitka to Bellingham.

Response: AMHS routing outside Lynn Canal is not an issue for the proposed project. Implementation of Alternative 2B would reduce state funding of maintenance and operation in Lynn Canal by about \$0.7 million per year. This funding could be used to support other parts of the AMHS system.

If people feel the disadvantages outweigh the advantages of being in Juneau, move out of Juneau.

Response: Comment noted.

The DOT&PF in the future may enact a toll, close the highway from 1 December to 1 April instead of maintaining it, or get complacent till lives are lost.

Response: There are no plans to enact a toll on a highway in Lynn Canal. The highway would become part of the NHS link between Juneau, Haines, and Skagway; therefore, DOT&PF would be obligated to keep it open in the winter. DOT&PF currently maintain other state highways with potential hazards such as snowfall, ice, and avalanches and takes the responsibility for safe operation of these highways very seriously.

It is already difficult to get from Auke Bay to downtown Juneau.

Response: Providing transportation for foot travelers is not a primary responsibility of DOT&PF. Transportation from one area of Juneau to another is provided by the private sector and/or the CBJ. An analysis of the potential for a bus or van service to develop in Lynn Canal is provided in the Final EIS in Sections 4.3.7.5 and 4.4.7.5. If a bus service is developed it may provide service to several points in Juneau, including the downtown area.

Skagway enjoys having a highway to Whitehorse.

Response: Comment noted.

Governor Murkowski had previously indicated that the state supports expanding the Alaska Railroad to the Lower 48.

Response: The primary purpose of the proposed Alaska Rail Extension is to link mainland Alaska to Yukon, BC, and Lower 48 rail systems. It would not address the purpose and need of the Juneau Access Improvements Project.

If the issues in Skagway stop the highway at Katzeihin, the DOT&PF should stop maintaining the road from Skagway to Whitehorse in the winter.

Response: Comment noted.

Need to keep the public informed of the status of the project.

Response: An extensive public involvement program was implemented for the EIS including public meetings in Juneau, Skagway, and Haines to solicit input on the document. The public will also be informed of the publication of the Final EIS and the Record of Decision on the project. The Final EIS has been distributed to all recipients and commentors of the Supplemental Draft EIS.

A highway is not a transportation method, a car or ferry is, and the state should supply me with one.

Response: It is the responsibility of the state to provide a transportation facility between communities, not the transportation itself.

People come to Juneau for many reasons and they should be able to drive as well.

Response: Comment noted.

The highway will not get done and it is a selfish and arrogant proposal out of Juneau.

Response: Comment noted.

There was a surcharge at one point on the M/V Malaspina as a dayboat.

Response: Comment noted.

We need to encourage intermodal transportation.

Response: Alternative 2B would provide intermodal transportation by connecting Haines and Skagway to Juneau where the AMHS would continue to provide connections to Sitka, Petersburg, and other communities in Southeast Alaska.

Even with a highway, people would not drive to Juneau in the winter.

Response: People currently travel to Juneau in the Lynn Canal corridor in the winter. It is likely that they would continue to do so with a highway. The highway would be maintained year-round.

Without a highway from Juneau, we raise children to benefit other communities.

Response: Comment noted.

Due to great distances, people would still choose to fly from Juneau to other parts of Alaska and lower 48.

Response: It is expected that most people traveling to other parts of Alaska and the lower 48 would choose to fly. With improved access to and from Juneau in the Lynn Canal corridor, people would have the option to travel large areas in Alaska and Canada in a vehicle, and would have the choice of flying from Juneau or Whitehorse.

This is a huge boondoggle with no documented benefits.

Response: Alternative 2B would improve travel flexibility and opportunity, decrease travel times, decrease transportation costs to the state on a per vehicle basis, and decrease user costs relative to the No Action Alternative. Those benefits are quantified in the EIS.

The state should not spend money to satisfy people's whims.

Response: Comment noted.

This is a terrible idea for the state to be involved with Coeur Alaska including a ferry terminal with Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority money.

Response: Coeur Alaska is no longer requesting Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority funds for a marine facility at Slate Cove.

Does something need to be extinct before seen as rare or unique?

Response: A variety of laws in addition to the Endangered Species Act are in place to protect rare and unique plants and animals, including the Marine Mammal Protection Act and the Bald Eagle Protection Act. The Final EIS documents compliance with these laws.

The state and federal agencies should move the project forward expeditiously.

Response: Comment noted.

Southeast Alaskans wait for ferries patiently, so should others.

Response: Comment noted.

People in Alaska do not know how to drive in bad winter weather and road conditions.

Response: Many Alaskans drive in the winter without problems.

Alaska Airlines is reducing the number of flights that will carry fresh fish.

Response: Alternative 2B would benefit Juneau's seafood processing industry due to lower-cost access to fresh fish markets, such as Seattle. In the fresh fish market, shipping cost and logistics are critical. From the perspective of seafood processors, barge transport has the advantage of being relatively low cost (\$0.05/pound), but has the disadvantage of being slow. Alternatively, air shipment of fresh fish can have product in Seattle in a few hours, though at a cost of between \$0.33 and \$0.46 per pound. Highway transport offers a third option with faster delivery times than a barge to Seattle or locations in other Lower 48 states at lower cost than air freight (\$0.15/pound).

Recreational Vehicles will come regardless of a highway.

Response: According to AMHS data, approximately 900 RVs visited Juneau in 2002, at least 90 percent of them in the May to September period. The total number of 2002 RV nights (i.e., nights that RVs spend in Juneau) is estimated to be between 3,000 and 4,000. The total number of annual Juneau RV nights expected in the first year that Alternative 2B is in operation is estimated to be approximately 7,500 to 8,900, 90 percent of which would also occur during the summer season. This increase would result because Juneau would become the terminus for AMHS in the Lynn Canal corridor. RV travelers on the ferry who otherwise would have gone directly to Haines or Skagway would disembark in Juneau, and many would spend some time there.

We have more people that participate in government than any other state.

Response: Comment noted.

Think outside the box.

Response: Comment noted.

I am tired of professional students getting government jobs and sucking up wealth from the people who do the work.

Response: Comment noted.

The state has put up with liberals long enough and their time is ending soon.

Response: Comment noted.

The highway is only wanted by the people who build it.

Response: Comment noted.

If you choose to live in an area without services that are necessary to you, than you should move to a location with those services.

Response: Comment noted.

Traveling in a covered wagon was difficult, not traveling by ferry.

Response: Comment noted.

Alaskans have everything to gain and nothing to loose with a highway.

Response: The EIS provides information on the benefits and costs of project alternatives.

The loss of Richard Dick's contributions to Skagway was a big loss in quality of life in Skagway when he moved to Juneau.

Response: Comment noted.

All data and the process have been taken into account and DOT&PF has been professional and cooperative.

Response: Comment noted.

The Alaska capital and Yukon capital have good relationships.

Response: Comment noted.

I support improved access to Cordova.

Response: The purpose and need for the proposed project is to provide improved surface transportation to and from Juneau within the Lynn Canal corridor. Access to Cordova is not part of the proposed project.

Additionally, many commentors included personal information including their history as an Alaskan.

Response: These comments have been noted.

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Name Index

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Index of Names

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
A			Alaska Committee, The	PC 343-5	TRN10
Ackels, Ryan	PC 678-1	ALT04	Alaska Committee, The	PC 343-5	TRN18
Ackels, Ryan	PC 678-2	SEC12	Alaska Committee, The	PC 343-6	LND01
Ackels, Ryan	PC 678-2	TRN18	Alaska Committee, The	PC 343-6	SEC16
Ackels, Ryan	PC 678-3	LND01	Albert, Rebecca	PC 140-1	ALT13
Ackels, Ryan	PC 678-3	VIS02	Albert, Rebecca	PC 140-2	SEC32
Ackels, Ryan	PC 678-3	SEC18	Albert, Rebecca	PC 140-3	AVA02
Ackermann, Emily	PC 975-1	ALT04	Albert, Rebecca	PC 140-4	ALT13
Ackermann, Emily	PC 975-2	SEC12	Albert, Rebecca	PC 140-5	ENV01
Ackermann, Ernest Joseph	PC 968-1	ALT04	Albert, Rebecca	PC 140-6	LND01
Ackermann, Ernest Joseph	PC 968-2	TRN07	Albert, Rebecca	PC 140-7	SEC22
Ackermann, Ernest Joseph	PC 968-3	SEC48	Albert, Rebecca	PC 140-8	SEC01
Adair, Gina	PC 253-1	ALT01	Albert, Rebecca	PC 140-9	SEC46
Adair, Gina	PC 253-2	SEC12	Albert, Rebecca	PC 140-10	SUB01
Adair, Gina	PC 253-2	TRN02	Alborough, James	PC 87-1	ALT09
Adair, Mikell	PC 1126-1	ALT01	Alborough, James	PC 87-1	ALT11
Adair, Mikell	PC 1126-2	LND01	Alborough, James	PC 87-1	AVA01
Adair, William	PC 1125-1	TRN02	Alborough, James	PC 87-1	ENV01
Adair, William	PC 1125-2	SEC12	Alborough, James	PC 87-2	EAG02
Adair, William	PC 1125-3	ALT01	Alborough, James	PCH 171-1	TRN06
Addison Jr., Lee E.	PC 791-1	ALT04	Alborough, James	PCH 171-2	ALT03
Addison Jr., Lee E.	PC 791-2	TRN02	Alborough, James	PCH 171-3	SEC25
Addison Jr., Lee E.	PC 791-3	TRN07	Alborough, James	PCH 171-3	SEC44
Addison Jr., Lee E.	PC 791-4	SEC12	Alborough, James	PCH 171-4	ALT11
Ahnuty, Michael	PC 354-1	ALT13	Alborough, James	PCH 171-5	GEO01
Aitken, Alan J.	PC 303-1	ALT01	Alborough, James	PCH 171-5	SEC01
Aitken, Alan J.	PC 303-2	AVA06	Alborough, James	PCH 171-5	SEC32
Alaska Committee, The	PC 343-1	ALT04	Alborough, James	PC 536-1	TRN06
Alaska Committee, The	PC 343-2	VIS02	Alborough, James	PC 536-1	SEC19
Alaska Committee, The	PC 343-3	UNC01	Alborough, James	PC 536-2	AVA01
Alaska Committee, The	PC 343-3	PAN06	Alborough, James	PC 536-2	TRN11
Alaska Committee, The	PC 343-4	ALT04	Alborough, James	PC 536-3	SEC01
Alaska Committee, The	PC 343-5	SEC12	Alborough, James	PC 536-4	SEC32
			Alborough, James	PC 536-5	UNC01

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

A

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Alborough, James	PC 536-6	ALT13	Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-23	SEC04
Albrecht, Mark	PC 525-1	UNC01	Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-24	SEC01
Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-1	ALT03	Alexander, Larry	PC 676-1	ALT04
Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-2	TRN04	Alexander, Larry	PC 676-2	SEC03
Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-3	TRN11	Alexander, Larry	PC 676-2	SEC12
Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-4	TRN11	Alexander, Larry	PC 676-2	TRN10
Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-5	SEC01	Alexander, Larry	PC 676-3	SEC03
Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-6	SEC11	Alexander, Larry	PC 676-3	TRN15
Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-6	TRN06	Allen, Craig	PC 377-1	ALT22
Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-7	UNC01	Allen, Craig	PC 377-2	TRN06
Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-8	TRN03	Allen, Cynthia	PC 536-1	TRN06
Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-9	UNC01	Allen, Cynthia	PC 536-1	SEC19
Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-10	EFH01	Allen, Cynthia	PC 536-2	AVA01
Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-10	WLD01	Allen, Cynthia	PC 536-2	TRN11
Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-11	EFH01	Allen, Cynthia	PC 536-3	SEC01
Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-11	TNE02	Allen, Cynthia	PC 536-4	SEC32
Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-12	ENV01	Allen, Cynthia	PC 536-5	UNC01
Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-12	ENV02	Allen, Cynthia	PC 536-6	ALT13
Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-13	RIV01	Allen, Cynthia	PC 714-1	ALT13
Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-14	ENV02	Allen, James	PC 666-1	ALT04
Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-15	EAG02	Allen, James	PC 666-2	TRN02
Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-15	FSH01	Allen, James	PC 666-3	SEC12
Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-15	TNE02	Allen, James	PC 666-3	TRN07
Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-15	TNE03	Allen, James	PC 666-4	ALT01
Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-15	WLD02	allingtonn, Becky	PC 742-1	ALT13
Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-15	WLD03	allingtonn, Becky	PC 742-2	UNC01
Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-16	AIR01	allingtonn, Becky	PC 742-3	AVA01
Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-17	AVA01	allingtonn, Becky	PC 742-3	AVA03
Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-17	SEC20	allingtonn, Becky	PC 742-4	AVA04
Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-18	SEC20	allingtonn, Becky	PC 742-5	AVA01
Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-19	AIR01	allingtonn, Becky	PC 742-5	PAN06
Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-19	ERG02	Allwine, Steven J	PC 784-1	ALT04
Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-19	SEC17	Allwine, Steven J	PC 784-2	SEC12
Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-20	SEC45	Allwine, Steven J	PC 784-2	TRN02
Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-21	SEC01	Allwine, Steven J	PC 784-3	SEC03
Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-22	AVA02	Allwine, Steven J	PC 784-3	TRN07
Alexakos, Irene	PC 1330-22	TRN11	Allwine, Steven J	PC 784-4	UNC01

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

A

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Allwine, Steven J	PC 784-5	SEC16	Anderson, Lloyd	PC 926-1	ALT04
Allwine, Steven J	PC 784-5	SEC18	Anderson, Lloyd	PC 926-2	TRN02
Allwine, Steven J	PC 784-6	SEC16	Anderson, Lloyd	PC 926-3	SEC12
Allwine, Steven J	PC 784-6	SEC18	Anderson, Lynette	PC 277-1	SEC22
Allwine, Steven J	PC 784-7	UNC01	Anderson, Lynette	PC 277-2	SEC20
Ames, Danielle Marie	PC 1239-1	SEC12	Anderson, Lynette	PC 277-3	ALT02
Ames, Danielle Marie	PC 1239-1	TRN07	Anderson, Nicholas W	PC 349-1	ALT02
Anderson, Alicia	PC 1288-1	ALT03	Anderson, Nicholas W	PC 349-1	UNC01
Anderson, Alicia	PC 1288-1	ALT09	Anderson, Nicholas W	PC 349-2	ALT19
Anderson, Alicia	PC 1288-1	ALT11	Anderson, Steve	PC 852-1	ALT04
Anderson, Alicia	PC 1288-2	PAN03	Anderson, Steve	PC 852-2	TRN10
Anderson, Alicia	PC 1288-2	TRN03	Anderson, Steve	PC 852-3	SEC12
Anderson, Alicia	PC 1288-3	UNC01	Anderson, Steve	PC 852-3	TRN15
Anderson, Alicia	PC 1288-4	ENV01	Anderson, Steve	PC 852-4	SEC03
Anderson, Alicia	PC 1288-4	EFH01	Anderson, Steve	PC 852-4	SEC28
Anderson, Alicia	PC 1288-4	WLD01	Anderson, Tilleen	PC 610-1	ALT04
Anderson, Alicia	PC 1288-5	AVA02	Anderson, Tilleen	PC 610-2	TRN10
Anderson, Alicia	PC 1288-5	SEC01	Anderson, Tilleen	PC 610-3	SEC12
Anderson, Alicia	PC 1288-6	SEC04	Anderson, Tilleen	PC 610-3	TRN15
Anderson, Alicia	PC 1288-7	SEC02	Anderson, Tilleen	PC 610-4	ALT01
Anderson, Alicia	PC 1288-8	SEC36	Anderson, Tilleen	PC 610-5	SEC03
Anderson, Alicia	PC 1288-8	UNC01	Andrews, Alex	PCH 139-1	ALT13
Anderson, Dale	PCH 58-1	ALT04	Andrews, Alex	PCH 139-2	TRN04
Anderson, Dale	PCH 58-2	UNC01	Andrews, Alex	PCH 139-3	SEC01
Anderson, Dale	PCH 58-3	SEC18	Andrews, Alex	PCH 139-4	SEC22
Anderson, Dale	PCH 58-3	PAN06	Andrews, Gerald A.	PC 891-1	ALT04
Anderson, Dale	PCH 58-4	UNC01	Andrews, Gerald A.	PC 891-2	SEC03
Anderson, Jill	PC 868-1	ALT04	Andrews, Gerald A.	PC 891-3	SEC12
Anderson, Jill	PC 868-2	SEC12	Andrews, Gerald A.	PC 891-3	TRN02
Anderson, Jill	PC 868-3	LND01	Andrews, Gerald A.	PC 891-4	LND01
Anderson, Jill	PC 868-4	TRN10	Andrews, Robert	PC 625-1	UNC01
Anderson, Joan V.	PC 749-1	ALT02	Andrews, Robert	PC 625-2	TRN23
Anderson, Joan V.	PC 749-2	TRN03	Andrews, Robert	PC 625-3	AVA02
Anderson, Joan V.	PC 749-3	PAN06	Andrews, Robert	PC 625-4	ALT13
Anderson, Joan V.	PC 749-4	SEC01	Andriesen, Thomas	PC 1162-1	ALT04
Anderson, Joan V.	PC 749-5	SEC46	Andriesen, Thomas	PC 1162-2	TRN02
Anderson, Kimbee	PC 250-1	ALT01	Andriesen, Thomas	PC 1162-3	SEC12

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

A

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Andriesen, Thomas	PC 1162-4	UNC01	Audet, David	PC 1220-1	ALT09
Andriesen, Thomas	PC 1162-5	UNC01	Audet, David	PC 1220-1	ALT11
Andriesen, Thomas	PC 1162-6	WLD13	Audet, David	PC 1220-2	ALT02
Andriesen, Thomas	PC 1162-7	EFH02	Audet, David	PC 1220-3	SEC01
Andriesen, Thomas	PC 1162-8	SEC03	Auer, Susan	PC 39-1	ALT11
Andriesen, Thomas	PC 1162-9	SEC18	Auer, Susan	PC 39-2	SEC01
Andriesen, Thomas	PC 1162-10	AVA01	Auer, Susan	PC 39-3	TRN04
Andriesen, Thomas	PC 1162-11	AVA02	Auer, Susan	PC 39-4	SEC44
Andriesen, Thomas	PC 1162-12	SEC24	Auer, Susan	PC 39-5	SEC44
Andriesen, Thomas	PC 1162-13	ALT14	Auer, Susan	PC 39-6	ENV02
Andriesen, Thomas	PC 1162-14	ALT14	Auer, Susan	PC 39-6	LND01
Andriesen, Thomas	PC 1162-15	ALT06	Auer, Susan	PC 39-7	SEC44
Andriesen, Thomas	PC 1162-15	SEC05	Auer, Susan	PC 39-8	AVA02
Archer, William	PC 40-1	ALT04	Austin, David E	PC 606-1	ALT04
Archer, William	PC 40-2	SEC12	Austin, David E	PC 606-2	LND01
Archer, William	PC 40-3	SEC18	Austin, David E	PC 606-3	SEC18
Archer, William	PC 40-4	SEC18	Austin, Robo	PCH 125-1	ALT20
Arehart, Scot	PC 1067-1	ALT01	Austin, Robo	PCH 125-2	UNC01
Arehart, Scot	PC 1067-1	TRN02			
Arehart, Scot	PC 1067-2	SEC03			
Arnold, Timothy D.	PC 1222-1	ALT04			
Arnold, Timothy D.	PC 1222-2	PUB03			
Arnold, Timothy D.	PC 1222-2	UNC01			
Arnold, Timothy D.	PC 1222-3	TRN27			
Arnold, Timothy D.	PC 1222-4	SEC12			
Arnold, Timothy D.	PC 1222-4	TRN02			
Arnold, Timothy D.	PC 1222-5	SEC03			
Arnold, Timothy D.	PC 1222-6	PAN06			
Arnold, Timothy D.	PC 1222-7	SEC18			
Arnold, Timothy D.	PC 1222-8	UNC01			
Arnoldt, Jim	PC 419-1	SEC12			
Arnoldt, Jim	PC 419-1	TRN07			
Arnoldt, Jim	PC 419-2	ALT01			
Asquith, Sean	PC 392-1	ALT02			
Asquith, Sean	PC 392-2	AVA01			
Asquith, Sean	PC 392-2	SEC01			
Asquith, Sean	PC 392-3	SEC19			

B

Babyak, Steven	PC 671-1	ALT04
Babyak, Steven	PC 671-2	SEC12
Babyak, Steven	PC 671-2	TRN07
Baker, Bruce	PCH 44-1	ALT03
Baker, Bruce	PCH 44-1	ALT09
Baker, Bruce	PCH 44-1	ALT11
Baker, Bruce	PCH 44-2	SEC36
Baker, Bruce	PCH 44-3	VIS01
Baker, Bruce	PCH 44-4	WLD01
Baker, Bruce	PCH 44-4	WLD14
Baker, Bruce	PCH 44-5	SEC02
Baker, Bruce	PCH 44-6	SEC46
Baker, Bruce	PCH 44-7	SEC07
Baker, Bruce	PCH 44-8	SEC01
Baker, Bruce	PCH 44-9	SEC17
Baker, Bruce	PCH 44-10	SEC20
Baker, Bruce	PCH 44-11	SEC22

B

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Baker, Bruce	PCH 44-12	UNC01	Balen, Michael	PC 426-4	SEC01
Baker, Bruce	PCH 44-13	SEC02	Balen, Michael	PC 426-5	UNC01
Baker, Bruce	PCH 44-14	ERG02	Balen, Michael	PC 426-6	TRN10
Baker, Bruce H.	PC 1326-1	ALT03	Balen, Michael	PC 426-6	SEC22
Baker, Bruce H.	PC 1326-1	ALT09	Balen, Michael	PC 426-6	UNC01
Baker, Bruce H.	PC 1326-1	ALT11	Balen, Michael	PC 426-7	SEC20
Baker, Bruce H.	PC 1326-2	PAN03	Ballou, Scott	PC 883-1	ALT04
Baker, Bruce H.	PC 1326-2	PAN06	Ballou, Scott	PC 883-2	SEC12
Baker, Bruce H.	PC 1326-3	UNC01	Ballou, Scott	PC 883-3	TRN15
Baker, Bruce H.	PC 1326-4	AVA02	Ballou, Scott	PC 883-4	TRN10
Baker, Bruce H.	PC 1326-4	SEC01	Ballou, Scott	PC 883-5	LND01
Baker, Bruce H.	PC 1326-4	TRN11	Ballou, Scott	PC 883-6	SEC03
Baker, Bruce H.	PC 1326-5	SEC04	Baluss, Gwen	PC 1340-1	ALT02
Baker, Bruce H.	PC 1326-6	SEC36	Baluss, Gwen	PC 1340-2	ALT09
Baker, Bruce H.	PC 1326-7	ENV01	Baluss, Gwen	PC 1340-2	ALT11
Baker, Bruce H.	PC 1326-8	EAG02	Baluss, Gwen	PC 1340-3	ENV01
Baker, Bruce H.	PC 1326-8	ENV01	Baluss, Gwen	PC 1340-3	SEC01
Baker, Bruce H.	PC 1326-8	WLD14	Baluss, Gwen	PC 1340-3	SEC20
Baker, Bruce H.	PC 1326-9	SEC02	Baluss, Gwen	PC 1340-4	SEC20
Baker, Bruce H.	PC 1326-10	SEC46	Baluss, Gwen	PC 1340-4	SEC22
Baker, Bruce H.	PC 1326-11	TRN23	Baluss, Gwen	PC 1340-5	VIS01
Baker, Bruce H.	PC 1326-12	SEC02	Baluss, Gwen	PC 1340-5	SEC19
Baker, Bruce H.	PC 1326-13	SEC36	Ban, Michael M	PC 25-1	ALT07
Baker, Bruce H.	PC 1326-14	SEC20	Ban, Michael M	PC 25-2	ALT04
Baker, Bruce H.	PC 1326-15	SEC07	Ban, Michael M	PC 25-3	UNC01
Baker, Bruce H.	PC 1326-16	UNC01	Ban, Michael M	PC 25-4	PAN06
Baker, Bruce H.	PC 1326-17	ALT09	Banaszak, Leonard	PC 34-1	ALT15
Baker, Bruce H.	PC 1326-17	ALT11	Banghart, Bob	PC 536-1	TRN06
Baker, Bruce H.	PC 1326-17	ERG02	Banghart, Bob	PC 536-1	SEC19
Baker, Bruce H.	PC 1326-17	SEC07	Banghart, Bob	PC 536-2	AVA01
Baker, Bruce H.	PC 1326-17	WLD14	Banghart, Bob	PC 536-2	TRN11
Baker, Bruce H.	PC 1326-18	ALT02	Banghart, Bob	PC 536-3	SEC01
Baker, Bruce H.	PC 1326-18	SEC36	Banghart, Bob	PC 536-4	SEC32
Baker, Bruce H.	PC 1326-18	UNC01	Banghart, Bob	PC 536-5	UNC01
Balen, Michael	PC 426-1	ALT02	Banghart, Bob	PC 536-6	ALT13
Balen, Michael	PC 426-2	VIS01	Bangs, Peter	PC 650-1	ALT09
Balen, Michael	PC 426-3	ENV01	Bangs, Peter	PC 650-2	SEC01

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

B

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Bangs, Peter	PC 650-3	ENV01	Barnhill, Mike	PC 1177-4	TRN02
Bangs, Peter	PC 650-4	SEC22	Barnhill, Mike	PC 1177-5	SEC12
Bangs, Peter	PC 650-5	AVA01	Barnhill, Mike	PC 1177-6	SEC18
Bangs, Peter	PC 650-6	SEC17	Barnhill, Mike	PC 1177-7	SEC03
Bannister, Theresa L	PC 750-1	SEC01	Barnhill, Mike	PC 1177-7	SEC18
Bannister, Theresa L	PC 750-2	SEC17	Bartholomew, Murray	PC 821-1	ALT04
Bannister, Theresa L	PC 750-3	ALT13	Bartholomew, Murray	PC 821-2	SEC12
Barber, Reed	PC 735-1	ALT13	Bartholomew, Murray	PC 821-2	TRN10
Barber, Reed	PC 735-2	SEC22	Bartholomew, Murray	PC 821-3	LND01
Barclay, Sandra	PC 1312-1	ALT13	Bartholomew, Murray	PC 821-4	TRN02
Barclay, Sandra	PC 1312-2	SEC43	Bartholomew, Murray	PC 821-4	SEC21
Barclay, Sandra	PC 1312-3	SEC01	Bartholomew, Murray	PC 821-5	TRN10
Barclay, Sandra	PC 1312-3	UNC01	Bartholomew, Murray	PC 821-6	SEC03
Barclay, Sandra	PC 1312-4	TRN06	Battaion, Mark	PC 645-1	ENV01
Barclay, Sandra	PC 1312-4	SEC20	Battaion, Mark	PC 645-1	SEC01
Barclay, Sandra	PC 1312-5	AVA03	Battaion, Mark	PC 645-1	TRN03
Barclay, Sandra	PC 1312-6	VIS02	Battaion, Mark	PC 645-1	TRN10
Barclay, Sandra	PC 1312-7	ALT13	Battaion, Mark	PC 645-2	TRN08
Barclay, Sandra	PC 1312-7	TRN04	Battaion, Mark	PC 645-3	ALT03
Barenz, Ralph L.	PC 851-1	ALT04	Battaion, Mark	PC 645-3	ALT09
Barenz, Ralph L.	PC 851-1	TRN10	Battaion, Mark	PC 645-3	ALT11
Barenz, Ralph L.	PC 851-2	SEC12	Bavard, Mike	PC 1124-1	ALT04
Barenz, Ralph L.	PC 851-2	TRN07	Bavard, Mike	PC 1124-1	TRN02
Barger, Bill	PCH 217-1	SEC17	Bavard, Mike	PC 1124-2	LND01
Barger, Bill	PCH 217-2	SEC01	Baxter, Corey	PC 263-1	ALT04
Barger, Bill	PCH 217-3	ALT13	Baxter, Corey	PC 263-2	TRN10
Barger, Bill	PCH 217-3	VIS01	Baxter, Corey	PC 263-3	SEC03
Barger, Bill	PCH 217-3	WLD01	Baxter, Corey	PC 263-4	TRN27
Barnes, Paul	PC 608-1	ALT02	Baxter, Corey	PC 263-5	TRN02
Barnes, Paul	PC 608-2	ALT13	Baxter, Corey	PC 263-6	TRN26
Barnes, Paul	PC 608-3	SEC01	Baxter, Debra A.	PC 1084-1	ALT04
Barnes, Paul	PC 608-4	UNC01	Baxter, Debra A.	PC 1084-2	TRN10
Barnes, Paul	PC 608-5	ALT13	Baxter, Debra A.	PC 1084-3	SEC12
Barnhill, Mike	PC 1177-1	ALT04	Baxter, Debra A.	PC 1084-4	TRN07
Barnhill, Mike	PC 1177-2	ENV03	Baxter, Debra A.	PC 1084-5	SEC03
Barnhill, Mike	PC 1177-3	TRN02	Baxter, Debra A.	PC 1084-5	SEC28
Barnhill, Mike	PC 1177-3	SEC18	Baxter, Fred J.	PC 1292-1	ALT01

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

B

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Baxter, Fred J.	PC 1292-2	TRN02	Baxter, Ronald G.	PC 1083-7	TRN02
Baxter, Fred J.	PC 1292-2	TRN10	Bay, Kelly	PC 1206-1	ALT02
Baxter, Fred J.	PC 1292-2	SEC18	Bay, Kelly	PC 1206-2	ALT03
Baxter, Fred J.	PC 1292-3	SEC12	Bay, Kelly	PC 1206-2	ALT09
Baxter, Fred J.	PC 1292-3	TRN07	Bay, Kelly	PC 1206-2	ALT11
Baxter, Fred J.	PC 1292-4	SEC18	Bay, Kelly	PC 1206-3	TRN03
Baxter, Fred J.	PC 1292-5	ENV03	Bay, Kelly	PC 1206-4	UNC01
Baxter, Fred J.	PC 1292-5	TRN02	Bay, Kelly	PC 1206-5	ENV01
Baxter, Jirdes	PC 725-1	ALT04	Bay, Kelly	PC 1206-5	EFH01
Baxter, Jirdes	PC 725-2	TRN10	Bay, Kelly	PC 1206-5	WLD01
Baxter, Jirdes	PC 725-3	SEC12	Bay, Kelly	PC 1206-6	ENV01
Baxter, Jirdes	PC 725-4	TRN02	Bay, Kelly	PC 1206-7	SEC04
Baxter, Jirdes	PC 725-5	LND01	Bay, Kelly	PC 1206-8	SEC02
Baxter, Jirdes	PC 725-6	SEC18	Bay, Kelly	PC 1206-8	SEC10
Baxter, Joseph R.	PC 1289-1	ALT03	Bay, Kelly	PC 1206-9	SEC17
Baxter, Joseph R.	PC 1289-1	ALT09	Bay, Kelly	PC 1206-9	UNC01
Baxter, Joseph R.	PC 1289-1	ALT11	Beason, Randy	PC 272-1	SEC30
Baxter, Joseph R.	PC 1289-2	PAN03	Beason, Randy	PC 272-2	ALT04
Baxter, Joseph R.	PC 1289-2	TRN03	Beason, Randy	PC 272-3	LND01
Baxter, Joseph R.	PC 1289-3	UNC01	Beck, Larry	PC 357-1	ALT02
Baxter, Joseph R.	PC 1289-4	LND02	Beck, Larry	PC 357-2	ENV01
Baxter, Joseph R.	PC 1289-4	WLD01	Beck, Larry	PC 357-2	SEC01
Baxter, Joseph R.	PC 1289-5	AVA02	Beck, Larry	PC 357-3	ALT13
Baxter, Joseph R.	PC 1289-5	SEC04	Becker, Jim	PC 1038-1	ALT04
Baxter, Joseph R.	PC 1289-6	LND02	Becker, Jim	PC 1038-2	TRN10
Baxter, Joseph R.	PC 1289-6	WLD01	Becker, Jim	PC 1038-2	SEC30
Baxter, Joseph R.	PC 1289-7	SEC04	Becker, Jim	PC 1038-3	TRN02
Baxter, Joseph R.	PC 1289-8	SEC02	Becker, Jim	PC 1038-4	SEC30
Baxter, Joseph R.	PC 1289-9	UNC01	Becker, Jim	PC 1038-5	UNC01
Baxter, Joseph R.	PC 1289-10	SEC17	Becker, Jim	PC 1038-6	LND01
Baxter, Ronald G.	PC 1083-1	ALT04	Becker, Jim	PC 1038-7	ALT01
Baxter, Ronald G.	PC 1083-2	TRN10	Becker, Mary	PC 1029-1	ALT04
Baxter, Ronald G.	PC 1083-3	SEC12	Becker, Mary	PC 1029-2	SEC12
Baxter, Ronald G.	PC 1083-4	TRN07	Becker, Mary	PC 1029-2	TRN10
Baxter, Ronald G.	PC 1083-5	SEC03	Becker, Mary	PC 1029-3	TRN02
Baxter, Ronald G.	PC 1083-5	SEC28	Becker, Mary	PC 1029-4	LND01
Baxter, Ronald G.	PC 1083-6	LND01	Becker, Mary	PC 1029-4	SEC16

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

B

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Becker, Robert J.	PC 1059-1	TRN02	Behnert, Ray	PC 531-1	ALT11
Becker, Robert J.	PC 1059-2	PAN02	Behnert, Ray	PC 531-2	TRN04
Becker, Robert J.	PC 1059-3	ALT04	Behnert, Ray	PC 531-3	SEC17
Becker, Robert J.	PC 1059-4	TRN02	Behnert, Ray	PC 531-4	UNC01
Becker, Robert J.	PC 1059-4	SEC30	Behnert, Ray	PC 531-5	ALT09
Becker, Robert J.	PC 1059-5	TRN02	Behnert, Ray	PC 531-5	ALT11
Becker, Robert J.	PC 1059-6	LND01	Behnert, Ray	PC 531-5	TRN08
Becker, Tisa	PC 1030-1	ALT01	Behnert, Ray	PC 531-6	AVA02
Becker, Tisa	PC 1030-2	ALT04	Behnert, Ray	PC 531-6	AVA03
Becker, Tisa	PC 1030-3	LND04	Behnert, Ray	PC 531-6	TRN11
Becker, Tisa	PC 1030-3	SEC12	Behnert, Ray	PC 531-7	SEC20
Becker, Tisa	PC 1030-4	TRN02	Behnert, Ray	PC 531-7	SEC29
Beebe, David	PC 640-1	SEC01	Behnert, Ray	PC 531-8	TRN03
Beebe, David	PC 640-1	SEC20	Behnert, Ray	PC 531-8	TRN11
Beebe, David	PC 640-2	ALT13	Behnert, Ray	PC 531-9	PAN06
Beebe, David	PC 640-2	SEC20	Behnert, Ray	PC 531-10	TRN24
Beebe, David	PC 640-3	UNC01	Behnert, Ray	PC 531-11	SEC15
Begley-Allen, Terri	PC 1298-1	ALT01	Behnert, Ray	PC 531-12	SEC46
Begley-Allen, Terri	PC 1298-2	AVA06	Behnert, Ray	PC 531-13	VIS01
Begley-Allen, Terri	PC 1298-3	SEC03	Behnert, Ray	PC 531-14	EFH01
Behnert, Ray	PCH 117-1	ALT03	Behnert, Ray	PC 531-14	WET01
Behnert, Ray	PCH 117-1	ALT09	Behnert, Ray	PC 531-14	WLD01
Behnert, Ray	PCH 117-1	ALT11	Behnert, Ray	PC 531-14	WLD02
Behnert, Ray	PCH 117-2	ALT02	Behnert, Ray	PC 531-15	ENV02
Behnert, Ray	PCH 117-3	SEC17	Behnert, Ray	PC 531-16	SEC36
Behnert, Ray	PCH 117-4	ALT09	Behnert, Ray	PC 531-17	NOI04
Behnert, Ray	PCH 117-4	ALT11	Behnert, Ray	PC 531-18	SEC22
Behnert, Ray	PCH 117-5	UNC01	Behnert, Ray	PC 531-19	SEC17
Behnert, Ray	PCH 117-6	ENV01	Behnke, Steve	PC 185-1	SEC01
Behnert, Ray	PCH 117-6	SEC17	Behnke, Steve	PC 185-2	AVA01
Behnert, Ray	PCH 117-7	TRN08	Behnke, Steve	PC 185-3	ENV02
Behnert, Ray	PCH 117-8	UNC01	Behnke, Steve	PC 185-4	WLD16
Behnert, Ray	PCH 117-9	AVA03	Behrends, Justin	PCH 10-1	ALT02
Behnert, Ray	PCH 117-10	TRN04	Behrends, Justin	PCH 10-2	WLD01
Behnert, Ray	PCH 117-11	SEC27	Behrends, Justin	PCH 10-3	SEC20
Behnert, Ray	PC 531-1	ALT03	Behrends, Justin	PCH 10-4	SEC08
Behnert, Ray	PC 531-1	ALT09	Bell, Cherri	PC 1268-1	ALT13

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

B

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Bell, Cherri	PC 1268-2	TRN04	Bentley, Jim	PC 1237-5	SEC17
Bell, Cherri	PC 1268-3	UNC01	Bentley, Jim	PC 1237-6	PAN06
Bell, Cherri	PC 1268-4	TRN04	Berg, Clifford	PC 437-1	ALT07
Bell, Cherri	PC 1268-5	ALT13	Berg, Clifford	PC 437-2	ALT04
Bell, Cherri	PC 1268-6	UNC01	Berg, Clifford	PC 437-2	SEC03
Bell, Cherri	PC 1268-7	SEC17	Bergmann, Al	PC 559-1	UNC01
Bell, Cherri	PC 1268-8	ENV02	Bergmann, Al	PC 559-2	ALT04
Bell, Cherri	PC 1268-9	VIS01	Bergmann, Al	PC 559-3	TRN10
Bell, Cherri	PC 1268-10	SEC20	Bergmann, Al	PC 559-4	SEC03
Bell, Cherri	PC 1268-11	ALT13	Bergmann, Al	PC 559-4	SEC12
Bell, Cherri	PC 1268-12	SEC20	Bergmann, Al	PC 559-5	TRN10
Bell, Cherri	PC 1268-13	UNC01	Bergmann, Al	PC 559-5	TRN18
Bell, Cherri	PC 1268-14	SEC17	Bergmann, Al	PC 559-6	SEC18
Bell, Jane	PC 449-1	ALT02	Bergmann, Al	PC 559-7	LND01
Bell, Jane	PC 449-2	SEC01	Bergmann, Al	PC 559-7	SEC12
Bell, Jane	PC 449-3	VIS01	Bergmann, Al	PC 559-7	TRN10
Bell, Jane	PC 449-4	SEC19	Bergmann, Al	PC 559-8	SEC12
Bell, Jane	PC 449-5	SEC17	Bergmann, Al	PC 559-8	SEC16
Bell, Jane	PC 449-6	ALT13	Bergmann, Al	PC 559-9	TRN02
Bell, Keith C	PC 327-1	TRN02	Berkheimer, David	PC 842-1	ALT04
Bell, Keith C	PC 327-2	ENV03	Berkheimer, David	PC 842-2	SEC03
Bell, Keith C	PC 327-2	WLD13	Berkheimer, David	PC 842-2	SEC12
Bell, Keith C	PC 327-3	LND01	Berkheimer, David	PC 842-3	SEC03
Bell, Keith C	PC 327-3	SEC18	Berkheimer, David	PC 842-3	SEC28
Bennett, Michael	PC 1127-1	ALT04	Berkheimer, David	PC 842-4	LND01
Bennett, Michael	PC 1127-2	SEC03	Berland, Nancy	PCH 155-1	SEC25
Bennett, Michael	PC 1127-2	TRN02	Berland, Nancy	PCH 155-2	AVA02
Bennett, Michael	PC 1127-3	SEC12	Berland, Nancy	PCH 155-3	TRN04
Bennett, Michael	PC 1127-4	SEC12	Berland, Nancy	PCH 155-3	TRN11
Bennett, Michael	PC 1127-4	TRN07	Berland, Nancy	PCH 155-4	ALT19
Bennett, Michael	PC 1127-4	SEC23	Berland, Nancy	PCH 155-4	SEC27
Bennett, Michael	PC 1127-5	AVA02	Berland, Nancy	PCH 155-4	SEC44
Bennett, Michael	PC 1127-6	SEC23	Berland, Nancy	PCH 155-5	ALT13
Bentley, Jim	PC 1237-1	ALT13	Betit, Raphael	PC 1064-1	ALT04
Bentley, Jim	PC 1237-2	SEC01	Biddinger, Dave Eric	PC 467-1	ALT01
Bentley, Jim	PC 1237-3	SEC02	Biles, Terry L.	PC 867-1	ALT04
Bentley, Jim	PC 1237-4	SEC22	Biles, Terry L.	PC 867-2	TRN10

B

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Biles, Terry L.	PC 867-3	SEC12	Bishop, Wendell	PC 56-1	ALT04
Biles, Terry L.	PC 867-4	TRN07	Bishop, Wendell	PC 56-2	SEC12
Biles, Terry L.	PC 867-5	SEC03	Bishop, Wendell	PC 56-2	TRN10
Billy, Paul	PC 203-1	ALT01	Bishop, Wendell	PC 56-3	TRN27
Billy, Paul	PC 203-1	SEC18	Bishop, Wendell	PC 56-4	SEC16
Bishop, Click	PC 921-1	ALT01	Bishop, Wendell	PC 57-1	TRN02
Bishop, Click	PC 921-2	TRN02	Bishop, Wendell	PC 57-2	SEC12
Bishop, Click	PC 921-3	SEC12	Bishop, Wendell	PC 57-2	TRN10
Bishop, Click	PC 921-3	TRN07	Bishop, Wendell	PC 57-3	SEC16
Bishop, Wendall	PC 55-1	ALT04	Bishop, Wendell	PC 57-4	SEC23
Bishop, Wendall	PC 55-2	SEC12	Bishop, Wendell	PC 57-5	SEC18
Bishop, Wendall	PC 55-2	TRN10	Bishop, Wendell	PC 57-6	SEC12
Bishop, Wendall	PC 55-3	TRN27	Bishop, Wendell	PC 57-7	TRN10
Bishop, Wendall	PC 55-4	TRN02	Bishop, Wendell	PC 57-8	SEC03
Bishop, Wendall	PC 55-5	SEC12	Bishop, Wendell	PC 57-9	TRN10
Bishop, Wendall	PC 55-5	TRN10	Bishop, Wendell	PC 57-10	TRN27
Bishop, Wendall	PC 55-6	SEC16	Bishop, Wendell	PC 57-11	TRN27
Bishop, Wendall	PC 55-7	SEC23	Bishop, Wendell	PC 57-12	SEC16
Bishop, Wendall	PC 55-8	SEC18	Bishop, Wendell	PC 57-13	SEC18
Bishop, Wendall	PC 55-9	SEC12	Bishop, Wendell	PC 57-14	PAN06
Bishop, Wendall	PC 55-10	TRN10	Bishop, Wendell	PC 57-15	LND01
Bishop, Wendall	PC 55-11	SEC03	Bishop, Wendell	PC 57-15	SEC16
Bishop, Wendall	PC 55-12	TRN10	Blacher, Lisa	PC 962-1	ALT03
Bishop, Wendall	PC 55-13	TRN27	Blacher, Lisa	PC 962-1	ALT09
Bishop, Wendall	PC 55-14	TRN27	Blacher, Lisa	PC 962-1	ALT11
Bishop, Wendall	PC 55-15	SEC16	Blacher, Lisa	PC 962-2	UNC01
Bishop, Wendall	PC 55-16	SEC18	Blacher, Lisa	PC 962-3	ENV01
Bishop, Wendall	PC 55-17	PAN06	Blacher, Lisa	PC 962-4	AVA02
Bishop, Wendall	PC 55-18	LND01	Blacher, Lisa	PC 962-4	SEC01
Bishop, Wendall	PC 55-18	SEC16	Blacher, Lisa	PC 962-5	SEC04
Bishop, Wendall	PC 55-19	SEC48	Blacher, Lisa	PC 962-6	UNC01
Bishop, Wendall	PC 55-20	SEC40	Black, Ian M.	PC 919-1	ALT04
Bishop, Wendall	PC 55-21	SEC18	Black, Ian M.	PC 919-2	SEC03
Bishop, Wendall	PC 55-22	SEC16	Black, Ian M.	PC 919-3	SEC12
Bishop, Wendall	PC 58-1	SEC48	Black, Ian M.	PC 919-4	TRN02
Bishop, Wendall	PC 58-2	SEC40	Blackwell, Elwin	PC 175-1	ALT04
Bishop, Wendall	PC 58-3	SEC18	Blackwell, Elwin	PC 175-2	SEC12

B

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Blackwell, Elwin	PC 175-3	SEC18	Bodenner, Rod	PC 826-3	SEC03
Blackwell, Ruth	PC 251-1	ALT01	Bodenner, Rod	PC 826-3	TRN07
Blackwell, Ruth	PC 251-2	TRN07	Boehmer, Myles	PC 820-1	ALT04
Blackwell, Ruth	PC 251-3	SEC12	Boehmer, Myles	PC 820-2	SEC12
Blackwell, Ruth	PC 251-4	SEC16	Boehmer, Myles	PC 820-3	TRN07
Blackwell, Ruth	PC 251-4	SEC18	Boehmer, Myles	PC 820-4	SEC03
Blank, Lisa	PC 355-1	ALT13	Boehmer, Myles	PC 820-5	TRN10
Blank, Lisa	PC 355-2	UNC01	Boehmer, Myles	PC 820-6	TRN18
Blasco, John	PC 179-1	TRN02	Bolshakoff, Erik	PC 723-1	ALT01
Blasco, John	PC 179-2	SEC12	Bolshakoff, Erik	PC 723-2	UNC01
Blasco, John	PC 179-2	SEC18	Bolton, Edward M	PC 547-1	ALT04
Blasco, John	PC 188-1	ALT01	Bolton, Edward M	PC 547-2	SEC12
Blasco, John	PC 188-1	SEC12	Bolton, Edward M	PC 547-2	TRN10
Blasco, John	PC 188-1	TRN10	Bolton, Edward M	PC 547-3	SEC23
Blefgen, Linda M.	PC 1338-1	ALT03	Bolton, Edward M	PC 547-4	SEC18
Blefgen, Linda M.	PC 1338-1	ALT09	Bolton, Edward M	PC 547-5	LND01
Blefgen, Linda M.	PC 1338-1	ALT11	Bolton, Edward M	PC 547-6	SEC03
Blefgen, Linda M.	PC 1338-2	SEC22	Bolton, Edward M	PC 547-7	AIR02
Blefgen, Linda M.	PC 1338-3	SEC01	Bolton, Sharon L	PC 548-1	ALT04
Blefgen, Linda M.	PC 1338-3	SEC22	Bolton, Sharon L	PC 548-2	TRN14
Blefgen, Linda M.	PC 1338-4	AVA02	Bolton, Sharon L	PC 548-3	TRN10
Blefgen, Linda M.	PC 1338-4	AVA03	Bolton, Sharon L	PC 548-4	SEC03
Blefgen, Linda M.	PC 1338-4	SEC01	Bolton, Sharon L	PC 548-5	SEC12
Blefgen, Linda M.	PC 1338-5	AVA04	Bolton, Sharon L	PC 548-6	SEC23
Blefgen, Linda M.	PC 1338-6	TRN04	Bolton, Sharon L	PC 548-7	SEC18
Blefgen, Linda M.	PC 1338-6	SEC20	Bolton, Sharon L	PC 548-8	LND01
Blefgen, Linda M.	PC 1338-7	SEC01	Bolton, Sharon L	PC 548-9	UNC01
Blefgen, Linda M.	PC 1338-7	SEC10	Bolton, Sharon L	PC 548-10	SEC18
Blefgen, Linda M.	PC 1338-8	ERG02	Bolton, Sharon L	PC 548-11	SEC03
Blikshiteyn, Mikhail	PC 1309-1	ALT03	Bolton, Sharon L	PC 548-12	UNC01
Blikshiteyn, Mikhail	PC 1309-2	SEC04	Bolton, Sharon L	PC 548-13	LND01
Blikshiteyn, Mikhail	PC 1309-3	ENV01	Bolton, Sharon L	PC 548-13	SEC16
Blikshiteyn, Mikhail	PC 1309-3	WLD01	Bolton, Sharon L	PC 548-13	SEC18
Blikshiteyn, Mikhail	PC 1309-4	SEC17	Bornstein, Sam	PC 512-1	ALT02
Bodenner, Rod	PC 826-1	ALT04	Bornstein, Sam	PC 512-2	SEC22
Bodenner, Rod	PC 826-2	TRN09	Bornstein, Sam	PC 512-3	AVA01
Bodenner, Rod	PC 826-2	SEC18	Bornstein, Sam	PC 512-3	SEC20

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

B

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Bornstein, Sam	PC 512-4	EAG02	Bowman, John K	PC 602-2	ALT14
Bornstein, Sam	PC 512-4	EFH01	Bowman, John K	PC 602-3	ALT01
Bornstein, Sam	PC 512-4	TNE02	Bowman, John K	PC 602-3	UNC01
Bornstein, Sam	PC 512-4	WLD01	Bowman, John K	PC 602-4	TRN26
Bornstein, Sam	PC 512-4	WLD02	Bowman, John K	PC 602-5	SEC12
Bornstein, Sam	PC 512-4	WLD03	Bowman, John K	PC 602-5	TRN10
Bornstein, Sam	PC 512-4	WLD04	Bowman, John K	PC 602-6	TRN10
Bornstein, Sam	PC 512-5	SEC01	Bowman, John K	PC 602-7	SEC48
Bornstein, Sam	PC 512-5	WLD08	Bowman, John K	PC 602-8	LND01
Bornstein, Sam	PC 512-5	SEC20	Bowman, John K	PC 602-8	SEC18
Bornstein, Tom	PC 160-1	ALT13	Bowman, John K	PC 602-9	SEC48
Bornstein, Tom	PC 160-2	ENV02	Bowman, John K	PC 602-10	AVA02
Bornstein, Tom	PC 160-2	SEC20	Bowman, John K	PC 602-10	UNC01
Bounds, Bert	PCH 208-1	SEC23	Bowman, John K	PC 602-11	TNE06
Bounds, Bert	PCH 208-2	UNC01	Bowman, John K	PC 602-12	UNC01
Bounds, Bert	PCH 208-3	SEC03	Bowman, John K	PC 602-13	SEC12
Bounds, Bert	PCH 208-3	TRN10	Bowman, John K	PC 602-14	SEC27
Bounds, Bert	PCH 208-4	ALT01	Bowman, John K	PC 602-15	SEC03
Bousson, Dennis	PCH 197-1	UNC01	Boyce, Anne	PCH 182-1	SEC17
Bousson, Dennis	PCH 197-2	LND03	Boyce, Anne	PCH 182-2	ENV01
Bousson, Dennis	PCH 197-3	S4F01	Boyce, Anne	PCH 182-3	ALT13
Bousson, Dennis	PCH 197-3	UNC01	Boyce, Anne	PCH 182-3	SEC44
Bousson, Dennis	PCH 197-4	ALT17	Boyce, Anne	PC 819-1	ALT13
Bousson, Dennis	PC 1358-1	CUL07	Boyce, Anne	PC 819-2	AVA01
Bousson, Dennis	PC 1358-2	S4F01	Boyce, Anne	PC 819-2	AVA02
Bousson, Dennis	PC 1358-2	S4F03	Boyce, Anne	PC 819-2	SEC01
Bousson, Dennis	PC 1358-2	CUL07	Boyce, Anne	PC 819-2	TRN04
Bousson, Dennis	PC 1358-3	CUL03	Boyce, Anne	PC 819-2	TRN06
Bousson, Dennis	PC 1358-3	CUL07	Boyce, Anne	PC 819-2	WLD01
Bousson, Dennis	PC 1358-4	CUL03	Boyce, Anne	PC 819-2	SEC20
Bousson, Dennis	PC 1358-4	CUL07	Boyce, Anne	PC 819-3	SEC44
Bower, Dale	PC 730-1	ALT04	Boyce, Anne	PC 819-4	SEC17
Bower, Dale	PC 730-2	TRN18	Boyer, Floyd	PC 258-1	ALT02
Bower, Dale	PC 730-3	TRN02	Boyer, Floyd	PC 258-2	SEC46
Bower, Dale	PC 730-4	SEC48	Boyer, Floyd	PC 258-3	ALT02
Bowers, Tom	PC 86-1	ALT01	Boyles, Donald	PC 611-1	ALT04
Bowman, John K	PC 602-1	ALT04	Boyles, Rhonda	PC 236-1	ALT01

B

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Boyles, Rhonda	PC 236-2	ENV03	Brakel, Aaron	PC 1116-2	ENV02
Boyles, Rhonda	PC 236-2	SEC16	Brakel, Aaron	PC 1116-3	AVA01
Boyles, Rhonda	PC 236-2	SEC18	Brakel, Aaron	PC 1116-4	SEC04
Boyles, Rhonda	PC 236-3	VIS02	Brakel, Aaron	PC 1116-5	SEC44
Boyles, Rhonda	PC 236-4	SEC18	Brakel, Aaron	PC 1116-6	SEC17
Bradford, Steven	PC 172-1	UNC01	Brakel, Judy	PC 1320-1	ALT02
Bradford, Steven	PC 172-2	LND01	Brakel, Judy	PC 1320-2	UNC01
Bradford, Steven	PC 172-2	SEC16	Brakel, Judy	PC 1320-3	AVA02
Bradford, Steven	PC 172-2	SEC23	Brakel, Judy	PC 1320-3	AVA06
Bradford, Steven	PC 172-3	SEC18	Brakel, Judy	PC 1320-4	PAN03
Bradford, Steven	PC 172-4	ALT04	Brakel, Judy	PC 1320-4	TRN03
Bradford, Steven	PC 172-5	VIS01	Brakel, Judy	PC 1320-5	WLD01
Bradley, D	PC 399-1	ALT01	Branson, Dominic L	PC 237-1	ALT04
Bradley, D	PC 399-2	SEC03	Bras, Ronald W.	PC 1014-1	ALT04
Brady, Jeff	PCH 216-1	PUB02	Bras, Ronald W.	PC 1014-2	SEC12
Brady, Jeff	PCH 216-2	LND03	Bras, Ronald W.	PC 1014-2	TRN10
Brady, Jeff	PCH 216-2	PUB08	Braun, Rebecca	PC 709-1	ALT03
Brady, Jeff	PCH 216-3	S4F01	Braun, Rebecca	PC 709-1	ALT09
Brady, Jeff	PCH 216-3	S4F03	Braun, Rebecca	PC 709-1	ALT11
Brady, Jeff	PCH 216-4	VIS03	Braun, Rebecca	PC 709-2	TRN03
Brady, Jeff	PCH 216-4	SEC22	Braun, Rebecca	PC 709-2	TRN11
Brady, Jeff	PCH 216-5	SEC26	Braun, Rebecca	PC 709-3	UNC01
Brady, William J.	PC 1104-1	UNC01	Braun, Rebecca	PC 709-4	LND02
Brady, William J.	PC 1104-2	UNC01	Braun, Rebecca	PC 709-4	EFH01
Brady, William J.	PC 1104-3	SEC19	Braun, Rebecca	PC 709-4	WLD01
Brady, William J.	PC 1104-4	TRN33	Braun, Rebecca	PC 709-5	AVA02
Brady, William J.	PC 1104-5	SEC19	Braun, Rebecca	PC 709-5	AVA03
Brady, William J.	PC 1104-6	TRN11	Braun, Rebecca	PC 709-5	TRN11
Brady, William J.	PC 1104-7	SEC19	Braun, Rebecca	PC 709-6	ENV01
Brady, William J.	PC 1104-8	ALT09	Braun, Rebecca	PC 709-7	SEC04
Brady, William J.	PC 1104-8	SEC19	Braun, Rebecca	PC 709-8	SEC36
Brakel, Aaron	PCH 55-1	ALT02	Brenner, Terry	PCH 84-1	ALT04
Brakel, Aaron	PCH 55-2	WLD12	Brenner, Terry	PCH 84-2	SEC12
Brakel, Aaron	PC 1116-1	ALT03	Brenner, Terry	PCH 84-3	TRN10
Brakel, Aaron	PC 1116-1	ALT09	Brice, Tom	PC 78-1	ALT04
Brakel, Aaron	PC 1116-1	ALT11	Brice, Tom	PC 78-2	SEC46
Brakel, Aaron	PC 1116-2	ENV01	Brice, Tom	PC 164-1	TRN10

B

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Brice, Tom	PC 164-2	ALT04	Brouillette, Della	PC 378-1	ALT13
Brister, Bob	PC 442-1	SEC17	Brouillette, Della	PC 378-1	TRN23
Brister, Bob	PC 442-2	ALT03	Brouwer, Jonathan	PC 1276-1	ALT03
Brister, Bob	PC 442-3	ENV02	Brouwer, Jonathan	PC 1276-2	FSH01
Brister, Bob	PC 442-4	AVA01	Brouwer, Jonathan	PC 1276-3	ENV01
Brister, Bob	PC 442-4	GEO01	Brouwer, Jonathan	PC 1276-4	SEC19
Brooks, Arlene	PC 641-1	ALT02	Brouwer, Jonathan	PC 1276-5	EAG02
Brooks, Arlene	PC 641-1	VIS01	Brouwer, Jonathan	PC 1276-5	WAT01
Brooks, Chris	PCH 164-1	ALT13	Brouwer, Jonathan	PC 1276-5	TNE02
Brooks, Chris	PCH 164-2	AVA02	Brouwer, Jonathan	PC 1276-5	WLD03
Brooks, Chris	PCH 164-2	SEC01	Brouwer, Jonathan	PC 1276-5	WLD12
Brooks, Chris	PCH 164-3	SEC43	Brouwer, Jonathan	PC 1276-6	SEC01
Brooks, Chris	PCH 164-4	SEC19	Brouwer, Jonathan	PC 1276-6	UNC01
Brooks, Chris	PCH 164-5	VIS01	Brouwer, Jonathan	PC 1276-7	SEC01
Brooks, Chris	PCH 164-6	SEC44	Brown, Benjamin	PCH 127-1	PUB01
Brooks, Chris	PCH 164-7	SEC44	Brown, Benjamin	PCH 127-2	ALT04
Brooks, Sarah	PC 163-1	SEC17	Brown, Benjamin	PCH 127-3	AVA01
Brooks, Sarah	PC 163-1	SEC22	Brown, Benjamin	PCH 127-3	AVA02
Brooks, Sarah	PC 163-2	ALT03	Brown, Benjamin	PCH 127-3	LND01
Brooks, Sarah	PC 163-3	SEC44	Brown, Benjamin	PCH 127-4	SEC03
Brooks, Sarah	PC 163-4	SEC17	Brown, Benjamin	PCH 127-5	AVA02
Brooks, Steve	PCH 183-1	TRN07	Brown, Benjamin	PCH 127-6	TRN27
Brooks, Steve	PCH 183-1	SEC44	Brown, Benjamin	PCH 127-7	ALT04
Brooks, Steve	PCH 183-2	SEC06	Brown, Emma	PCH 18-1	UNC01
Brooks, Steve	PCH 183-3	ALT13	Brown, Emma	PCH 18-2	SEC01
Brosan, Edmund	PC 567-1	ALT04	Brown, Emma	PCH 18-3	ENV02
Brosan, Edmund	PC 567-2	TRN02	Brown, Emma	PCH 18-3	WLD11
Brosan, Edmund	PC 567-2	TRN10	Brown, Emma	PCH 18-4	SEC17
Brosan, Edmund	PC 567-3	SEC12	Brown, Emma	PCH 18-5	SEC22
Brosnan, Cathernine	PC 568-1	ALT04	Brown, Emma	PCH 18-6	TRN21
Brosnan, Cathernine	PC 568-2	TRN10	Brown, Emma	PCH 18-7	SEC19
Brosnan, Cathernine	PC 568-3	SEC12	Brown, Emma	PCH 18-8	SEC43
Brosnan, Cathernine	PC 568-3	SEC18	Brown, Emma	PCH 18-9	SEC01
Brouillette, Albert W.	PC 917-1	ALT04	Brown, Emma	PCH 18-10	SEC01
Brouillette, Albert W.	PC 917-2	SEC12	Brown, Emma	PCH 18-10	WLD01
Brouillette, Albert W.	PC 917-2	TRN07	Brown, Emma	PCH 18-10	SEC22
Brouillette, Della	PC 346-1	ALT08	Brown, Emma	PCH 18-11	TRN11

B

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Brown, Emma	PCH 18-12	SEC46	Brown, Patricia	PCH 176-6	TRN23
Brown, Emma	PCH 18-13	ALT13	Brown, Patricia	PCH 176-6	SEC41
Brown, Emma	PCH 18-13	SEC01	Brown, Patricia	PCH 176-7	TRN03
Brown, Emma	PCH 18-13	TRN08	Brown, Patricia	PCH 176-7	TRN11
Brown, Emma	PC 1308-1	ALT03	Brown, Patricia	PCH 176-7	SEC19
Brown, Emma	PC 1308-2	PAN03	Brown, Patricia	PCH 176-8	SEC19
Brown, Emma	PC 1308-2	SEC44	Brown, Patricia	PCH 176-9	TRN03
Brown, Emma	PC 1308-3	EAG02	Brown, Patricia	PCH 176-9	SEC19
Brown, Emma	PC 1308-3	ENV02	Brown, Patricia	PCH 176-10	SEC19
Brown, Emma	PC 1308-3	EFH01	Brown, Patricia	PCH 176-11	SEC01
Brown, Emma	PC 1308-3	WLD01	Brown, Patricia	PCH 176-12	ALT13
Brown, Emma	PC 1308-3	WLD02	Brown, Patricia	PCH 176-12	AVA01
Brown, Emma	PC 1308-4	SEC17	Brown, Patricia	PCH 176-12	WET01
Brown, Emma	PC 1308-5	SEC20	Brown, Robert	PC 182-1	ALT04
Brown, Emma	PC 1308-5	SEC22	Brown, Robert	PC 182-1	ALT07
Brown, Emma	PC 1308-5	SEC38	Brown, Robert	PC 182-2	SEC12
Brown, Emma	PC 1308-6	UNC01	Brown, Robert	PC 182-3	TRN10
Brown, Emma	PC 1308-7	SEC19	Brown, Robert	PC 182-4	TRN10
Brown, Emma	PC 1308-7	UNC01	Brown, Robert	PC 182-5	ENV03
Brown, Emma	PC 1308-8	ALT03	Brown, Robert	PC 182-6	TRN07
Brown, Emma	PC 1308-8	UNC01	Brown, William E	PC 772-1	ALT02
Brown, John Samuel	PC 514-1	ALT04	Brown, William E	PC 772-2	AVA02
Brown, John Samuel	PC 514-2	SEC12	Brown, William E	PC 772-2	SEC01
Brown, John Samuel	PC 514-2	TRN10	Brown, William E	PC 772-3	ENV02
Brown, Karen	PC 182-1	ALT04	Brown, William E	PC 772-3	LND04
Brown, Karen	PC 182-1	ALT07	Brown, William E	PC 772-3	EFH01
Brown, Karen	PC 182-2	SEC12	Brown, William E	PC 772-3	WLD01
Brown, Karen	PC 182-3	TRN10	Brown, William E	PC 772-4	VIS01
Brown, Karen	PC 182-4	TRN10	Brown, William E	PC 772-5	ALT03
Brown, Karen	PC 182-5	ENV03	Brown, William E	PC 772-5	ALT13
Brown, Karen	PC 182-6	TRN07	Brown, William E	PC 772-6	ALT13
Brown, Patricia	PCH 176-1	WET01	Brown, William E	PC 772-7	VIS01
Brown, Patricia	PCH 176-2	WLD02	Browne, Benjamin	PC 813-1	LND01
Brown, Patricia	PCH 176-3	SEC45	Browne, Benjamin	PC 813-1	SEC12
Brown, Patricia	PCH 176-4	AVA01	Browne, Benjamin	PC 813-1	TRN10
Brown, Patricia	PCH 176-4	AVA03	Browne, Benjamin	PC 813-2	SEC18
Brown, Patricia	PCH 176-5	SEC19	Browne, Benjamin	PC 813-3	ALT07

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

B

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Browne, Benjamin	PC 813-3	SEC03	Buethe, Jerry	PC 612-3	SEC03
Browne, Benjamin	PC 813-4	TRN10	Buethe, Jerry	PC 612-4	SEC12
Bruce, David	PC 453-1	ALT04	Buethe, Jerry	PC 612-4	TRN07
Bruce, David	PC 453-2	UNC01	Buethe, Jerry	PC 612-4	TRN15
Bruce, David	PC 453-3	TRN10	Buethe, Jerry	PC 612-5	TRN10
Bruce, David	PC 453-4	EVJ01	Buholm, Aksel	PC 829-1	ALT04
Bruce, David	PC 453-4	SEC12	Buholm, Aksel	PC 829-2	SEC12
Bruce, David	PC 453-5	LND01	Buholm, Aksel	PC 829-2	TRN10
Bruce, David	PC 453-6	SEC12	Bulard, Armeda A	PC 776-1	PAN06
Bruce, David	PC 453-7	SEC18	Burford, Donald	PCH 107-1	TRN26
Bruce, David	PC 453-8	AVA02	Burford, Donald	PCH 107-2	ENV03
Bruce, David	PC 453-9	VIS02	Burford, Donald	PCH 107-3	SEC03
Bruce, David	PC 453-10	SEC03	Burford, Donald	PCH 107-3	TRN07
Bruce, David	PC 453-10	TRN07	Burford, Donald	PCH 107-4	ALT04
Bruce, David	PC 453-11	SEC18	Burggraf, Roger	PCH 129-1	UNC01
Bruce, David	PC 453-12	ALT20	Burggraf, Roger	PCH 129-2	TRN02
Bruckman, Bruck	PC 401-1	ALT02	Burggraf, Roger	PCH 129-3	SEC12
Bruckman, Bruck	PC 401-2	AVA01	Burggraf, Roger	PCH 129-4	TRN02
Bruckman, Bruck	PC 401-3	FSH01	Burggraf, Roger	PCH 129-5	ALT04
Bruckman, Bruck	PC 401-4	WLD01	Burggraf, Roger	PCH 129-6	TRN02
Bruckman, Bruck	PC 401-5	WET01	Burggraf, Roger	PCH 129-7	ENV03
Bruckman, Bruck	PC 401-6	SEC01	Burggraf, Roger	PCH 129-8	PAN06
Bruckman, Bruck	PC 401-7	UNC01	Burke, Channing	PC 1035-1	ALT01
Buberge, Michelle	PC 667-1	TRN02	Burke, Channing	PC 1035-2	ALT04
Buberge, Michelle	PC 667-2	SEC12	Burke, Channing	PC 1035-3	SEC12
Buberge, Michelle	PC 667-2	TRN07	Burke, Channing	PC 1035-4	SEC48
Buberge, Michelle	PC 667-3	ALT04	Burkhouse, Erika	PC 954-1	SEC12
Buberge, Michelle	PC 667-3	TRN02	Burkhouse, Erika	PC 954-2	SEC12
Buberge, Michelle	PC 667-3	PAN06	Burkhouse, Erika	PC 954-2	TRN07
Buchsbaum, Daniel	PC 54-1	ALT04	Burkhouse, Erika	PC 954-3	SEC18
Buck, Marsha K	PC 698-1	ALT09	Burns, Mallory	PCH 88-1	ALT04
Buck, Marsha K	PC 698-1	ENV01	Burns, Mallory	PCH 88-2	TRN02
Buck, Marsha K	PC 698-1	WLD01	Burns, Mallory	PCH 88-3	TRN02
Buck, Marsha K	PC 698-2	SEC19	Burrell, Steven D.	PC 630-1	ALT04
Buethe, Jerry	PC 612-1	ALT04	Burrell, Steven D.	PC 630-2	TRN10
Buethe, Jerry	PC 612-2	LND04	Burrell, Steven D.	PC 630-3	TRN10
Buethe, Jerry	PC 612-2	TRN27	Burrell, Steven D.	PC 630-3	PAN06

B

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Burrell, Steven D.	PC 630-4	SEC12	Cadiente, Cheri	PC 551-3	SEC03
Burrell, Warren D	PC 684-1	ALT01	Cameron, Karl B	PC 626-1	ALT04
Burrell, Warren D	PC 684-1	SEC12	Cameron, Karl B	PC 626-2	SEC03
Burrell, Warren D	PC 684-1	TRN10	Cameron, Karl B	PC 626-2	SEC12
Burrell, Warren D	PC 684-2	SEC03	Cameron, Karl B	PC 626-2	TRN10
Bush, Mark A.	PC 972-1	ALT04	Cameron, Karl B	PC 626-2	TRN18
Buzard, Thom	PCH 126-1	UNC01	Campbell, Carrita	PC 16-1	ALT01
Buzard, Thom	PCH 126-2	ALT01	Campbell, Carrita	PC 16-2	UNC01
Buzard, Thom	PCH 126-3	TNE05	Campbell, Carrita	PC 16-3	TRN07
Buzard, Thom	PCH 126-4	VIS02	Campbell, Carrita	PC 16-4	ALT01
Buzard, Thom	PCH 126-4	WLD13	Campbell, Carrita	PC 16-5	PAN06
Buzard, Thom	PCH 126-5	LND01	Campbell, Carrita	PC 16-6	AVA04
Buzard, Thom	PCH 126-6	AIR02	Campbell, Carrita	PC 16-7	ALT18
Buzard, Thom	PCH 126-6	ERG01	Campbell, Carrita	PC 16-8	SEC03
Buzard, Thom	PCH 126-7	SEC16	Campbell, Carrita	PC 16-8	TRN10
Buzard, Thom	PCH 126-8	UNC01	Campbell, Carrita	PC 16-9	ENV03
Buzard, Thomas	PC 276-1	ALT04	Campbell, Carrita	PC 16-10	SEC03
Buzard, Thomas	PC 276-2	TRN02	Campbell, Carrita	PC 16-11	AVA06
Buzard, Thomas	PC 276-3	TRN10	Campbell, Carrita	PC 16-12	SEC18
Buzard, Thomas	PC 276-3	TRN26	Campbell, Carrita	PC 16-13	TRN07
Buzard, Thomas	PC 276-4	TRN10	Campbell, George	PC 190-1	ALT09
Buzard, Thomas	PC 276-5	ENV03	Campbell, George	PC 190-1	ALT10
Byford, Bill	PC 91-1	ALT04	Campbell, George	PC 190-2	UNC01
Byford, Bill	PC 91-2	SEC03	Campbell, George	PC 190-3	TRN12
Byford, Bill	PC 91-2	TRN07	Campbell, George	PC 190-4	AVA02
Byford, Bill	PC 91-3	SEC37	Campbell, George	PC 190-5	SEC19
Byford, Caroline	PC 80-1	ALT04	Campbell, George	PC 190-6	AVA01
Byford, Caroline	PC 80-2	SEC18	Campbell, George	PC 190-7	SEC24
Byford, Caroline	PC 80-2	PAN06	Campbell, George	PC 190-8	SEC24
Byford, Caroline	PC 80-3	SEC12	Campbell, George	PC 190-9	TRN11

C

Cadiente, Andres F.	PC 552-1	ALT04	Campbell, George	PC 190-10	AVA01
Cadiente, Cheri	PC 551-1	ALT04	Campbell, George	PC 190-10	AVA02
Cadiente, Cheri	PC 551-2	SEC12	Campbell, George	PC 190-11	SEC04
Cadiente, Cheri	PC 551-2	TRN10	Campbell, George	PC 190-12	ALT17
Cadiente, Cheri	PC 551-2	SEC37	Campbell, George	PC 190-13	ALT17
			Campbell, George	PC 190-14	SEC01
			Campbell, George	PC 190-15	SEC24

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

C

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Campbell, George	PC 190-16	SEC04	Capp, Karen	PC 44-3	ENV01
Campbell, George	PC 190-17	SEC20	Carey, Scott	PC 536-1	TRN06
Campbell, George	PC 190-17	SEC22	Carey, Scott	PC 536-1	SEC19
Campbell, George	PC 190-17	TRN22	Carey, Scott	PC 536-2	AVA01
Campbell, George	PC 190-18	ALT20	Carey, Scott	PC 536-2	TRN11
Campbell, Lynette	PC 142-1	ALT09	Carey, Scott	PC 536-3	SEC01
Campbell, Lynette	PC 142-2	TRN11	Carey, Scott	PC 536-4	SEC32
Campbell, Lynette	PC 142-2	SEC24	Carey, Scott	PC 536-5	UNC01
Campbell, Lynette	PC 142-3	TRN11	Carey, Scott	PC 536-6	ALT13
Campbell, Lynette	PC 142-4	SEC15	Carey-Starr, Ellen	PC 73-1	ALT11
Campbell, Lynette	PC 142-5	SEC04	Carey-Starr, Ellen	PC 73-2	ALT13
Campbell, Lynette	PC 142-5	SEC24	Carlisle, Eleanor	PC 35-1	ALT04
Campbell, Lynette	PC 142-6	SEC20	Carlson, Charles O.	PC 1261-1	ALT04
Campbell, Lynette	PC 142-7	SEC22	Carlson, Charles O.	PC 1261-2	SEC18
Campbell, Lynette	PC 142-8	SEC19	Carlson, Charles O.	PC 1261-3	LND01
Campbell, Lynette	PC 142-9	SEC36	Carlson, Charles O.	PC 1261-4	ENV01
Campbell-Boyer, Casey	PC 256-1	ALT02	Carlson, Gordon	PC 565-1	ALT02
Campbell-Boyer, Casey	PC 256-2	SEC46	Carlson, Gordon	PC 565-1	SEC01
Campbell-Boyer, Casey	PC 256-3	ALT02	Carlson, Gordon	PC 565-2	PAN06
Candow, Bev	PC 503-1	UNC01	Carlson, Gordon	PC 565-3	UNC01
Candow, Bev	PC 503-2	ALT04	Carlson, Gordon	PC 565-4	TRN11
Candow, Bev	PC 503-3	SEC12	Carnes, Delbert	PCH 94-1	PUB02
Candow, Bev	PC 503-3	TRN10	Carnes, Delbert	PCH 94-1	UNC01
Candow, Bob	PC 502-1	UNC01	Carnes, Delbert	PCH 94-2	ALT02
Candow, Bob	PC 502-2	ALT04	Carnes, Delbert	PCH 94-2	VIS01
Candow, Bob	PC 502-3	SEC12	Carnes, Delbert	PCH 94-2	SEC19
Candow, Bob	PC 502-4	SEC18	Carnes, Delbert	PCH 94-3	AVA01
Candow, Bob	PC 502-5	TRN02	Carnes, Delbert	PCH 94-3	AVA02
Candow, Bob	PC 502-6	SEC12	Carnes, Delbert	PCH 94-3	TRN11
Candow, Bob	PC 502-6	TRN07	Carnes, Delbert	PCH 94-4	AVA02
Candow, Bob	PC 502-7	LND01	Carnes, Delbert	PCH 94-4	TRN03
Capers, Trey	PC 59-1	ALT01	Carnes, Delbert	PCH 94-4	TRN25
Capers, Trey	PC 59-1	SEC18	Carnes, Delbert	PCH 94-5	ALT20
Capp, Karen	PC 44-1	ALT03	Carnes, Delbert	PCH 94-6	TRN23
Capp, Karen	PC 44-1	ALT09	Carnes, Delbert	PCH 94-7	TRN09
Capp, Karen	PC 44-1	ALT11	Carroll, Linda M	PC 1054-1	UNC01
Capp, Karen	PC 44-2	PAN01	Carroll, Linda M	PC 1054-2	ALT04

C

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Carroll, Linda M	PC 1054-3	PAN02	Carter, Nancy H.	PC 1325-4	EFH01
Carroll, Linda M	PC 1054-4	SEC26	Carter, Nancy H.	PC 1325-4	WLD01
Carroll, Linda M	PC 1054-5	SEC27	Carter, Nancy H.	PC 1325-4	SEC17
Carroll, Linda M	PC 1054-6	SEC03	Carter, Nancy H.	PC 1325-5	AVA02
Carroll, Linda M	PC 1054-6	SEC12	Carter, Nancy H.	PC 1325-5	SEC01
Carroll, Linda M	PC 1054-6	TRN02	Carter, Nancy H.	PC 1325-5	TRN11
Carroll, Linda M	PC 1054-6	TRN10	Carter, Nancy H.	PC 1325-6	SEC04
Carson, Lon	PC 923-1	ALT04	Carter, Nancy H.	PC 1325-7	UNC01
Carson, Lon	PC 923-2	SEC12	Carter, Ryan	PC 10-1	ALT04
Carson, Nicole	PC 1027-1	ALT01	Carter, Ryan	PC 10-2	SEC12
Carson, Nicole	PC 1027-2	SEC12	Carter, Ryan	PC 10-3	TRN02
Carson, Nicole	PC 1027-3	TRN02	Carter, Sarah	PC 1243-1	AVA01
Carson, Nicole	PC 1027-4	ALT04	Carter, Sarah	PC 1243-2	AVA03
Carson, Nicole	PC 1027-5	TRN10	Carter, Sarah	PC 1243-2	AVA06
Carson, Nicole	PC 1027-6	TRN07	Cashen, Cindy L	PC 1297-1	ALT04
Carson, Nicole	PC 1027-7	SEC18	Cashen, Cindy L	PC 1297-2	SEC12
Carson, Nicole	PC 1027-8	SEC03	Cashen, Cindy L	PC 1297-3	SEC12
Carson, Sue	PC 1026-1	ALT04	Cashen, Cindy L	PC 1297-3	TRN10
Carson, Sue	PC 1026-2	SEC12	Cashen, Cindy L	PC 1297-4	SEC03
Carson, Sue	PC 1026-3	TRN06	Cashen, Cindy L	PC 1297-4	TRN07
Carson, Sue	PC 1026-3	TRN07	Cashen, Cindy L	PC 1297-5	SEC03
Carson, Sue	PC 1026-4	SEC18	Cashen, Cindy L	PC 1297-5	TRN07
Carson, Sue	PC 1026-5	TRN02	Cashen, Cindy L	PC 1297-6	SEC02
Carson, Sue	PC 1026-6	LND04	Cashen, Cindy L	PC 1297-6	TRN07
Carson, Sue	PC 1026-7	SEC40	Cashen, Cindy L	PC 1297-7	SEC03
Carter, McLaren C.	PC 328-1	SEC12	Cassidy, Lisa	PCH 193-1	ALT11
Carter, McLaren C.	PC 328-1	TRN10	Cassidy, Lisa	PCH 193-2	TRN08
Carter, McLaren C.	PC 328-2	ALT04	Cassidy, Lisa	PCH 193-3	VIS01
Carter, McLaren C.	PC 328-3	TRN02	Cassidy, Lisa	PCH 193-3	SEC19
Carter, McLaren C.	PC 328-4	PAN06	Cassidy, Lisa	PCH 193-4	AVA01
Carter, McLaren C.	PC 328-5	TRN31	Cassidy, Lisa	PCH 193-4	SEC01
Carter, McLaren C.	PC 328-6	TRN02	Cassidy, Lisa	PCH 193-5	ENV01
Carter, Nancy H.	PC 1325-1	ALT03	Cassidy, Lisa	PCH 193-6	VIS01
Carter, Nancy H.	PC 1325-1	ALT09	Cassidy, Lisa	PCH 193-6	SEC19
Carter, Nancy H.	PC 1325-1	ALT11	Catsi, Michael	PC 618-1	S4F01
Carter, Nancy H.	PC 1325-2	PAN03	Catsi, Michael	PC 618-2	S4F01
Carter, Nancy H.	PC 1325-3	UNC01	Catsi, Michael	PC 618-2	S4F02

C

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Catsi, Michael	PC 618-3	S4F01	Chapell, Sara	PC 371-2	AVA01
Catsi, Michael	PC 618-3	S4F02	Chapell, Sara	PC 371-2	AVA02
Catsi, Michael	PC 618-4	S4F02	Chapell, Sara	PC 371-2	AVA03
Catsi, Michael	PC 618-5	LND03	Chapell, Sara	PC 371-2	TRN11
Catsi, Michael	PC 618-5	S4F01	Chapell, Sara	PC 371-2	TRN21
Catsi, Michael	PC 618-6	S4F02	Chapell, Sara	PC 371-3	SEC01
Catsi, Michael	PC 618-7	S4F04	Chapell, Sara	PC 371-4	UNC01
Catsi, Michael	PC 618-8	AVA02	Chapell, Sara	PC 1142-1	ALT13
Catsi, Michael	PC 618-8	S4F04	Chapell, Sara	PC 1142-2	SEC19
Catsi, Michael	PC 618-9	S4F02	Chapell, Sara	PC 1142-3	SEC24
Catsi, Michael	PC 618-10	S4F02	Chapell, Sara	PC 1142-4	TRN04
Catsi, Michael	PC 618-11	UNC01	Chapell, Sara	PC 1142-5	AVA03
Catsi, Michael	PC 618-12	LND01	Chapell, Sara	PC 1142-6	AVA02
Catsi, Michael	PC 618-12	S4F01	Chapell, Sara	PC 1142-6	TRN11
Catsi, Michael	PC 618-13	PUB02	Chapell, Sara	PC 1142-7	AVA02
Chamberlain, Frank	PC 1010-1	ALT04	Chapell, Sara	PC 1142-7	AVA03
Chamberlain, Frank	PC 1010-2	LND04	Chapell, Sara	PC 1142-8	ALT13
Chamberlin, Kurt	PC 929-1	ALT04	Chapell, Sara	PC 1142-8	SEC01
Chamberlin, Kurt	PC 929-2	SEC12	Chapin, Pam	PC 269-1	ALT04
Chamberlin, Kurt	PC 929-3	TRN15	Chapin, Pam	PC 269-2	SEC12
Chamberlin, Kurt	PC 929-4	LND01	Chapin, Pam	PC 269-3	TRN10
Chamberlin, Kurt	PC 929-4	TRN10	Chapin, Pam	PC 269-4	SEC28
Champol, Matthew	PC 621-1	ALT13	Charlton, Mark P	PC 733-1	ALT04
Champol, Matthew	PC 621-2	ENV01	Charlton, Mark P	PC 733-2	TRN10
Champol, Matthew	PC 621-2	SEC01	Charlton, Mark P	PC 733-3	SEC12
Champol, Matthew	PC 621-2	VIS01	Charlton, Mark P	PC 733-4	SEC12
Champol, Matthew	PC 621-2	WLD01	Charlton, Mark P	PC 733-4	TRN10
Chapell, Richard	PC 370-1	VIS01	Charlton, Mark P	PC 733-5	SEC03
Chapell, Richard	PC 370-2	SEC19	Charlton, Mark P	PC 733-5	SEC28
Chapell, Richard	PC 370-3	ALT11	Chen, Shawn	PC 476-1	SEC18
Chapell, Richard	PC 370-4	AVA02	Chen, Shawn	PC 476-2	TRN02
Chapell, Richard	PC 370-5	SEC22	Chen, Shawn	PC 476-3	ALT01
Chapell, Richard	PC 370-6	SEC44	Chen, Shawn	PC 476-3	TRN07
Chapell, Richard	PC 370-7	ALT11	Chen, Shawn	PC 786-1	ALT01
Chapell, Richard	PC 370-7	TRN08	Chen, Shawn	PC 786-2	SEC03
Chapell, Sara	PC 371-1	ALT02	Chen, Shawn	PC 786-2	SEC12
Chapell, Sara	PC 371-1	SEC20	Chen, Shawn	PC 786-2	TRN07

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

C

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Chen, Shawn	PC 786-3	TRN07	Clark, Philip	PC 1053-4	SEC17
Chen, Shawn	PC 786-4	SEC03	Clarke, Ronald G.	PC 1147-1	ALT03
Chen, Shawn	PC 786-5	ENV03	Clarke, Ronald G.	PC 1147-1	ALT09
Chen, Shawn	PC 786-5	WLD13	Clarke, Ronald G.	PC 1147-1	ALT11
Chen, Shawn	PC 786-6	TRN27	Clayton-Lewis, Elizabeth	PC 1-1	PAN06
Chen, Shawn	PC 786-7	SEC16	Cleveland, Alan D.	PC 719-1	ALT02
Chen, Shawn	PC 786-8	TRN02	Cleveland, Alan D.	PC 719-2	SEC01
Cherven, John B.	PC 859-1	ALT04	Cleveland, Alan D.	PC 719-3	SEC17
Cherven, John B.	PC 859-2	TRN10	Cline, Beth	PCH 196-1	ALT13
Cherven, John B.	PC 859-3	SEC03	Cline, Beth	PCH 196-2	LND02
Cherven, John B.	PC 859-3	TRN07	Cline, Beth	PCH 196-3	SEC19
Cherven, John B.	PC 859-4	SEC43	Cline, Beth	PCH 196-4	SEC20
Childs, Tim	PC 724-1	ALT04	Cline, Beth	PC 1129-1	ALT13
Childs, Tim	PC 724-2	TRN10	Cline, Beth	PC 1129-2	LND02
Childs, Tim	PC 724-3	PAN06	Cline, Beth	PC 1129-2	SEC19
Chitty, Dick	PC 43-1	ALT04	Cline, Beth	PC 1129-3	SEC19
Christofferson, Gary	PC 404-1	ALT01	Cline, Beth	PC 1129-3	SEC20
Christofferson, Gary	PC 404-2	SEC12	Cline, Beth	PC 1129-3	SEC22
Christy, Will	PC 840-1	ALT04	Cline, Beth	PC 1129-4	LND02
Christy, Will	PC 840-1	TRN10	Cline, Beth	PC 1129-4	CUL07
Christy, Will	PC 840-2	SEC12	Cline, Beth	PC 1129-5	SEC19
Christy, Will	PC 840-3	TRN07	Close, Lee	PC 466-1	ALT11
Churchill, Bryan G.	PC 1015-1	ALT04	Clyde, Tori	PCH 226-1	ALT13
Churchill, Bryan G.	PC 1015-2	TRN18	Clyde, Tori	PCH 226-2	TRN04
Churchill, Bryan G.	PC 1015-3	TRN10	Clyde, Tori	PCH 226-2	TRN11
Cissner, Jason	PC 882-1	ALT04	Clyde, Tori	PCH 226-3	LND02
Cissner, Jason	PC 882-2	SEC12	Clyde, Tori	PCH 226-3	TRN04
Cissner, Jason	PC 882-2	SEC18	Clyde, Tori	PCH 226-4	SEC24
Cissner, Jason	PC 882-3	LND01	Clyde, Tori	PCH 226-5	ALT13
Clark, Jan	PC 48-1	ALT02	Clyde, Tori	PCH 226-5	LND02
Clark, Judith	PC 605-1	SEC12	Coghill, Katharine T	PC 696-1	ALT02
Clark, Judith	PC 605-2	TRN02	Coghill, Katharine T	PC 696-2	SEC44
Clark, Judith	PC 605-3	SEC40	Coghill, Katharine T	PC 696-3	SEC19
Clark, Judith	PC 605-4	SEC18	Coghill, Katharine T	PC 696-4	SEC19
Clark, Philip	PC 1053-1	ALT13	Coghill, Katharine T	PC 696-5	AVA02
Clark, Philip	PC 1053-2	TRN04	Coghill, Katharine T	PC 696-6	SEC22
Clark, Philip	PC 1053-3	UNC01	Coghill, Katharine T	PC 696-7	SEC22

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

C

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Coghill, Katharine T	PC 696-8	SEC01	Cohen, Rosalia	PC 491-1	ALT13
Coghill, Katharine T	PC 696-9	SEC20	Cohen, Rosalia	PC 491-1	SEC17
Coghill, Katharine T	PC 696-9	SEC24	Cohen, Stuart	PC 107-1	UNC01
Coghill, Katharine T	PC 696-10	SEC32	Cohen, Stuart	PC 107-2	ALT03
Coghill, Katharine T	PC 696-11	WLD01	Cohen, Stuart	PC 107-3	SEC17
Coghill, Katharine T	PC 696-12	UNC01	Cohen, Stuart	PC 107-4	ALT09
Cohen, Gershon	PC 654-1	ALT03	Cohen, Stuart	PC 107-4	ALT11
Cohen, Gershon	PC 654-1	ALT09	Cohen, Stuart	PC 107-5	SEC04
Cohen, Gershon	PC 654-1	ALT11	Cohen, Stuart	PC 107-6	TRN04
Cohen, Gershon	PC 654-2	SEC01	Cohen, Stuart	PC 107-7	ENV01
Cohen, Gershon	PC 654-2	SEC45	Cohen, Stuart	PC 107-8	SEC27
Cohen, Gershon	PC 654-3	SEC01	Cohen, Stuart	PC 107-9	AVA02
Cohen, Gershon	PC 654-3	SEC02	Cohen, Stuart	PC 107-10	UNC01
Cohen, Gershon	PC 654-4	AVA02	Cohen, Stuart	PCH 116-1	ALT03
Cohen, Gershon	PC 654-5	AVA03	Cohen, Stuart	PCH 116-2	SEC09
Cohen, Gershon	PC 654-5	SEC15	Cohen, Stuart	PCH 116-3	ENV01
Cohen, Gershon	PC 654-5	TRN03	Cohen, Stuart	PCH 116-3	SEC04
Cohen, Gershon	PC 654-5	TRN11	Cohen, Stuart	PCH 116-4	SEC19
Cohen, Gershon	PC 654-6	SEC20	Cohen, Stuart	PCH 116-4	SEC22
Cohen, Gershon	PC 654-7	VIS01	Cohen, Stuart	PCH 116-5	SEC01
Cohen, Gershon	PC 654-7	SEC17	Cohen, Stuart	PCH 116-5	TRN11
Cohen, Gershon	PC 654-7	SEC19	Cohen, Suzanne	PC 115-1	SEC17
Cohen, Gershon	PC 654-8	EFH01	Cohen, Suzanne	PC 115-2	ENV02
Cohen, Gershon	PC 654-8	TNE02	Cohen, Suzanne	PC 115-3	ALT02
Cohen, Gershon	PC 654-9	LND05	Cohen, Suzanne	PC 115-4	UNC01
Cohen, Gershon	PC 654-9	SEC20	Cohen, Suzanne	PC 115-5	ALT03
Cohen, Gershon	PC 654-9	UNC01	Cohen, Suzanne	PC 115-6	ALT13
Cohen, Gershon	PC 654-10	UNC01	Collins, Chuck	PCH 11-1	ALT01
Cohen, Kerry	PC 348-1	ALT13	Collins, Chuck	PCH 11-2	SEC18
Cohen, Kerry	PC 536-1	TRN06	Collins, Chuck	PCH 11-3	SEC12
Cohen, Kerry	PC 536-1	SEC19	Collins, Chuck	PCH 11-4	TRN02
Cohen, Kerry	PC 536-2	AVA01	Conitz, Jan	PC 1247-1	ALT03
Cohen, Kerry	PC 536-2	TRN11	Conitz, Jan	PC 1247-1	ALT09
Cohen, Kerry	PC 536-3	SEC01	Conitz, Jan	PC 1247-1	ALT10
Cohen, Kerry	PC 536-4	SEC32	Conitz, Jan	PC 1247-1	ALT11
Cohen, Kerry	PC 536-5	UNC01	Conitz, Jan	PC 1247-1	ALT12
Cohen, Kerry	PC 536-6	ALT13	Conitz, Jan	PC 1247-2	PAN01

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

C

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Conitz, Jan	PC 1247-2	UNC01	Converse, E. Leanne	PC 1352-2	ALT13
Conitz, Jan	PC 1247-3	TRN14	Converse, E. Leanne	PC 1352-3	TRN08
Conitz, Jan	PC 1247-4	TRN08	Converse, E. Leanne	PC 1352-4	TRN08
Conitz, Jan	PC 1247-5	SEC42	Converse, E. Leanne	PC 1352-5	UNC01
Conitz, Jan	PC 1247-5	UNC01	Converse, E. Leanne	PC 1352-6	UNC01
Conitz, Jan	PC 1247-6	UNC01	Converse, E. Leanne	PC 1352-7	ALT13
Conitz, Jan	PC 1247-7	SEC19	Converse, Paul	PC 93-1	ALT03
Conitz, Jan	PC 1247-8	TRN11	Converse, Paul	PC 93-2	SEC01
Conitz, Jan	PC 1247-9	TRN11	Converse, Paul	PC 93-3	ENV01
Conitz, Jan	PC 1247-10	SEC41	Converse, Paul	PC 93-3	WLD01
Conitz, Jan	PC 1247-11	SEC04	Converse, Paul	PC 93-4	LND02
Conitz, Jan	PC 1247-12	SEC01	Converse, Paul	PC 93-4	SEC17
Conitz, Jan	PC 1247-12	SEC24	Converse, Paul	PC 93-5	SEC22
Conitz, Jan	PC 1247-13	SEC27	Converse, Paul	PC 93-6	AVA02
Conitz, Jan	PC 1247-14	SEC22	Converse, Paul	PC 93-6	SEC01
Conitz, Jan	PC 1247-15	SEC20	Converse, Paul	PC 93-7	AVA01
Conitz, Jan	PC 1247-16	SEC19	Converse, Paul	PC 93-7	AVA02
Conitz, Jan	PC 1247-17	SEC17	Converse, Paul	PC 93-8	SEC22
Conitz, Jan	PC 1247-17	SEC20	Cook, Marcia L.	PC 793-1	ALT02
Conitz, Jan	PC 1247-18	ALT02	Cook, Marcia L.	PC 793-2	UNC01
Conitz, Jan	PC 1247-19	TRN08	Cook, Marcia L.	PC 793-3	ENV01
Conitz, Jan	PC 1247-20	SEC43	Cook, Marcia L.	PC 793-3	VIS01
Connell, Bret	PC 1317-1	ALT03	Cook, Marcia L.	PC 793-4	SEC17
Connell, Bret	PC 1317-2	SEC01	Cook, Marcia L.	PC 793-5	SEC20
Connell, Bret	PC 1317-3	ENV01	Cook, Marcia L.	PC 793-6	TRN04
Connell, Bret	PC 1317-4	SEC19	Cook, Marcia L.	PC 793-6	SEC19
Connell, Bret	PC 1317-5	ALT03	Cook, Marcia L.	PC 793-7	ALT13
Connell, Bret	PC 1317-6	SEC20	Cook, Ryan	PCH 153-1	ALT08
Connell, Bret	PC 1317-6	SEC22	Cook, Ryan	PCH 153-1	SEC06
Connell, Bret	PC 1317-7	SEC01	Cook, Ryan	PCH 153-2	AVA01
Constantine, Britt	PC 1179-1	ALT13	Cook, Ryan	PCH 153-2	AVA02
Constantine, Garri	PC 1178-1	ENV01	Cook, Ryan	PCH 153-3	SEC18
Constantine, Garri	PC 1178-1	SEC01	Cook, Ryan	PCH 153-4	SEC06
Constantine, Garri	PC 1178-2	ALT13	Cook, Ryan	PCH 153-5	ALT08
Constantine, Willow	PC 1176-1	ALT13	Cooney, Kathy	PC 585-1	UNC01
Constantine, Willow	PC 1176-2	UNC01	Cooney, Kathy	PC 585-2	SEC01
Converse, E. Leanne	PC 1352-1	UNC01	Cooney, Kathy	PC 585-2	SEC25

C

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Cooney, Kathy	PC 585-3	ALT02	Cooper, Doreen C.	PC 1051-17	VIS03
Cooney, Kathy	PC 585-4	ALT03	Cooper, Doreen C.	PC 1051-18	UNC01
Cooney, Kathy	PC 585-5	SEC01	Cooper, Doreen C.	PC 1051-19	AIR01
Cooney, Kathy	PC 585-6	VIS01	Cooper, Doreen C.	PC 1051-19	LND02
Cooney, Kathy	PC 585-6	SEC17	Cooper, Doreen C.	PC 1051-19	LND03
Cooney, Kathy	PC 585-7	SEC20	Cooper, Doreen C.	PC 1051-19	LND08
Cooney, Kathy	PC 585-8	AVA02	Cooper, Doreen C.	PC 1051-19	NOI01
Cooney, Kathy	PC 585-9	ALT13	Cooper, Doreen C.	PC 1051-19	VIS04
Cooney, Kathy	PC 585-10	SEC01	Cooper, Doreen C.	PC 1051-19	UNC01
Cooney, Kathy	PC 585-10	SEC02	Cooper, Doreen C.	PC 1051-20	ERG02
Cooney, Kathy	PC 585-11	SEC25	Cormack, Richard	PC 1277-1	ALT13
Cooney, Kathy	PC 585-12	ALT02	Cormack, Richard	PC 1277-2	SEC17
Cooney, Kathy	PC 585-12	SEC01	Cormack, Richard	PC 1277-3	AVA02
Cooper, Doreen	PCH 202-1	UNC01	Cormack, Richard	PC 1277-4	SEC04
Cooper, Doreen	PCH 202-2	UNC01	Cormack, Richard	PC 1277-4	UNC01
Cooper, Doreen	PCH 202-3	SEC17	Cormack, Richard	PC 1277-5	SEC22
Cooper, Doreen	PCH 202-4	TRN03	Cormack, Richard	PC 1277-6	AVA01
Cooper, Doreen	PCH 202-4	TRN11	Cormack, Richard	PC 1277-6	TRN03
Cooper, Doreen	PCH 202-4	SEC19	Cormack, Richard	PC 1277-6	SEC19
Cooper, Doreen C.	PC 1051-1	SEC04	Corrington, Dennis	PC 278-1	ALT01
Cooper, Doreen C.	PC 1051-2	SEC19	Corrington, Dennis	PC 278-2	SEC16
Cooper, Doreen C.	PC 1051-3	CUL03	Corrington, Dennis	PC 278-2	SEC18
Cooper, Doreen C.	PC 1051-4	VIS01	Couch, William	PC 1244-1	PAN06
Cooper, Doreen C.	PC 1051-5	UNC01	Cox, Percy	PC 11-1	ALT20
Cooper, Doreen C.	PC 1051-6	ALT13	Craig, Laurie	PC 1280-1	ALT03
Cooper, Doreen C.	PC 1051-7	SEC01	Craig, Laurie	PC 1280-2	AVA02
Cooper, Doreen C.	PC 1051-8	AVA02	Craig, Laurie	PC 1280-3	TRN03
Cooper, Doreen C.	PC 1051-9	TRN03	Craig, Laurie	PC 1280-3	TRN21
Cooper, Doreen C.	PC 1051-10	SEC24	Craig, Laurie	PC 1280-4	ALT13
Cooper, Doreen C.	PC 1051-11	SEC01	Craig, Laurie	PC 1280-4	SEC02
Cooper, Doreen C.	PC 1051-12	SEC19	Craig, Laurie	PC 1280-5	SEC02
Cooper, Doreen C.	PC 1051-13	CUL03	Craig, Laurie	PC 1280-5	TRN08
Cooper, Doreen C.	PC 1051-14	CUL07	Craig, Laurie	PC 1280-6	ALT13
Cooper, Doreen C.	PC 1051-15	CUL03	Craig, Laurie	PC 1280-6	TRN04
Cooper, Doreen C.	PC 1051-16	CUL03	Craig, Laurie	PC 1280-6	TRN08
Cooper, Doreen C.	PC 1051-16	CUL05	Craig, Laurie	PC 1280-7	SEC01
Cooper, Doreen C.	PC 1051-16	S4F04	Craig, Laurie	PC 1280-7	SEC04

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

C

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Craig, Laurie	PC 1280-8	SEC19	Crondahl, Judy	PC 440-2	TRN07
Craig, Laurie	PC 1280-8	SEC22	Crondahl, Judy	PC 440-2	UNC01
Craig, Matt	PC 1169-1	ALT02	Crondahl, Judy	PC 440-3	SEC44
Craig, Matt	PC 1169-2	ENV01	Crondahl, Judy	PC 440-4	UNC01
Craig, Matt	PC 1169-2	WLD01	Crondahl, Judy	PC 440-5	SEC01
Craig, Matt	PC 1169-3	ENV01	Crondahl, Judy	PC 440-6	SEC19
Craig, Matt	PC 1169-3	LND01	Crondahl, Judy	PC 440-6	SEC20
Craig, Matt	PC 1169-3	WLD01	Crondahl, Judy	PC 536-1	TRN06
Craig, Matt	PC 1169-3	WLD12	Crondahl, Judy	PC 536-1	SEC19
Craig, Matt	PC 1169-4	ALT09	Crondahl, Judy	PC 536-2	AVA01
Craig, Matt	PC 1169-4	AVA02	Crondahl, Judy	PC 536-2	TRN11
Craig, Matt	PC 1169-4	SEC01	Crondahl, Judy	PC 536-3	SEC01
Craig, Matt	PC 1169-4	TRN04	Crondahl, Judy	PC 536-4	SEC32
Craig, Matt	PC 1169-5	SEC36	Crondahl, Judy	PC 536-5	UNC01
Craig, Matt	PC 1169-5	UNC01	Crondahl, Judy	PC 536-6	ALT13
Craig, Matt	PC 1169-6	ENV01	Cross, Candy L.	PC 1022-1	ALT04
Crapella, Jay	PCH 31-1	CUL01	Cross, Candy L.	PC 1022-2	TRN10
Crapella, Jay	PCH 31-2	ALT02	Cross, Candy L.	PC 1022-3	SEC12
Crapella, Jay	PCH 95-1	ALT02	Cross, Candy L.	PC 1022-4	LND01
Crapella, Jay	PCH 95-1	AVA01	Crump, Jonathan	PC 523-1	ALT01
Crapella, Jay	PCH 95-1	ENV02	Crump, Jonathan	PC 523-2	PUB06
Crapella, Jay	PCH 95-2	ENV01	Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-1	ALT09
Crapella, Jay	PCH 95-2	VIS01	Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-1	ENV01
Crapella, Jay	PCH 95-3	SEC36	Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-1	SEC19
Crapella, Jay	PCH 95-4	ALT13	Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-2	SEC45
Cremata, Andrew	PCH 225-1	SEC17	Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-3	AVA03
Cremata, Andrew	PCH 225-1	SEC20	Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-4	AVA01
Cremata, Andrew	PCH 225-2	ALT02	Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-5	AVA02
Crondahl, Jay	PC 440-1	ALT13	Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-5	SEC01
Crondahl, Jay	PC 440-2	TRN07	Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-6	ALT09
Crondahl, Jay	PC 440-2	UNC01	Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-6	SEC44
Crondahl, Jay	PC 440-3	SEC44	Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-6	UNC01
Crondahl, Jay	PC 440-4	UNC01	Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-7	SEC32
Crondahl, Jay	PC 440-5	SEC01	Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-7	SEC44
Crondahl, Jay	PC 440-6	SEC19	Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-8	SEC02
Crondahl, Jay	PC 440-6	SEC20	Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-8	TRN08
Crondahl, Judy	PC 440-1	ALT13	Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-8	SEC20

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

C

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-8	SEC32	Crupi, Lori Teel	PC 1299-3	SEC01
Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-8	TRN21	Crupi, Lori Teel	PC 1299-4	SEC43
Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-9	SEC01	Crupi, Lori Teel	PC 1299-5	AVA01
Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-10	SEC43	Crupi, Lori Teel	PC 1299-5	AVA02
Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-11	AVA06	Crupi, Lori Teel	PC 1299-5	TRN03
Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-11	SEC04	Crupi, Lori Teel	PC 1299-6	SEC19
Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-12	SEC19	Crupi, Lori Teel	PC 1299-7	SEC19
Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-13	SEC19	Crupi, Lori Teel	PC 1299-7	UNC01
Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-13	UNC01	Crupi, Lori Teel	PC 1299-8	SEC36
Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-14	ENV01	Crupi, Lori Teel	PC 1299-9	EAG02
Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-14	SEC19	Crupi, Lori Teel	PC 1299-9	ENV02
Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-15	ENV01	Crupi, Lori Teel	PC 1299-9	EFH01
Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-15	SEC19	Crupi, Lori Teel	PC 1299-9	TNE02
Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-16	ALT09	Crupi, Lori Teel	PC 1299-9	VIS01
Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-17	TNE02	Crupi, Lori Teel	PC 1299-9	WLD01
Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-17	TNE03	Crupi, Lori Teel	PC 1299-10	TRN04
Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-18	ENV02	Crupi, Lori Teel	PC 1299-10	TRN08
Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-18	TNE02	Crupi, Lori Teel	PC 1299-10	TRN21
Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-19	ENV01	Crupi, Lori Teel	PC 1299-11	SEC44
Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-20	ENV01	Crupi, Lori Teel	PC 1299-12	ALT22
Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-21	ENV01	Crupi, Lori Teel	PC 1299-13	ALT09
Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-22	EAG02	Crupi, Lori Teel	PC 1299-13	ALT11
Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-23	WLD05	Crupi, Lori Teel	PC 1299-13	ALT22
Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-23	WLD08	Crupi, Lori Teel	PC 1299-14	AVA02
Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-24	NEP04	Cuchna, Scott	PC 731-1	ALT04
Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-25	UNC01	Cuchna, Scott	PC 731-1	TRN10
Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-26	NEP04	Cuchna, Scott	PC 731-2	SEC12
Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-27	LND03	Cuchna, Scott	PC 731-3	TRN15
Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-28	LND03	Cuchna, Scott	PC 731-4	SEC03
Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-29	RIV01	Cuchna, Scott	PC 731-5	TRN10
Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-30	ENV01	Cuchna, Scott	PC 731-6	SEC03
Crupi, Anthony	PC 1300-31	ALT09	Cuchna, Scott	PC 731-7	SEC28
Crupi, Lori Teel	PC 1299-1	ALT09	Cunningham, Steven	PCH 149-1	ALT13
Crupi, Lori Teel	PC 1299-1	ALT11	Cunningham, Steven	PCH 149-2	TRN06
Crupi, Lori Teel	PC 1299-1	SEC44	Cunningham, Steven	PCH 149-3	SEC02
Crupi, Lori Teel	PC 1299-2	AVA01	Cunningham, Steven	PCH 149-4	SEC17
Crupi, Lori Teel	PC 1299-2	ENV01	Cunningham, Steven	PCH 149-5	TRN04

C

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Currier, Rick	PC 66-1	ALT01	Danielson, Gary	PC 334-9	ALT19
Currier, Rick	PC 66-1	SEC18	Danielson, Gary	PC 334-9	SEC17
Currier, Rick	PC 66-2	LND01	Dapcevich, John	PC 594-1	UNC01
Currier, Rick	PC 66-3	ALT14	Dapcevich, John	PC 594-2	SEC12
Currit, Robert H.	PC 916-1	ALT04	Dapcevich, John	PC 594-2	TRN10
Currit, Robert H.	PC 916-2	SEC03	Dapcevich, John	PC 594-3	TRN02
Currit, Robert H.	PC 916-2	SEC12	Dapcevich, John	PC 594-4	SEC18
Cushing, Jim	PC 835-1	ALT04	Dapcevich, John	PC 594-5	SEC23
Cushing, Jim	PC 835-2	SEC03	Dapcevich, John	PC 594-6	PAN06
Cushing, Jim	PC 835-3	TNE05	Dapcevich, John	PC 594-7	SEC18
Cushing, Jim	PC 835-3	WLD13	Dapcevich, John	PC 594-8	SEC18
Cushing, Jim	PC 835-4	TRN02	Dapcevich, John	PC 594-9	PAN06

D

Dadourian, Laurie	PC 260-1	SEC44	Darrah, Daniel R	PC 508-1	ALT04
Dadourian, Laurie	PC 260-2	ALT13	Darrah, Daniel R	PC 508-2	SEC12
Dadourian, Laurie	PC 260-2	SEC01	Darrah, Daniel R	PC 508-2	TRN10
Dadourian, Laurie	PC 536-1	TRN06	Darrah, Daniel R	PC 508-3	SEC18
Dadourian, Laurie	PC 536-1	SEC19	Daun, Erik	PC 152-1	ALT13
Dadourian, Laurie	PC 536-2	AVA01	Daun, Erik	PC 152-2	AVA02
Dadourian, Laurie	PC 536-2	TRN11	Daun, Erik	PC 152-3	SEC17
Dadourian, Laurie	PC 536-3	SEC01	Daun, Erik	PC 152-4	WLD02
Dadourian, Laurie	PC 536-4	SEC32	Daun, Erik	PC 152-5	SEC44
Dadourian, Laurie	PC 536-5	UNC01	Davidson, Matt	PCH 138-1	UNC01
Dadourian, Laurie	PC 536-6	ALT13	Davidson, Matt	PCH 138-2	UNC01
Dahl, Leslie	PC 186-1	ALT01	Davidson, Matt	PCH 138-3	AVA01
Danielson, Gary	PC 334-1	VIS01	Davidson, Matt	PCH 138-3	SEC20
Danielson, Gary	PC 334-2	S4F02	Davidson, Matt	PCH 138-3	SEC22
Danielson, Gary	PC 334-3	GEO01	Davidson, Matt	PCH 138-4	ALT13
Danielson, Gary	PC 334-3	SEC20	Davidson, Matt	PCH 138-4	SEC45
Danielson, Gary	PC 334-4	SEC20	Davidson, William	PC 1357-1	ALT04
Danielson, Gary	PC 334-5	CUL04	Davidson, William	PC 1357-1	TRN10
Danielson, Gary	PC 334-6	ALT13	Davidson, William	PC 1357-2	TRN07
Danielson, Gary	PC 334-6	SEC04	Davidson, William	PC 1357-3	TRN02
Danielson, Gary	PC 334-7	AVA02	Davies, Larry D.	PC 913-1	SEC12
Danielson, Gary	PC 334-8	SEC19	Davies, Larry D.	PC 913-2	TRN07
Danielson, Gary	PC 334-9	ALT13	Davies, Larry D.	PC 913-2	SEC40
			Davies, Larry D.	PC 913-3	ALT04

D

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Davies, Larry D.	PC 913-4	TRN27	Dee, Arthur	PC 326-1	ALT02
Davis, Holly	PC 380-1	ALT02	Dee, Arthur	PC 326-2	TRN03
Davis, Holly	PC 380-2	AVA02	Dee, Arthur	PC 326-3	SEC22
Davis, Holly	PC 380-3	TRN11	Dee, Arthur	PC 326-4	SEC19
Davis, Holly	PC 380-4	TNE02	Dee, Arthur	PC 326-5	SEC08
Davis, Joseph	PC 105-1	ALT04	Dee, Arthur	PC 326-6	ALT13
Davis, Joseph	PC 105-2	TRN10	Dee, Arthur	PC 326-7	SEC43
Davis, Joseph	PC 105-2	SEC23	Deitering, Ken	PC 1048-1	ALT01
Davis, Joseph	PC 105-3	SEC18	Deitering, Ken	PC 1048-2	SEC12
Davis, Joseph	PC 105-4	TRN27	Deitering, Ken	PC 1048-2	TRN07
Davis, Matt	PC 382-1	ALT08	Deitering, Ken	PC 1048-3	UNC01
Davis, Matt	PC 382-2	GEO01	DeKrey, Lesley	PC 710-1	ALT13
Davis, Matt	PC 382-3	SEC18	Delay, Brian Patrick	PC 1103-1	SEC17
Davis, Matt	PC 382-4	TRN03	Delay, Brian Patrick	PC 1103-2	SEC17
Davis, Matt	PC 382-4	TRN09	Delay, Brian Patrick	PC 1103-3	SEC17
Davis, Matt	PC 382-5	ALT05	Delay, Brian Patrick	PC 1103-3	SEC19
Davis, Matt	PC 382-5	ALT06	Delay, Brian Patrick	PC 1103-4	LND01
Davis, Matt	PC 382-6	SEC19	Delay, Brian Patrick	PC 1103-5	SEC24
Dawson, Thomas J.	PC 26-1	UNC01	Delay, Brian Patrick	PC 1103-6	ALT17
Dawson, Thomas J.	PC 26-2	ALT02	Delay, Brian Patrick	PC 1103-7	UNC01
Day, S. Kirby	PC 988-1	UNC01	Demming, John	PC 830-1	ALT04
Day, S. Kirby	PC 988-2	ALT04	Demming, John	PC 830-2	SEC12
Day, S. Kirby	PC 988-3	TRN02	Demming, John	PC 830-2	TRN10
Day, S. Kirby	PC 988-4	SEC12	Denker, Mike	PC 350-1	ALT13
Day, S. Kirby	PC 988-4	TRN10	Denker, Mike	PC 350-2	TRN04
Day, S. Kirby	PC 988-5	TRN18	Densmore, John M	PC 860-1	ALT04
Day, S. Kirby	PC 988-6	LND04	Densmore, John M	PC 860-2	TRN02
Day, S. Kirby	PC 988-7	SEC18	Densmore, John M	PC 860-2	TRN10
De Franco, Carmen	PC 465-1	ALT01	Densmore, John M.	PC 683-1	ALT04
De Franco, Carmen	PC 465-2	LND01	Densmore, John M.	PC 683-2	SEC12
De Franco, Carmen	PC 465-2	SEC18	Densmore, John M.	PC 683-3	TRN02
De Franco, Carmen	PC 465-3	TRN27	Densmore, John M.	PC 683-3	VIS02
De Kennedy, Michelle	PC 124-1	ALT04	Denson, Dianne	PC 406-1	SEC11
De Kennedy, Michelle	PC 124-2	ALT14	Denson, Dianne	PC 406-1	TRN11
Deach, Charlie	PC 886-1	ALT04	Denson, Dianne	PC 406-2	SEC01
Deach, Charlie	PC 886-2	SEC12	Denson, Dianne	PC 406-3	SEC36
Deach, Charlie	PC 886-3	TRN10	D'Eprenesnil, Alain	PC 375-1	ALT02

D

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
D'Eprenesnil, Alain	PC 384-1	SEC19	Devlin, David H	PC 633-3	TRN10
D'Eprenesnil, Alain	PC 384-1	UNC01	Devlin, David H	PC 633-4	TRN02
D'Eprenesnil, Alain	PC 384-2	ALT13	DeWitt, Dennis	PC 130-1	ALT02
D'Eprenesnil, Alain	PC 737-1	PUB02	DeWitt, Dennis	PC 130-2	TRN26
D'Eprenesnil, Alan	PCH 188-1	ALT13	DeWitt, Dennis	PC 130-3	SEC18
D'Eprenesnil, Alan	PCH 188-2	SEC19	DeWitt, Dennis	PC 130-4	TRN10
DePute, Constance	PC 516-1	ENV01	DeWitt, Dennis	PC 130-5	TRN27
DePute, Constance	PC 516-1	SEC01	DeWitt, Dennis	PC 130-6	UNC01
DePute, Constance	PC 516-2	ALT09	DeWitt, Patsy	PC 1291-1	ALT04
Derr, Justin	PC 1060-1	TRN02	DeWitt, Patsy	PC 1291-2	SEC12
Derr, Justin	PC 1060-2	PAN02	DeWitt, Patsy	PC 1291-2	TRN10
Derr, Justin	PC 1060-3	ALT04	Diamond, Charlie	PC 672-1	ALT01
Derr, Justin	PC 1060-4	TRN02	Dibble, Betty J.	PC 838-1	ALT04
Derr, Justin	PC 1060-5	LND01	Dibble, Betty J.	PC 838-2	TRN10
Derr, Justin	PC 1060-6	TRN10	Dibble, Betty J.	PC 838-3	LND01
DeSmet, Clancy I	PC 580-1	SEC01	Dickson, Katherine	PC 811-1	ALT02
DeSmet, Clancy I	PC 580-1	SEC43	Dickson, Katherine	PC 811-2	SEC01
DeSmet, Clancy I	PC 580-2	SEC19	Dickson, Katherine	PC 811-2	WLD01
DeSmet, Clancy I	PC 580-3	SEC22	Dickson, Katherine	PC 811-3	TRN04
DeSmet, Clancy I	PC 580-4	AVA01	Dickson, Katherine	PC 811-4	SEC17
DeSmet, Clancy I	PC 580-4	GEO01	Diekmann, Gary	PC 635-1	ALT01
DeSmet, Clancy I	PC 580-5	ENV01	Diekmann, Gary	PC 635-1	TRN10
DeSmet, Clancy I	PC 580-6	ENV01	Diekmann, Gary	PC 635-1	TRN26
DeSmet, Clancy I	PC 580-6	ENV02	Dillard, Chris	PC 325-1	ALT02
DeSmet, Clancy I	PC 580-7	TNE01	Dillard, Chris	PC 325-2	AVA01
Devine, Joseph	PC 52-1	TRN07	Dillard, Chris	PC 325-2	WLD01
Devine, Joseph	PC 52-2	SEC12	Dillard, Chris	PC 325-3	TRN04
Devine, Joseph	PC 52-3	TRN02	Dillman, Karen	PC 577-1	ALT03
Devine, Joseph	PC 52-4	SEC12	Dillman, Karen	PC 577-1	ALT09
Devine, Joseph	PC 52-4	TRN07	Dillman, Karen	PC 577-1	ALT11
Devine, Joseph	PC 52-5	PAN06	Dillman, Karen	PC 577-2	EVJ02
Devine, Joseph	PC 52-6	SEC18	Dillman, Karen	PC 577-2	TRN23
Devlin, David H	PC 633-1	ALT04	Dillman, Karen	PC 577-3	WLD02
Devlin, David H	PC 633-2	TRN02	Dillon, Charlie E.	PC 1095-1	ALT04
Devlin, David H	PC 633-2	SEC18	Dinegar, Wil	PCH 124-1	SEC01
Devlin, David H	PC 633-3	SEC01	Dinegar, Wil	PCH 124-2	ALT20
Devlin, David H	PC 633-3	SEC12	Dinegar, Wil	PCH 124-3	SEC40

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

D

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Dinnan, Tyler	PC 159-1	ALT02	Donahue, Buckwheat	PCH 218-3	SEC01
Dinnan, Tyler	PC 159-2	SEC01	Donohue, Mike	PC 285-1	ALT04
Dinnan, Tyler	PC 159-3	WLD01	Donohue, Mike	PC 285-2	TRN07
Dinnan, Tyler	PC 159-4	SEC17	Donohue, Mike	PC 285-3	UNC01
Ditcharo, Jennifer	PC 524-1	ALT01	Dorbet, Stephen	PCH 220-1	ALT02
Ditcharo, Jennifer	PC 524-2	SEC12	Dorbet, Stephen	PCH 220-1	SEC19
Doll, Andrea	PCH 71-1	PAN06	Dorbet, Stephen	PCH 220-2	AVA02
Doll, Andrea	PCH 71-2	AVA02	Dorbet, Stephen	PCH 220-2	AVA03
Doll, Andrea	PCH 71-2	TRN11	Dorbet, Stephen	PCH 220-2	TRN03
Doll, Andrea	PCH 71-3	PAN06	Dorn, Darla	PC 126-1	ALT04
Doll, Andrea	PCH 71-4	ENV02	Dorn, Darla	PC 126-2	SEC18
Doll, Andrea	PCH 71-4	LND05	Dorn, Darla	PC 126-3	SEC23
Doll, Andrea	PCH 71-4	UNC01	Dorn, Darla	PC 126-4	SEC12
Doll, Robert J.	PC 1184-1	UNC01	Dorn, Darla	PC 126-4	TRN07
Doll, Robert J.	PC 1184-2	UNC01	Dorn, Darla J	PC 712-1	ALT04
Doll, Robert J.	PC 1184-3	SEC32	Dorn, Darla J	PC 712-2	SEC18
Doll, Robert J.	PC 1184-3	TRN21	Dorn, Darla J	PC 712-3	SEC12
Doll, Robert J.	PC 1184-3	UNC01	Dorn, Darla J	PC 712-3	TRN02
Doll, Robert J.	PC 1184-4	SEC19	Dorn, Darla J	PC 712-4	SEC12
Doll, Robert J.	PC 1184-4	UNC01	Dorn, Darla J	PC 712-4	TRN07
Doll, Robert J.	PC 1184-5	SEC02	Dorn, Darla J	PC 712-5	TRN02
Doll, Robert J.	PC 1184-5	UNC01	Dorn, Darla J	PC 712-5	SEC16
Doll, Robert J.	PC 1184-6	TRN08	Dorn, Evern	PC 128-1	ALT04
Doll, Robert J.	PC 1184-6	UNC01	Dorn, Evern	PC 128-1	SEC12
Doll, Robert J.	PC 1184-7	TRN13	Dorn, Evern	PC 128-2	SEC16
Doll, Robert J.	PC 1184-7	UNC01	Dorn, Evern	PC 128-3	TRN10
Doll, Robert J.	PC 1184-8	ALT02	Douglas, Chris	PC 1028-1	ALT01
Doll, Robert J.	PC 1184-9	ENV01	Douglas, Chris	PC 1028-2	TRN10
Doll, Robert J.	PC 1184-9	SEC02	Douglas, Chris	PC 1028-3	ALT04
Doll, Robert J.	PC 1184-9	SEC20	Downey, Laura	PC 788-1	SEC18
Don, Tony	PC 880-1	SEC12	Downey, Laura	PC 788-1	SEC23
Don, Tony	PC 880-1	TRN07	Downey, Laura	PC 788-1	PAN06
Don, Tony	PC 880-2	ALT04	Downey, Laura	PC 788-2	ALT07
Don, Tony	PC 880-2	LND01	Downey, Laura	PC 788-2	SEC03
Don, Tony	PC 880-2	TRN02	Downey, Laura	PC 788-3	SEC23
Donahue, Buckwheat	PCH 218-1	ALT02	Downey, Laura	PC 788-4	SEC18
Donahue, Buckwheat	PCH 218-2	UNC01	Downey, Laura	PC 788-5	SEC18

D

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Downey, Laura	PC 788-5	PAN06	Dunn, Art	PC 1294-4	AVA06
Draper, Duane	PC 366-1	ALT13	Dunn, Art	PC 1294-5	AVA05
Draper, Duane	PC 366-1	ALT19	Durand, Chester	PCH 46-1	ENV02
Draper, Duane	PC 366-1	TRN07	Durand, Chester	PCH 46-1	LND02
Draper, Duane	PC 366-2	SEC41	Durand, Chester	PCH 46-2	UNC01
Draper, Duane	PC 366-3	ALT13	Durand, Chester	PCH 46-3	FSH01
Draper, Duane	PC 447-1	ALT09	Durand, Chester	PCH 46-3	WLD02
Draper, Duane	PC 447-1	ALT10	Durand, Chester	PCH 46-4	ENV01
Draper, Duane	PC 447-1	ALT11	Durand, Chester	PCH 46-5	ALT13
Draper, Duane	PC 447-1	ALT12	Durand, Chester	PCH 46-5	SEC02
Draper, Duane	PC 447-1	SEC41	Durand, Chester	PCH 46-6	UNC01
Draper, Duane	PC 447-2	TRN07	Duvernay, Jeff	PC 1055-1	TRN02
Draper, Duane	PC 447-2	TRN08	Duvernay, Jeff	PC 1055-2	PAN02
Draper, Duane	PC 447-2	SEC41	Duvernay, Jeff	PC 1055-3	ALT04
Draper, Duane	PC 447-3	AVA02	Duvernay, Jeff	PC 1055-4	SEC12
Dubber, Leonard L	PC 481-1	ALT08	Duvernay, Jeff	PC 1055-4	SEC18
Dubber, Leonard L	PC 481-2	LND04	Duvernay, Jeff	PC 1055-5	AVA04
Dubber, Leonard L	PC 481-3	LND01	Duvernay, Jeff	PC 1055-5	SEC12
Dubber, Leonard L	PC 481-3	SEC18			
Dunbar, Bruce	PC 902-1	ALT04			
Dunbar, Bruce	PC 902-2	SEC12			
Dunbar, Bruce	PC 902-2	TRN10			
Dunlap, Sarah	PC 808-1	SEC01			
Dunlap, Sarah	PC 808-1	SEC20			
Dunlap, Sarah	PC 808-2	SEC04			
Dunlap, Sarah	PC 808-3	AVA02			
Dunlap, Sarah	PC 808-3	SEC04			
Dunlap, Sarah	PC 808-3	SEC43			
Dunlap, Sarah	PC 808-4	AVA01			
Dunlap, Sarah	PC 808-4	UNC01			
Dunlap, Sarah	PC 808-5	ALT09			
Dunlap, Sarah	PC 808-5	SEC02			
Dunlap, Sarah	PC 808-5	TRN08			
Dunn, Art	PC 1294-1	ALT04			
Dunn, Art	PC 1294-2	UNC01			
Dunn, Art	PC 1294-3	SEC03			
Dunn, Art	PC 1294-3	TRN18			

E

Early, Mara Kyung	PC 1166-1	ALT03
Early, Mara Kyung	PC 1166-1	ALT09
Early, Mara Kyung	PC 1166-1	ALT11
Early, Mara Kyung	PC 1166-2	UNC01
Early, Mara Kyung	PC 1166-3	SEC44
Early, Mara Kyung	PC 1166-3	SEC45
Early, Mara Kyung	PC 1166-3	SEC46
Early, Mara Kyung	PC 1166-4	UNC01
Early, Mara Kyung	PC 1166-5	UNC01
Early, Mara Kyung	PC 1166-6	TRN03
Early, Mara Kyung	PC 1166-7	AVA01
Early, Mara Kyung	PC 1166-7	ENV01
Early, Mara Kyung	PC 1166-7	WLD01
Early, Mara Kyung	PC 1166-8	SEC20
Early, Mara Kyung	PC 1166-9	SEC22
Early, Mara Kyung	PC 1166-10	SEC20
Early, Mara Kyung	PC 1166-11	SEC19

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

E

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Early, Mara Kyung	PC 1166-12	SEC17	Einspruch, Fred	PC 1087-1	ALT13
Early, Mara Kyung	PC 1166-13	UNC01	Einspruch, Fred	PC 1087-2	SEC01
Eatough, Raymie	PCH 206-1	LND02	Einspruch, Fred	PC 1087-3	SEC44
Eatough, Raymie	PCH 206-1	SEC17	Einspruch, Fred	PC 1087-4	SEC01
Eatough, Raymie	PCH 206-2	UNC01	Einspruch, Fred	PC 1087-5	AVA01
Eatough, Raymie	PCH 206-3	ALT09	Einspruch, Fred	PC 1087-5	GEO01
Eatough, Raymie	PCH 206-4	AVA03	Einspruch, Fred	PC 1087-6	AVA03
Eatough, Raymie	PCH 206-4	SEC20	Einspruch, Fred	PC 1087-7	AVA02
Eddy, Gary Lloyd	PC 1296-1	ALT04	Einspruch, Fred	PC 1087-8	SEC20
Eddy, Gary Lloyd	PC 1296-2	TRN21	Einspruch, Fred	PC 1087-9	ENV01
Eddy, Gary Lloyd	PC 1296-3	ALT14	Einspruch, Fred	PC 1087-9	VIS01
Eddy, Gary Lloyd	PC 1296-4	AVA01	Einspruch, Fred	PC 1087-10	ENV02
Eddy, Gary Lloyd	PC 1296-5	AVA02	Einspruch, Fred	PC 1087-11	TNE02
Eddy, Gary Lloyd	PC 1296-6	TRN27	Einspruch, Fred	PC 1087-12	ALT13
Edgar, Douglas W.	PC 1257-1	ALT02	Einspruch, Fred	PC 1087-13	TRN03
Edgar, Douglas W.	PC 1257-2	ALT09	Einspruch, Fred	PC 1087-14	EVJ02
Edgar, Douglas W.	PC 1257-2	TRN04	Einspruch, Fred	PC 1087-14	SEC20
Edward, Richard	PC 229-1	ALT04	Einspruch, Fred	PC 1087-15	TRN11
Edward, Richard	PC 229-2	TRN10	Einspruch, Fred	PC 1087-16	UNC01
Edward, Richard	PC 229-3	TRN26	Einspruch, Fred	PC 1087-17	SEC36
Edward, Richard	PC 229-4	UNC01	Einspruch, Fred	PC 1087-18	TRN08
Edward, Richard	PC 229-5	PAN06	Einspruch, Fred	PC 1087-19	ENV01
Edwards, Larry	PC 1137-1	ALT02	Einspruch, Fred	PC 1087-19	SEC20
Edwards, Larry	PC 1137-1	UNC01	Einspruch, Fred	PC 1087-20	SEC47
Egolf, Dan	PCH 177-1	SEC19	Einspruch, Fred	PC 1087-21	UNC01
Egolf, Dan	PCH 177-1	SEC45	Einspruch, Fred	PC 1087-22	ALT15
Egolf, Dan	PCH 177-2	SEC44	Einspruch, Fred	PC 1087-23	ENV01
Egolf, Dan	PCH 177-3	ENV01	Einspruch, Fred	PC 1087-23	SEC02
Egolf, Dan	PCH 177-3	SEC02	Einspruch, Fred	PC 1087-23	UNC01
Egolf, Dan	PCH 177-4	VIS01	Elend, Sonja	PC 1349-1	SEC01
Egolf, Dan	PCH 177-4	SEC19	Elend, Sonja	PC 1349-2	ENV01
Egolf, Dan	PCH 177-4	SEC36	Elend, Sonja	PC 1349-2	SEC01
Egolf, Dan	PCH 177-5	SEC27	Elend, Sonja	PC 1349-3	UNC01
Egolf, Dan	PCH 177-5	SEC32	Elend, Sonja	PC 1349-4	EFH01
Egolf, Dan	PCH 177-5	UNC01	Elend, Sonja	PC 1349-4	SUB01
Egolf, Dan	PCH 177-6	SEC01	Elend, Sonja	PC 1349-4	TNE01
Egolf, Dan	PCH 177-7	ALT03	Elend, Sonja	PC 1349-4	WLD01

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

E

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Elend, Sonja	PC 1349-5	ALT02	Eller, Andrew	PCH 29-9	ALT13
Elfers, Bradley R	PC 536-1	TRN06	Eller, Andrew	PCH 29-9	ENV02
Elfers, Bradley R	PC 536-1	SEC19	Eller, Andrew	PC 940-1	UNC01
Elfers, Bradley R	PC 536-2	AVA01	Eller, Andrew	PC 940-2	FSH04
Elfers, Bradley R	PC 536-2	TRN11	Eller, Andrew	PC 940-3	ENV01
Elfers, Bradley R	PC 536-3	SEC01	Eller, Andrew	PC 940-3	FSH04
Elfers, Bradley R	PC 536-4	SEC32	Eller, Andrew	PC 940-3	EFH03
Elfers, Bradley R	PC 536-5	UNC01	Eller, Andrew	PC 940-4	EFH03
Elfers, Bradley R	PC 536-6	ALT13	Eller, Andrew	PC 940-5	WAT01
Elgee, Alison	PC 1121-1	SEC01	Eller, Andrew	PC 940-5	WAT02
Elgee, Alison	PC 1121-2	ALT13	Eller, Andrew	PC 940-6	FSH02
Elgee, Alison	PC 1121-2	TRN04	Eller, Andrew	PC 940-6	SUB02
Elgee, George	PC 480-1	ALT04	Eller, Andrew	PC 940-6	WLD08
Elgee, George	PC 480-2	SEC12	Eller, Andrew	PC 940-7	FSH04
Elgee, George	PC 480-3	TRN07	Eller, Andrew	PC 940-8	EFH03
Elgee, George	PC 480-3	TRN15	Eller, Andrew	PC 940-9	EDI01
Elgee, George	PC 480-4	SEC03	Eller, Andrew	PC 940-9	EFH03
Elgee, George	PC 480-4	SEC12	Elliott, Willard	PC 1316-1	ALT09
Elgee, George	PC 480-5	TRN10	Elliott, Willard	PC 1316-1	ALT11
Elgee, George	PC 480-5	SEC23	Elliott, Willard	PC 1316-1	TRN08
Elgee, George	PC 480-6	SEC18	Elliott, Willard	PC 1316-2	VIS01
Elgee, George	PC 480-7	SEC12	Elliott, Willard	PC 1316-3	SEC19
Elgee, George	PC 480-7	SEC18	Elliott, Willard	PC 1316-4	VIS01
Ellefson, Merry	PC 151-1	ALT02	Elliott, Willard	PC 1316-4	SEC19
Ellefson, Merry	PC 151-1	ALT13	Elliott, Willard	PC 1316-4	UNC01
Ellefson, Merry	PC 151-2	UNC01	Elliott, Willard	PC 1316-5	ENV01
Eller, Andrew	PCH 29-1	EFH01	Elliott, Willard	PC 1316-5	SEC19
Eller, Andrew	PCH 29-2	WLD02	Elliott, Willard	PC 1316-6	SEC04
Eller, Andrew	PCH 29-3	ALT17	Elliott, Willard	PC 1316-6	UNC01
Eller, Andrew	PCH 29-3	ENV01	Elliott, Willard	PC 1316-7	ALT22
Eller, Andrew	PCH 29-3	SEC01	Elliott, Willard	PC 1316-8	SEC01
Eller, Andrew	PCH 29-4	LND03	Elliott, Willard	PC 1316-9	SEC19
Eller, Andrew	PCH 29-5	SEC44	Elliott, Willard	PC 1316-10	SEC01
Eller, Andrew	PCH 29-6	SEC22	Elliott, Willard	PC 1316-11	ALT16
Eller, Andrew	PCH 29-7	TRN07	Ely, Thomas	PC 1110-1	ALT02
Eller, Andrew	PCH 29-7	SEC17	Ely, Thomas	PC 1110-2	ALT03
Eller, Andrew	PCH 29-8	SEC01	Ely, Thomas	PC 1110-2	ALT09

E

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Ely, Thomas	PC 1110-2	ALT10	Enticknap, Peter	PC 536-5	UNC01
Ely, Thomas	PC 1110-2	ALT11	Enticknap, Peter	PC 536-6	ALT13
Ely, Thomas	PC 1110-2	ALT12	Epperly, Esther	PC 257-1	ALT02
Ely, Thomas	PC 1110-3	SEC02	Epperly, Esther	PC 257-2	SEC46
Ely, Thomas	PC 1110-4	ENV01	Epperly, Esther	PC 257-3	ALT02
Ely, Thomas	PC 1110-4	WLD01	Erickson, Kent D	PC 620-1	ALT01
Ely, Thomas	PC 1110-4	SEC17	Erickson, Kent D	PC 620-1	SEC12
Ely, Thomas	PC 1110-5	ERG02	Erickson, Kent D	PC 620-1	TRN02
Ely, Thomas	PC 1110-6	AVA03	Erickson, David S.	PC 858-1	ALT04
Ely, Thomas	PC 1110-6	SEC20	Erickson, David S.	PC 858-2	TRN02
Ely, Thomas	PC 1110-7	SEC04	Erickson, David S.	PC 858-3	TRN02
Ely, Thomas	PC 1110-8	UNC01	Erickson, David S.	PC 858-3	TRN15
Ely, William C.	PC 871-1	ALT04	Erickson, Irene E	PC 783-1	SEC12
Ely, William C.	PC 871-2	SEC12	Erickson, Irene E	PC 783-1	TRN07
Ely, William C.	PC 871-2	TRN10	Erickson, Irene E	PC 783-2	TRN10
Ely, William C.	PC 871-3	LND01	Erickson, Irene E	PC 783-3	SEC23
Ely, William C.	PC 871-4	TRN02	Erickson, Irene E	PC 783-4	ALT04
Engen, Jeremiah	PC 877-1	ALT04	Erickson, Judy	PCH 192-1	TRN03
Engen, Jeremiah	PC 877-2	TRN10	Erickson, Judy	PCH 192-1	SEC20
Engen, Jeremiah	PC 877-3	SEC03	Erickson, Judy	PCH 192-2	TRN07
Engen, Jeremiah	PC 877-3	SEC12	Erickson, Judy	PCH 192-4	TRN07
Engen, Jeremiah	PC 877-4	SEC18	Erickson, Judy	PCH 192-5	SEC20
Englund, Hazel	PCH 163-1	ALT13	Erickson, Judy	PCH 192-6	ALT13
Enticknap, Linda	PC 536-1	TRN06	Erickson, Judy	PC 782-1	SEC12
Enticknap, Linda	PC 536-1	SEC19	Erickson, Judy	PC 782-1	TRN07
Enticknap, Linda	PC 536-2	AVA01	Erickson, Judy	PC 782-2	ALT04
Enticknap, Linda	PC 536-2	TRN11	Erickson, Judy	PC 782-3	SEC18
Enticknap, Linda	PC 536-3	SEC01	Erickson, Kristian	PC 1105-1	ALT02
Enticknap, Linda	PC 536-4	SEC32	Erickson, Kristian	PC 1105-2	ALT03
Enticknap, Linda	PC 536-5	UNC01	Erickson, Kristian	PC 1105-2	ALT09
Enticknap, Linda	PC 536-6	ALT13	Erickson, Kristian	PC 1105-3	ALT16
Enticknap, Peter	PC 536-1	TRN06	Erickson, Kristian	PC 1105-4	TRN03
Enticknap, Peter	PC 536-1	SEC19	Erickson, Kristian	PC 1105-5	SEC22
Enticknap, Peter	PC 536-2	AVA01	Erickson, Steve	PCH 60-1	ALT01
Enticknap, Peter	PC 536-2	TRN11	Erickson, Steve	PCH 60-2	SEC12
Enticknap, Peter	PC 536-3	SEC01	Erickson, Steve	PCH 60-2	TRN07
Enticknap, Peter	PC 536-4	SEC32	Erickson, Steve	PCH 60-3	TRN10

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

E

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Erickson, Steve	PCH 60-4	AVA02	Erskine, Joanne	PC 689-8	WLD03
Erickson, Steve D.	PC 906-1	SEC12	Erskine, Joanne	PC 689-8	WLD04
Erickson, Steve D.	PC 906-1	TRN02	Erskine, Joanne	PC 689-8	WLD06
Erickson, Steve D.	PC 906-2	ALT04	Erskine, Joanne	PC 689-9	EAG02
Erickson, Steven D	PC 588-1	ALT04	Erskine, Joanne	PC 689-9	TNE02
Erickson, Steven D	PC 588-2	TRN07	Erskine, Joanne	PC 689-10	ENV02
Erickson, Sr., Mike J	PC 604-1	TRN07	Erskine, Joanne	PC 689-10	EFH01
Erickson, Sr., Mike J	PC 604-1	TRN10	Erskine, Joanne	PC 689-10	WLD12
Erickson, Sr., Mike J	PC 604-1	SEC30	Erskine, Joanne	PC 689-11	LND02
Erickson, Sr., Mike J	PC 604-2	TRN07	Erskine, Joanne	PC 689-11	SEC19
Erickson, Sr., Mike J	PC 604-2	SEC30	Erskine, Joanne	PC 689-12	SEC01
Erickson, Sr., Mike J	PC 604-3	TRN07	Erskine, Joanne	PC 689-12	SEC20
Erickson, Sr., Mike J	PC 604-4	SEC30	Erskine, Joanne	PC 689-13	SEC44
Erickson, Sr., Mike J	PC 604-5	ALT04	Eyre, Kyle P	PC 901-1	SEC12
Erickson, Sr., Mike J	PC 604-6	TRN10	Eyre, Kyle P	PC 901-2	ALT04
Erickson, Sr., Mike J	PC 604-7	TRN10	F		
Erickson, Sr., Mike J	PC 604-7	SEC30			
Ernst, Fredericka Ann	PC 361-1	ALT13	Fabrello, Dan	PC 306-1	ALT04
Erskine, Joanne	PC 689-1	ENV01	Fabrello, Dan	PC 306-2	ALT01
Erskine, Joanne	PC 689-1	LND02	Fabrello, Dan	PC 306-3	SEC18
Erskine, Joanne	PC 689-1	SEC01	Fabrello, Dan	PC 306-4	TRN02
Erskine, Joanne	PC 689-1	WLD11	Fagen, Robert	PC 794-1	SEC01
Erskine, Joanne	PC 689-1	SEC20	Fagen, Robert	PC 794-2	SEC19
Erskine, Joanne	PC 689-2	ALT13	Fagen, Robert	PC 794-3	SEC19
Erskine, Joanne	PC 689-2	UNC01	Fagen, Robert	PC 794-4	SEC15
Erskine, Joanne	PC 689-3	SEC22	Fagen, Robert	PC 794-5	UNC01
Erskine, Joanne	PC 689-4	SEC17	Fagen, Robert	PC 794-6	ALT03
Erskine, Joanne	PC 689-4	SEC19	Fagen, Robert	PC 794-6	ALT09
Erskine, Joanne	PC 689-5	AVA01	Fagen, Robert	PC 794-6	ALT11
Erskine, Joanne	PC 689-5	AVA02	Fagen, Robert	PC 794-7	SEC19
Erskine, Joanne	PC 689-5	SEC04	Fagen, Robert	PC 794-7	SEC20
Erskine, Joanne	PC 689-6	SEC19	Fagen, Robert	PC 794-8	LND01
Erskine, Joanne	PC 689-7	SEC43	Fagen, Robert	PC 794-9	ENV02
Erskine, Joanne	PC 689-8	ENV02	Fagen, Robert	PC 794-10	ENV02
Erskine, Joanne	PC 689-8	FSH01	Fagen, Robert	PC 794-10	SEC22
Erskine, Joanne	PC 689-8	TNE02	Fagen, Robert	PC 794-11	WLD05
Erskine, Joanne	PC 689-8	WLD02	Fagen, Robert	PC 794-11	SEC27

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

F

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Fagen, Robert	PC 794-11	TNE06	Ferry, Emily	PC 536-6	ALT13
Fagen, Robert	PC 794-11	EAG04	Fickus, Lillian	PC 692-1	SEC12
Fagen, Robert	PC 794-12	SEC01	Fickus, Lillian	PC 692-2	TRN02
Fagen, Robert	PC 794-12	TNE02	Fickus, Lillian	PC 692-3	ALT04
Fagen, Robert	PC 794-13	SEC19	Fickus, Lillian	PC 692-4	SEC18
Fagen, Robert	PC 794-13	SEC43	Fickus, William	PC 1227-1	ALT01
Farnsworth, Jackie	PCH 141-1	SEC01	Fickus, William	PC 1227-2	TRN02
Farnsworth, Jackie	PCH 141-2	ENV01	Fickus, William	PC 1227-3	SEC12
Farnsworth, Jackie	PCH 141-3	ALT13	Fickus, William	PC 1227-4	SEC03
Farnsworth, Jackie	PCH 141-4	SEC01	Fickus, William	PC 1227-5	SEC18
Feathers, Jesse	PC 1228-1	ALT02	Fickus, William	PC 1227-6	SEC23
Feathers, Jesse	PC 1228-2	ALT03	Fickus, William	PC 1227-7	ENV03
Feathers, Jesse	PC 1228-3	UNC01	Field, William D.	PC 747-1	ALT01
Feathers, Jesse	PC 1228-4	ENV01	Field, William D.	PC 747-2	AVA01
Feit, Alexandra	PC 651-1	ALT13	Field, William D.	PC 747-3	AVA01
Felkl, Fred	PC 146-1	ALT01	Field, William D.	PC 747-3	AVA06
Felkl, Fred	PC 146-1	SEC12	Field, William D.	PC 747-4	AVA01
Felkl, Fred	PC 146-2	PAN06	Field, William D.	PC 747-4	AVA06
Felkl, Fred	PC 146-3	SEC03	Field, William D.	PC 747-5	SEC03
Ferry, Betsy	PC 982-1	SEC44	Field, William D.	PC 747-6	TRN10
Ferry, Betsy	PC 982-2	UNC01	Field, William D.	PC 747-7	AVA02
Ferry, Betsy	PC 982-3	EAG02	Field, William D.	PC 747-8	TRN02
Ferry, Betsy	PC 982-3	FSH01	File, Elizabeth	PC 1173-1	ALT01
Ferry, Betsy	PC 982-3	TNE02	File, Thomas L.	PC 1171-1	ALT01
Ferry, Betsy	PC 982-3	WLD01	Fine, Doug	PC 351-1	ALT03
Ferry, Betsy	PC 982-3	WLD02	Fine, Doug	PC 351-2	UNC01
Ferry, Betsy	PC 982-3	WLD03	Fine, Doug	PC 351-3	SEC19
Ferry, Betsy	PC 982-4	VIS01	Fine, Doug	PC 351-4	SEC20
Ferry, Betsy	PC 982-5	SEC17	Fine, Doug	PC 351-5	SEC44
Ferry, Betsy	PC 982-6	SEC01	Finlay, William	PC 385-1	ALT02
Ferry, Emily	PC 536-1	TRN06	Finlay, William	PC 385-2	ENV01
Ferry, Emily	PC 536-1	SEC19	Finlay, William	PC 385-2	VIS01
Ferry, Emily	PC 536-2	AVA01	Finlay, William	PC 385-2	SEC17
Ferry, Emily	PC 536-2	TRN11	Finlay, William	PC 385-2	SEC19
Ferry, Emily	PC 536-3	SEC01	Finlay, William	PC 385-2	SEC20
Ferry, Emily	PC 536-4	SEC32	Finlay, William	PC 385-3	LND05
Ferry, Emily	PC 536-5	UNC01	Finlay, William	PC 385-4	ALT03

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

F

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Fischer, Fred	PC 885-1	ALT04	Fisk, Greg	PC 532-11	ALT19
Fischer, Fred	PC 885-2	TRN10	Fisk, Greg	PC 532-12	ALT19
Fischer, Fred	PC 885-3	TRN02	Fisk, Greg	PC 532-12	SEC12
Fischer, Fred	PC 885-4	SEC03	Fisk, Greg	PC 532-12	SEC17
Fischer, Fred	PC 885-5	SEC12	Fisk, Greg	PC 532-12	SEC35
Fisk, Greg	PCH 142-1	ALT08	Flansaas, Mike	PC 908-1	ALT04
Fisk, Greg	PCH 142-1	ALT12	Flansaas, Mike	PC 908-2	SEC12
Fisk, Greg	PCH 142-2	PAN06	Flansaas, Mike	PC 908-2	TRN02
Fisk, Greg	PCH 142-3	SEC12	Flansaas, Mike	PC 908-3	TRN10
Fisk, Greg	PCH 142-3	TRN07	Flansaas, Mike	PC 908-4	SEC18
Fisk, Greg	PCH 142-3	TRN15	Fleek, Carol	PC 718-1	ALT04
Fisk, Greg	PCH 142-3	SEC35	Fleek, Clayton	PC 60-1	ALT07
Fisk, Greg	PCH 142-4	SEC01	Fleek, Wayne	PC 19-1	ALT07
Fisk, Greg	PCH 142-5	AVA02	Fleek, Wayne	PC 19-2	ALT14
Fisk, Greg	PCH 142-6	PUB05	Fleek, Wayne	PC 19-3	ALT07
Fisk, Greg	PCH 142-7	TRN02	Fleek, Wayne	PC 19-4	TRN02
Fisk, Greg	PCH 142-7	TRN04	Flint, Ron	PC 941-1	TRN02
Fisk, Greg	PCH 142-8	ALT19	Flint, Ron	PC 941-2	ERG01
Fisk, Greg	PCH 142-8	SEC27	Flint, Ron	PC 941-3	SEC12
Fisk, Greg	PC 532-1	ALT08	Flint, Ron	PC 941-4	TRN27
Fisk, Greg	PC 532-1	ALT12	Flint, Ron	PC 941-5	TRN02
Fisk, Greg	PC 532-2	SEC12	Flint, Ron	PC 941-6	TRN10
Fisk, Greg	PC 532-2	TRN07	Flint, Ron	PC 941-7	AVA02
Fisk, Greg	PC 532-2	SEC35	Flint, Ron	PC 941-8	ALT04
Fisk, Greg	PC 532-3	UNC01	Floreske Jr., John	PC 1164-1	ALT01
Fisk, Greg	PC 532-4	SEC04	Forrest, John	PC 1090-1	ALT01
Fisk, Greg	PC 532-5	AVA02	Forrest, John	PC 1090-2	TRN10
Fisk, Greg	PC 532-5	SEC18	Forrest, John	PC 1090-3	LND01
Fisk, Greg	PC 532-5	SEC38	Forrest, John	PC 1090-4	LND01
Fisk, Greg	PC 532-6	PUB06	Forrest, John	PC 1090-5	SEC18
Fisk, Greg	PC 532-7	TRN02	Forst, Eric	PC 119-1	UNC01
Fisk, Greg	PC 532-7	TRN04	Forst, Eric	PC 119-2	ALT04
Fisk, Greg	PC 532-7	SEC17	Forst, Eric	PC 119-3	TRN02
Fisk, Greg	PC 532-8	SEC18	Forst, Eric	PC 119-4	SEC03
Fisk, Greg	PC 532-8	SEC38	Forst, Eric	PC 119-4	SEC12
Fisk, Greg	PC 532-9	SEC27	Forst, Eric	PC 119-5	TRN10
Fisk, Greg	PC 532-10	ALT19	Foster, Larry	PC 462-1	ALT04

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

F

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Foster, Larry	PC 462-2	TRN02	Franklin, Cort	PC 1042-1	SEC18
Foster, Larry	PC 462-3	SEC12	Franklin, Cort	PC 1042-1	PAN06
Foster, Nicholas	PCH 140-1	SEC27	Fraser, Richard M	PC 673-1	ALT04
Foster, Nicholas	PCH 140-2	SEC01	Fraser, Richard M	PC 673-2	TRN02
Foster, Nicholas	PCH 140-3	TRN20	Fraser, Richard M	PC 673-2	PAN06
Foster, Nicholas	PCH 140-4	SEC27	Frederick, Kathleen	PC 1159-1	ALT13
Foster, Nicholas	PCH 140-5	ALT03	Frederick, Kathleen	PC 1159-1	ENV02
Foster, Nicholas	PCH 140-6	SEC46	Frederick, Kathleen	PC 1159-2	SEC17
Foster, Odette	PC 1052-1	ALT09	Frederick, Kathleen	PC 1159-3	ENV03
Foster, Odette	PC 1052-2	TRN04	Frederick, Kathleen	PC 1159-4	VIS01
Foster, Odette	PC 1052-3	SEC45	Frederick, Kathleen	PC 1159-5	ALT20
Foster, Odette	PC 1052-4	SEC44	Frederick, Kathleen	PC 1159-5	VIS01
Foster, Odette	PC 1052-5	SEC01	Friberg, Samuel S	PC 644-1	ALT09
Foster, Odette	PC 1052-6	AVA01	Friberg, Samuel S	PC 644-1	ALT11
Foster, Odette	PC 1052-7	SEC01	Friberg, Samuel S	PC 644-2	SEC04
Foster, Odette	PC 1052-7	SEC17	Friberg, Samuel S	PC 644-3	ENV01
Fowler, Susi	PC 1314-1	SEC10	Friberg, Samuel S	PC 644-3	SEC19
Fowler, Susi	PC 1314-2	SEC10	Friberg, Samuel S	PC 644-4	UNC01
Fowler, Susi	PC 1314-2	UNC01	Friberg, Samuel S	PC 644-5	SEC01
Fowler, Susi	PC 1314-3	AVA02	Friberg, Samuel S	PC 644-5	SEC11
Fowler, Susi	PC 1314-4	SEC35	Friberg, Samuel S	PC 644-5	TRN03
Fowler, Susi	PC 1314-5	AVA02	Friberg, Samuel S	PC 644-6	UNC01
Fowler, Susi	PC 1314-6	PAN06	Friberg, Samuel S	PC 644-7	SEC19
Fowler, Susi	PC 1314-7	ALT03	Friberg, Samuel S	PC 644-8	TRN03
Fowler, Susi	PC 1314-7	ALT09	Friberg, Samuel S	PC 644-9	ALT13
Fowler, Susi	PC 1314-7	ALT11	Friberg, Michael Neal	PC 515-1	ALT04
Fraiser, Fred	PC 541-1	SEC01	Friberg, Michael Neal	PC 515-2	PAN06
Fraiser, Fred	PC 541-2	ALT02	Fuller, Anne	PC 1279-1	ALT13
Frank, Pete	PCH 67-1	ALT01	Fuller, Anne	PC 1279-2	SEC02
Frank, Pete	PCH 67-1	LND01	Fuller, Anne	PC 1279-3	WLD07
Frank, Pete	PCH 67-2	TRN07	Fuller, Anne	PC 1279-3	WLD08
Frank, Pete	PCH 67-2	TRN15	Fuller, Anne	PC 1279-4	ENV01
Frank, Pete	PCH 67-3	AVA02	Fuller, Anne	PC 1279-4	HAZ01
Frank, Pete	PCH 67-4	SEC18	Fuller, Anne	PC 1279-5	SEC27
Frank, Pete	PCH 67-5	LND01	Fuller, Anne	PC 1279-6	SEC43
Frank, Pete	PCH 67-6	SEC18	Fuller, Anne	PC 1279-7	WLD01
Franklin, Cort	PC 1042-1	ALT01	Fuller, Anne	PC 1279-8	WLD07

F

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Fuller, Anne	PC 1279-9	SEC01	G		
Fuller, Anne	PC 1279-9	WLD01			
Fuller, Anne	PC 1279-9	SEC20	Gabier, Barbara	PC 227-1	ALT01
Fuller, Anne	PC 1279-10	ALT13	Gabier, Welles	PCH 123-1	ALT01
Furbish, C.E.	PCH 198-1	SEC17	Gabier, Welles	PC 210-1	ALT01
Furbish, C.E.	PCH 198-2	ALT02	Gabier, Welles	PC 210-2	TRN02
Furbish, C.E.	PCH 198-2	ENV01	Gamble, Carl	PC 1016-1	ALT04
Furbish, C.E.	PCH 198-2	SEC01	Gamble, Carl	PC 1016-2	TRN10
Furbish, C.E.	PCH 198-3	PUB05	Gamble, Carl	PC 1016-3	SEC12
Furbish, C.E.	PCH 198-3	UNC01	Gamble, Carl	PC 1016-4	SEC03
Furbish, C.E.	PC 1371-1	PAN01	Gamble, Carl	PC 1016-5	SEC18
Furbish, C.E.	PC 1371-2	PAN01	Gamez, Gerry	PC 853-1	ALT04
Furbish, C.E.	PC 1371-2	PAN03	Gamez, Gerry	PC 853-2	TRN10
Furbish, C.E.	PC 1371-3	ALT22	Gamez, Gerry	PC 853-3	TRN15
Furbish, C.E.	PC 1371-4	SEC27	Gamez, Gerry	PC 853-4	SEC12
Furbish, C.E.	PC 1371-4	UNC01	Gamez, Gerry	PC 853-5	VIS02
Furbish, C.E.	PC 1371-5	ALT14	Gard, Richard	PCH 13-1	ALT02
Furbish, C.E.	PC 1371-5	ALT15	Gard, Richard	PCH 13-2	SEC17
Furbish, C.E.	PC 1371-6	SEC19	Gard, Richard	PCH 13-3	SEC17
Furbish, C.E.	PC 1371-7	VIS01	Gard, Richard	PCH 13-4	SEC01
Furbish, C.E.	PC 1371-8	SEC17	Gard, Richard	PCH 13-5	SEC22
Furbish, C.E.	PC 1371-9	AVA03	Gard, Richard	PCH 13-6	ENV01
Furbish, C.E.	PC 1371-9	SEC20	Gard, Richard	PCH 13-7	FSH01
Furbish, C.E.	PC 1371-10	TRN13	Gard, Richard	PCH 13-7	WLD02
Furbish, C.E.	PC 1371-11	LND02	Gard, Richard	PCH 13-8	VIS01
Furbish, C.E.	PC 1371-12	ENV01	Gard, Richard	PCH 13-9	LND02
Furbish, C.E.	PC 1371-13	UNC01	Gard, Richard	PCH 13-10	TRN04
Furbish, C.E.	PC 1371-14	SEC32	Gard, Richard	PC 739-1	ALT02
Furbish, C.E.	PC 1371-15	VIS05	Gard, Richard	PC 739-2	SEC17
Furbish, C.E.	PC 1371-16	SEC26	Gard, Richard	PC 739-3	SEC17
Furbish, C.E.	PC 1371-17	SEC27	Gard, Richard	PC 739-4	SEC04
Furbish, C.E.	PC 1371-18	TRN13	Gard, Richard	PC 739-5	SEC22
Furbish, C.E.	PC 1371-18	SEC27	Gard, Richard	PC 739-6	ENV01
Furbish, C.E.	PC 1371-19	SEC27	Gard, Richard	PC 739-7	FSH01
Furbish, C.E.	PC 1371-20	SEC27	Gard, Richard	PC 739-7	WLD02
Furbish, C.E.	PC 1371-21	ALT19	Gard, Richard	PC 739-8	ENV01
			Gard, Richard	PC 739-9	ENV02

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

G

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Gard, Richard	PC 739-10	ALT02	George, Michael	PCH 186-3	LND05
Gard, Richard	PC 739-11	ALT13	George, Michael	PCH 186-3	VIS01
Gard, Richard	PC 739-11	TRN04	George, Michael	PCH 186-4	AVA02
Gard, Sylvia	PCH 12-1	ALT02	George, Michael	PCH 186-4	SEC20
Gard, Sylvia	PCH 12-2	ALT13	George, Michael	PCH 186-5	UNC01
Gard, Sylvia	PCH 12-3	SEC01	George, Michael	PCH 186-6	ALT13
Gard, Sylvia	PCH 12-4	SEC01	George, Michael	PC 365-1	ALT03
Gard, Sylvia	PCH 12-5	ALT13	George, Michael	PC 365-2	SEC36
Garrett Sr., Robert C.	PC 690-1	UNC01	George, Michael	PC 365-3	VIS01
Garvey, Lydia	PC 441-1	SEC44	George, Michael	PC 365-4	AVA01
Garvey, Lydia	PC 441-2	SEC01	George, Michael	PC 365-5	UNC01
Garvey, Lydia	PC 441-3	SEC22	George, Michael	PC 365-6	ALT13
Garvey, Lydia	PC 441-4	SEC19	Germain, Greg	PC 1040-1	ALT04
Garvey, Lydia	PC 441-5	AVA01	Germain, Greg	PC 1040-2	SEC12
Garvey, Lydia	PC 441-5	GEO01	Germain, Greg	PC 1040-3	SEC03
Garvey, Lydia	PC 441-6	WLD08	Germain, Greg	PC 1040-4	ALT01
Garvey, Lydia	PC 441-6	WLD12	Germain, Greg	PC 1040-5	ALT04
Garvey, Lydia	PC 441-6	SEC19	Germain, Greg	PC 1040-6	LND01
Gasperek, Charles J.	PC 1253-1	ALT04	Germain, Kristine M.	PC 1034-1	ALT04
Gasperek, Charles J.	PC 1253-2	SEC18	Germain, Kristine M.	PC 1034-2	LND01
Gasperek, Charles J.	PC 1253-3	SEC03	Germain, Kristine M.	PC 1034-2	TRN02
Geise, Larry	PC 493-1	ALT01	Germain, Kristine M.	PC 1034-3	SEC16
Geise, Larry	PC 493-2	SEC23	Gerrish, Debra	PCH 54-1	ALT02
Geise, Linda L	PC 519-1	ALT01	Gerrish, Debra	PCH 54-2	TRN11
Geise, Linda L	PC 519-2	SEC12	Gerrish, Debra	PCH 54-2	SEC17
Geise, Linda L	PC 519-2	TRN10	Gerrish, Debra	PCH 54-3	PAN06
Geldhof, Joe	PCH 56-1	UNC01	Gerrish, Debra	PCH 54-4	SEC02
Geldhof, Joe	PCH 56-2	SEC19	Gerrish, Debra	PCH 54-5	EAG02
Geldhof, Joe	PCH 56-3	SEC02	Gerrish, Debra	PCH 54-5	EFH01
Geldhof, Joe	PCH 56-4	PAN01	Gerrish, Debra	PCH 54-5	WET01
Geldhof, Joe	PCH 56-5	TRN04	Gerrish, Debra	PCH 54-5	WLD01
Geldhof, Joe	PCH 56-6	ALT13	Gerrish, Debra	PCH 54-5	WLD02
Geldhof, Joe	PCH 56-7	SEC44	Gerrish, Debra	PCH 54-6	SEC22
Geldhof, Joe	PCH 56-8	SEC02	Gerrish, Debra	PCH 54-7	SEC17
George, Michael	PCH 186-1	ALT03	Gerrish, Debra	PCH 54-8	ALT13
George, Michael	PCH 186-2	SEC36	Gerrish, Debra	PCH 54-9	SEC17
George, Michael	PCH 186-3	ENV01	Gil, Joe	PC 1058-1	TRN02

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

G

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Gil, Joe	PC 1058-2	PAN02	Gnadt, Mark	PC 200-1	ALT02
Gil, Joe	PC 1058-3	ALT04	Gnadt, Mark	PC 200-1	TRN11
Gil, Joe	PC 1058-4	TRN02	Gnadt, Mark	PC 200-2	SEC01
Gil, Joe	PC 1058-4	SEC30	Gnadt, Mark	PC 200-3	TRN23
Gilbert, Durfee	PC 1344-1	ALT04	Gnadt, Mark	PC 200-4	UNC01
Gilbert, Durfee	PC 1344-2	TRN02	Godkin, Brandon	PC 924-1	ALT04
Gilbert, Durfee	PC 1344-3	SEC12	Godkin, Brandon	PC 924-2	TRN10
Gilbert, Durfee	PC 1344-3	TRN07	Godkin, Victoria	PC 223-1	TRN02
Gilbert, Durfee	PC 1344-4	TRN02	Godkin, Victoria	PC 223-2	UNC01
Gilbert, Randy	PC 727-1	ALT04	Godkin, Victoria	PC 223-3	ENV03
Gilbert, Randy	PC 727-2	SEC12	Godkin, Victoria	PC 223-3	UNC01
Gilbert, Randy	PC 727-3	SEC18	Godkin, Victoria	PC 223-4	UNC01
Gilbert, Randy	PC 727-4	TRN10	Godkin, Victoria	PC 223-5	TRN27
Gilbert, Randy	PC 727-4	SEC23	Godkin, Victoria	PC 223-6	SEC03
Gilbert, Randy	PC 727-4	TRN26	Godkin, Victoria	PC 223-7	ALT05
Gilbert, Randy	PC 727-5	SEC12	Goetz, Jeffrey	PC 249-1	ALT02
Gilbert, Randy	PC 727-5	SUB03	Goetz, Jeffrey	PC 249-2	ENV02
Gilbert, Randy	PC 727-6	ALT01	Goetz, Jeffrey	PC 249-3	FSH02
Gilliland, Phyllis	PC 212-1	AVA01	Goetz, Jeffrey	PC 249-3	WET01
Gilliland, Phyllis	PC 212-1	ENV03	Goetz, Jeffrey	PC 249-4	AVA02
Gilliland, Phyllis	PC 212-2	TRN02	Goetz, Jeffrey	PC 249-5	SEC17
Gilliland, Phyllis	PC 212-3	ALT01	Goetz, Jeffrey	PC 249-6	ENV02
Ginger, Thomas	PC 933-1	ALT04	Goetz, Jeffrey	PC 249-7	TRN03
Ginger, Thomas	PC 933-2	ALT01	Goldberg, Rob	PC 536-1	TRN06
Ginger, Thomas	PC 933-3	SEC12	Goldberg, Rob	PC 536-1	SEC19
Ginger, Thomas	PC 933-3	TRN02	Goldberg, Rob	PC 536-2	AVA01
Ginger, Thomas	PC 933-4	LND01	Goldberg, Rob	PC 536-2	TRN11
Ginger, Thomas	PC 933-4	TRN02	Goldberg, Rob	PC 536-3	SEC01
Ginger, Thomas	PC 933-5	SEC12	Goldberg, Rob	PC 536-4	SEC32
Ginger, Thomas	PC 933-5	TRN07	Goldberg, Rob	PC 536-5	UNC01
Ginger, Thomas	PC 933-6	TRN10	Goldberg, Rob	PC 536-6	ALT13
Ginger, Thomas	PC 933-7	LND01	Goll, Peter	PCH 156-1	UNC01
Ginger, Thomas	PC 933-7	LND04	Goll, Peter	PCH 156-2	ALT02
Ginger, Thomas	PC 933-8	TRN02	Goll, Peter	PCH 156-2	UNC01
Ginger, Thomas	PC 933-8	SEC18	Goll, Peter	PCH 156-3	SEC02
Ginger, Thomas	PC 933-9	SEC03	Goll, Peter	PCH 156-4	SEC01
Ginger, Thomas	PC 933-10	ALT04	Goll, Peter	PCH 156-4	SEC43

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

G

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Goll, Peter	PCH 156-5	UNC01	Gould, Carolyn	PC 1141-6	TRN11
Goll, Peter	PCH 156-6	SEC19	Gould, Carolyn	PC 1141-7	SEC01
Goll, Peter	PCH 156-7	TRN23	Gould, Carolyn	PC 1141-7	SEC11
Goll, Peter	PCH 156-8	SEC08	Gould, Carolyn	PC 1141-7	VIS01
Goll, Peter	PCH 156-8	SEC32	Gould, Carolyn	PC 1141-8	PAN06
Goll, Peter	PCH 156-9	SEC19	Gould, Carolyn	PC 1141-9	SEC17
Goll, Peter	PCH 156-10	UNC01	Gould, Carolyn	PC 1141-9	UNC01
Goll, Peter	PC 536-1	TRN06	Goutermont, Donna	PC 396-1	ALT05
Goll, Peter	PC 536-1	SEC19	Grace, Robin	PC 376-1	AVA01
Goll, Peter	PC 536-2	AVA01	Grace, Robin	PC 376-2	TNE02
Goll, Peter	PC 536-2	TRN11	Grace, Robin	PC 376-3	SEC01
Goll, Peter	PC 536-3	SEC01	Grafton, Louis D.	PC 925-1	ALT04
Goll, Peter	PC 536-4	SEC32	Grafton, Louis D.	PC 925-2	SEC12
Goll, Peter	PC 536-5	UNC01	Graham, Larry	PC 845-1	ALT04
Goll, Peter	PC 536-6	ALT13	Graham, Larry	PC 845-2	TRN10
Goll, Sherrie	PC 536-1	TRN06	Graham, Larry	PC 845-3	TRN15
Goll, Sherrie	PC 536-1	SEC19	Graham, Larry	PC 845-4	SEC12
Goll, Sherrie	PC 536-2	AVA01	Graham, Larry	PC 845-5	ALT13
Goll, Sherrie	PC 536-2	TRN11	Grande, Mary Jane	PC 196-1	ALT02
Goll, Sherrie	PC 536-3	SEC01	Grande, Mary Jane	PC 196-1	UNC01
Goll, Sherrie	PC 536-4	SEC32	Grande, Mary Jane	PC 196-2	ALT11
Goll, Sherrie	PC 536-5	UNC01	Grande, Mary Jane	PC 196-3	ENV02
Goll, Sherrie	PC 536-6	ALT13	Grande, Mary Jane	PC 196-4	AVA01
Goll, Sherrie	PC 711-1	UNC01	Grande, Mary Jane	PC 196-5	SEC01
Goll, Sherrie	PC 711-2	ALT13	Grant, Christopher	PC 103-1	ALT04
Goll, Sherrie	PC 711-3	UNC01	Grant, Gerald	PCH 90-1	ALT04
Goll, Sherrie	PC 711-4	SEC01	Grant, Gerald	PCH 90-2	TRN09
Goll, Sherrie	PC 711-4	SEC43	Grant, Gerald	PCH 90-3	AVA01
Goll, Sherrie	PC 711-4	UNC01	Grant, Gerald	PCH 90-3	SEC48
Gould, Carolyn	PC 1141-1	TRN04	Grant, Gerald	PCH 90-4	TRN02
Gould, Carolyn	PC 1141-1	SEC17	Grant, Gerald	PCH 90-5	TRN10
Gould, Carolyn	PC 1141-2	SEC01	Grant, Gerald	PCH 90-5	TRN15
Gould, Carolyn	PC 1141-2	UNC01	Graves, Mark	PC 849-1	ALT04
Gould, Carolyn	PC 1141-3	SEC01	Graves, Mark	PC 849-2	SEC03
Gould, Carolyn	PC 1141-4	AVA01	Graves, Mark	PC 849-2	SEC12
Gould, Carolyn	PC 1141-4	GEO01	Graves, Mark	PC 849-2	SEC18
Gould, Carolyn	PC 1141-5	AVA03	Graves, Mark	PC 849-3	SEC18

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

G

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Gray, Jason	PC 1006-1	ALT04	Greinier, Carolyn J.	PC 1196-5	VIS02
Gray, Jason	PC 1006-2	TRN09	Grieme, Wayne	PC 2-1	ALT02
Gray, Jason	PC 1006-3	SEC12	Grieme, Wayne	PC 2-2	ALT02
Gray, Phillip	PCH 133-1	ALT03	Grieme, Wayne	PC 2-3	UNC01
Gray, Phillip	PCH 133-2	TRN04	Grieme, Wayne	PC 2-4	AVA02
Gray, Phillip	PCH 133-3	SEC22	Grieme, Wayne	PC 2-5	SEC46
Gray, Phillip	PCH 133-4	WLD08	Grieme, Wayne	PC 2-6	ALT17
Gray, Phillip	PCH 133-5	ENV02	Grieme, Wayne	PC 2-7	SEC22
Gray, Phillip	PCH 133-5	EFH01	Grieser, Angela	PC 3-1	ALT01
Gray, Phillip	PCH 133-5	WLD01	Grieser, Angela	PC 434-1	ALT01
Greene, Nelle	PC 1301-1	ALT02	Grieser, Angela	PC 434-2	SEC23
Greene, Nelle	PC 1301-2	AVA01	Grieser, Angela	PC 434-3	SEC12
Greene, Nelle	PC 1301-2	ENV01	Grieser, Angela	PC 434-4	TRN02
Greene, Nelle	PC 1301-2	SEC01	Grieser, Kevin	PC 977-1	ALT01
Greene, Nelle	PC 1301-3	SEC19	Grieser, Kevin	PC 977-2	SEC23
Greene, Nelle	PC 1301-4	ALT22	Grieser, Kevin	PC 977-3	SEC12
Greene, Nelle	PC 1301-5	ALT22	Grieser, Kevin	PC 977-4	SEC18
Greene, Nelle	PC 1301-5	SEC43	Grieser, Kevin	PC 977-5	LND01
Gregory, Tony	PC 896-1	ALT04	Grieser, Kevin	PC 977-6	SEC03
Gregory, Tony	PC 896-2	TRN10	Griffin, Roger	PCH 207-1	ALT03
Gregory, Tony	PC 896-3	SEC12	Griffin, Roger	PCH 207-2	SEC01
Gregory, Tony	PC 896-4	TRN07	Griffin, Roger	PCH 207-3	ALT19
Gregson, John	PC 307-1	ALT01	Griffin, Roger	PCH 207-3	SEC02
Gregson, John	PC 307-2	SEC12	Griffith, Constance	PC 353-1	AVA02
Greighton, Vicki	PC 1174-1	LND03	Griffith, Constance	PC 353-1	TRN03
Greighton, Vicki	PC 1174-1	UNC01	Griffith, Constance	PC 353-1	UNC01
Greighton, Vicki	PC 1174-2	SEC01	Griffith, Constance	PC 353-2	UNC01
Greighton, Vicki	PC 1174-3	AVA02	Griffith, Constance F	PC 639-1	AVA01
Greighton, Vicki	PC 1174-4	UNC01	Griffith, Constance F	PC 639-1	SEC01
Greighton, Vicki	PC 1174-5	ALT03	Griffith, Constance F	PC 639-1	UNC01
Greighton, Vicki	PC 1174-5	SEC01	Griffith, Constance F	PC 639-2	TRN03
Greinier, Carolyn J.	PC 1196-1	ALT01	Griffith, Constance F	PC 639-2	UNC01
Greinier, Carolyn J.	PC 1196-2	SEC18	Grimm, Douglas	PC 713-1	ALT01
Greinier, Carolyn J.	PC 1196-3	SEC12	Grimm, Douglas	PC 713-1	ALT18
Greinier, Carolyn J.	PC 1196-4	WLD13	Grimm, Douglas	PC 713-2	SEC18
Greinier, Carolyn J.	PC 1196-4	SEC40	Grimm, Douglas	PC 713-2	SEC25
Greinier, Carolyn J.	PC 1196-5	ENV03	Grimm, Douglas	PC 713-3	TRN10

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

G

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Grimm, Douglas	PC 713-4	SEC03	Grossman, Jennette	PC 979-4	SEC43
Grimm, Douglas	PC 713-5	SEC12	Grossman, Jennette	PC 979-5	UNC01
Grimm, Douglas	PC 713-6	ALT01	Grossmann, Andrew	PC 1335-1	ALT02
Grimm, Douglas	PC 713-6	ALT18	Grossmann, Andrew	PC 1335-2	AVA01
Grimm, Douglas	PC 713-7	SEC18	Grossmann, Andrew	PC 1335-2	GEO01
Grimm, Douglas	PC 713-7	SEC25	Grossmann, Andrew	PC 1335-2	SEC20
Grooms, Chris	PCH 219-1	SEC16	Grossmann, Andrew	PC 1335-3	AVA03
Grooms, Chris	PCH 219-2	SEC03	Grossmann, Andrew	PC 1335-4	AVA02
Grooms, Chris	PCH 219-2	TRN07	Grossmann, Andrew	PC 1335-5	AVA06
Grooms, Chris	PCH 219-3	TRN07	Grossmann, Andrew	PC 1335-6	SEC15
Grooms, Chris	PCH 219-4	VIS01	Grossmann, Andrew	PC 1335-7	SEC27
Grooms, Chris	PCH 219-5	TRN02	Grossmann, Andrew	PC 1335-8	ENV02
Grooms, Chris	PCH 219-5	TRN10	Grossmann, Andrew	PC 1335-9	WLD03
Grooms, Chris	PCH 219-6	ALT01	Grossmann, Andrew	PC 1335-9	WLD04
Grooms, Chris	PCH 219-6	SEC23	Grossmann, Andrew	PC 1335-10	WLD01
Gross, Dave	PC 1218-1	ALT08	Grossmann, Andrew	PC 1335-11	ALT03
Gross, Dave	PC 1218-2	AVA01	Grossmann, Andrew	PC 1335-11	ALT09
Gross, Dave	PC 1218-3	SEC06	Grossmann, Andrew	PC 1335-11	ALT11
Gross, Dave	PC 1218-4	LND04	Ground, Bob	PC 106-1	ALT04
Gross, Dave	PC 1218-5	ALT15	Gruening, Clark	PC 1148-1	ALT04
Gross, Dave	PC 1218-6	VIS01	Gruening, Clark	PC 1148-2	SEC03
Gross, Dave	PC 1218-6	SEC18	Gruening, Clark	PC 1148-3	SEC12
Gross, Dave	PC 1218-7	TRN27	Gruening, Clark	PC 1148-3	TRN10
Gross, Dave	PC 1218-8	ALT15	Gruening, Clark	PC 1148-4	TRN10
Grossman, Ed	PC 980-1	ALT03	Gruening, Clark	PC 1148-5	SEC03
Grossman, Ed	PC 980-1	ALT09	Gruening, Clark	PC 1148-5	SEC18
Grossman, Ed	PC 980-1	ALT11	Gruening, Clark	PC 1148-5	SEC40
Grossman, Ed	PC 980-2	ENV02	Gruening, Clark	PC 1148-6	TRN27
Grossman, Ed	PC 980-3	TRN06	Guinotte, Henry P.	PC 329-1	PAN06
Grossman, Ed	PC 980-4	UNC01	Guinotte, Henry P.	PC 329-2	TRN31
Grossman, Ed	PC 980-5	SEC01	Guinotte, Henry P.	PC 329-3	SEC03
Grossman, Ed	PC 980-5	SEC02	Guinotte, Henry P.	PC 329-3	SEC12
Grossman, Jennette	PC 979-1	ALT03	Guinotte, Henry P.	PC 329-4	ALT01
Grossman, Jennette	PC 979-1	ALT09	Gundy, Kathleen J.	PC 945-1	ALT01
Grossman, Jennette	PC 979-1	ALT11	Gundy, Kathleen J.	PC 945-2	TRN02
Grossman, Jennette	PC 979-2	TRN06			
Grossman, Jennette	PC 979-3	ENV02			

H

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

H

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Hacker, Lee	PC 291-1	ALT02	Hagevig, Rosemary	PC 1082-3	LND01
Hacker, Lee	PC 291-2	SEC22	Hagevig, Rosemary	PC 1082-4	EVJ01
Hacker, Lee	PC 291-3	ALT13	Hagevig, Rosemary	PC 1082-4	SEC12
Hacker, Richard C	PC 563-1	SEC17	Hagevig, Rosemary	PC 1082-5	VIS02
Hacker, Richard C	PC 563-2	LND01	Hagevig, Rosemary	PC 1082-6	SEC12
Hacker, Richard C	PC 563-2	SEC12	Hagevig, Rosemary	PC 1082-6	TRN10
Hacker, Richard C	PC 563-2	PAN06	Hagevig, Rosemary	PC 1082-7	SEC13
Hacker, Richard C	PC 563-3	SEC01	Hagevig, Rosemary	PC 1082-8	SEC14
Hacker, Richard C	PC 563-4	SEC22	Hagevig, Rosemary	PC 1082-8	SEC18
Hacker, Richard C	PC 563-5	AVA01	Haines, Alan	PC 738-1	ALT13
Hacker, Richard C	PC 563-5	AVA02	Haines, Alan	PC 738-2	ALT19
Hacker, Richard C	PC 563-5	AVA03	Haines, Alan	PC 738-3	AVA02
Hacker, Richard C	PC 563-6	SEC32	Haines, Alan	PC 738-3	RIV01
Hacker, Richard C	PC 563-7	WLD01	Hakari, Charles R.	PC 1180-1	ALT04
Hacker, Richard C	PC 563-8	ALT09	Hakari, Charles R.	PC 1180-2	SEC12
Hadvick, John	PC 507-1	UNC01	Hakari, Charles R.	PC 1180-2	TRN10
Hadvick, John	PC 507-2	ALT04	Hakari, Charles R.	PC 1180-3	TRN10
Hadvick, John	PC 507-3	SEC03	Hakari, Nancy	PC 1278-1	SEC18
Hadvick, John	PC 507-3	SEC12	Hakari, Nancy	PC 1278-2	LND01
Hadvick, John	PC 507-4	TRN10	Hakari, Nancy	PC 1278-3	SEC12
Hadvick, John	PC 507-4	TRN18	Hale, Ashleigh	PC 575-1	ALT08
Hadvick, John	PC 507-5	SEC03	Hale, Barbara F.	PC 224-1	ALT01
Hadvick, John	PC 507-5	SEC18	Hale, Barbara F.	PC 224-2	TRN02
Hagevig, Rosemary	PCH 34-1	ALT04	Hale, Barbara F.	PC 224-2	PAN06
Hagevig, Rosemary	PCH 34-2	TRN27	Hale, Barbara F.	PC 224-3	SEC18
Hagevig, Rosemary	PCH 34-3	TRN18	Hale, Barbara F.	PC 224-4	SEC23
Hagevig, Rosemary	PCH 34-4	SEC03	Hale, Barbara F.	PC 224-5	SEC18
Hagevig, Rosemary	PCH 34-5	SEC12	Hale, Barbara F.	PC 224-6	AIR02
Hagevig, Rosemary	PCH 34-6	SEC16	Hale, Barbara F.	PC 224-7	ENV03
Hagevig, Rosemary	PC 177-1	ALT01	Hale, Barbara F.	PC 224-8	SEC18
Hagevig, Rosemary	PC 177-1	SEC18	Hale, Donald	PCH 70-1	UNC01
Hagevig, Rosemary	PC 177-2	SEC03	Hale, Donald	PCH 70-2	ALT04
Hagevig, Rosemary	PC 177-3	SEC16	Hale, Donald	PCH 70-3	TRN02
Hagevig, Rosemary	PC 1082-1	ALT04	Hale, Donald	PCH 70-4	SEC03
Hagevig, Rosemary	PC 1082-2	PAN02	Hale, Donald	PCH 70-4	SEC12
Hagevig, Rosemary	PC 1082-2	SEC12	Hale, Donald	PCH 70-5	TRN18
Hagevig, Rosemary	PC 1082-2	SEC23	Hale, Donald	PCH 70-6	SEC12

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

H

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Hale, Donald	PCH 70-6	SEC16	Halsted, Don	PC 194-4	TRN15
Hale, Donald	PCH 70-7	EVJ01	Halsted, Don	PC 194-5	TRN07
Hale, Donald	PCH 70-8	TRN10	Halsted, Don	PC 194-6	SEC12
Hale, Donald	PCH 70-8	TRN18	Halsted, Don	PC 194-6	TRN15
Hale, Donald	PCH 70-9	ERG01	Halsted, Don	PC 194-7	SEC18
Hale, Donald	PCH 70-10	TRN27	Halsted, Don	PC 194-8	AVA02
Hale, Donald	PCH 70-11	LND01	Halsted, Don	PC 194-9	TRN28
Hale, Donald	PCH 70-12	SEC18	Halsted, Don	PC 194-10	SEC48
Hale, Donald	PCH 70-13	AIR02	Halsted, Don	PC 194-11	UNC01
Hale, Donald	PCH 70-13	SEC18	Hamby, Paul	PC 413-1	ALT01
Hale, Donald	PCH 70-13	SEC21	Hamby, Paul	PC 413-2	SEC48
Hale, Donald	PCH 70-14	SEC23	Hamby, Paul	PC 413-3	SEC18
Hale, Donald	PCH 70-15	SEC12	Hamby, Paul	PC 413-4	LND01
Hale, Donald	PCH 70-16	TRN27	Hamby, Paul	PC 413-5	SEC40
Hale, Donald	PCH 70-17	SEC18	Hamby, Paul	PC 413-6	SEC12
Hales, John Norman	PC 889-1	ALT04	Hamby, Paul	PC 413-6	SEC16
Hales, John Norman	PC 889-1	LND01	Hamby, Paul	PC 413-7	VIS01
Hales, John Norman	PC 889-1	SEC12	Hamby, Paul	PC 413-8	TRN02
Hales, John Norman	PC 889-1	TRN10	Hamilton, Chad	PC 687-1	ALT02
Hales, John Norman	PC 889-2	TRN02	Hamilton, Chad	PC 687-1	PAN06
Hales, John Norman	PC 889-3	SEC12	Hamilton, Chad	PC 687-2	SEC02
Hales, John Norman	PC 889-3	TRN10	Hamilton, Chad	PC 687-3	SEC46
Hall, Judy	PCH 165-1	ALT03	Hamilton, Jan	PC 536-1	TRN06
Hall, Judy	PCH 165-2	SEC47	Hamilton, Jan	PC 536-1	SEC19
Hall, Judy	PCH 165-3	AVA01	Hamilton, Jan	PC 536-2	AVA01
Hall, Judy	PCH 165-4	SEC17	Hamilton, Jan	PC 536-2	TRN11
Hall, Judy	PCH 165-5	SEC36	Hamilton, Jan	PC 536-3	SEC01
Hall, Judy	PCH 165-6	SEC44	Hamilton, Jan	PC 536-4	SEC32
Hall, Judy	PCH 165-7	ALT13	Hamilton, Jan	PC 536-5	UNC01
Hall, Judy	PCH 165-7	UNC01	Hamilton, Jan	PC 536-6	ALT13
Hall-Brown, Jennifer	PC 412-1	ALT02	Hamilton, Jesse W	PC 627-1	ALT04
Hall-Brown, Jennifer	PC 412-2	SEC17	Hamilton, Jesse W	PC 627-2	SEC03
Hall-Brown, Jennifer	PC 412-2	SEC19	Hamilton, Jesse W	PC 627-2	SEC12
Hall-Brown, Jennifer	PC 412-3	SEC01	Hamilton, Jesse W	PC 627-3	TRN02
Halsted, Don	PC 194-1	TRN07	Hamilton, Jesse W	PC 627-3	TRN10
Halsted, Don	PC 194-2	ALT04	Hamilton, Scott	PC 536-1	TRN06
Halsted, Don	PC 194-3	TRN07	Hamilton, Scott	PC 536-1	SEC19

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

H

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Hamilton, Scott	PC 536-2	AVA01	Hansen, Vince	PC 1375-3	VIS03
Hamilton, Scott	PC 536-2	TRN11	Hansen, Vince	PC 1375-4	SEC19
Hamilton, Scott	PC 536-3	SEC01	Hansen, Vince	PC 1375-5	ALT15
Hamilton, Scott	PC 536-4	SEC32	Hansen, Vince	PC 1375-6	LND04
Hamilton, Scott	PC 536-5	UNC01	Hansen, Vince	PC 1375-7	LND01
Hamilton, Scott	PC 536-6	ALT13	Hansen, Vince	PC 1375-8	LND04
Hammons, Gordon	PC 1011-1	ALT04	Hanson, Dan	PC 136-1	SEC12
Hammons, Gordon	PC 1011-2	SEC12	Hanson, Dan	PC 136-2	TRN27
Hammons, Gordon	PC 1011-2	TRN10	Hanson, Dan	PC 136-3	AVA02
Hand, Dick	PC 589-1	TRN10	Hanson, Dan	PC 136-4	ALT01
Hand, Dick	PC 589-1	SEC30	Hanson, Ed	PC 632-1	ALT04
Hand, Dick	PC 589-2	ALT04	Hanson, Ed	PC 632-1	TRN10
Hansen, Dale	PC 892-1	ALT04	Hanson, Ed	PC 632-2	SEC12
Hansen, Dale	PC 892-2	SEC12	Hanson, Julianne	PCH 2-1	ALT01
Hansen, Dale	PC 892-3	TRN02	Hanson, Julianne	PCH 2-2	TRN02
Hansen, Howard	PC 866-1	TRN02	Hanson, Julianne	PCH 2-3	SEC03
Hansen, Howard	PC 866-2	TRN15	Hanson, Julianne	PCH 2-4	SEC18
Hansen, Howard	PC 866-3	SEC12	Hanson, L.W.	PC 850-1	ALT04
Hansen, Howard	PC 866-4	ALT04	Hanson, L.W.	PC 850-3	TRN10
Hansen, Howard	PC 866-5	TRN10	Hanson, L.W.	PC 850-4	LND01
Hansen, Jansy	PC 1375-1	TRN01	Hanson, L.W.	PC 850-4	TRN02
Hansen, Jansy	PC 1375-2	ALT01	Hanson, L.W.	PC 850-5	SEC12
Hansen, Jansy	PC 1375-3	LND02	Harder, Kristine	PC 643-1	SEC12
Hansen, Jansy	PC 1375-3	VIS03	Harder, Kristine	PC 643-2	SEC18
Hansen, Jansy	PC 1375-4	SEC19	Harder, Kristine	PC 643-3	ALT01
Hansen, Jansy	PC 1375-5	ALT15	Harder, Kristine	PC 643-3	TRN10
Hansen, Jansy	PC 1375-6	LND04	Harrell, Lucy	PCH 160-1	TRN06
Hansen, Jansy	PC 1375-7	LND01	Harrell, Lucy	PCH 160-2	TRN06
Hansen, Jansy	PC 1375-8	LND04	Harrell, Lucy	PCH 160-2	SEC20
Hansen, Ron	PC 1074-1	ALT04	Harrell, Lucy	PCH 160-3	VIS01
Hansen, Ron	PC 1074-2	TRN02	Harrell, Lucy	PCH 160-3	SEC19
Hansen, Ron	PC 1074-2	SEC18	Harrell, Lucy	PCH 160-4	SEC19
Hansen, Ron	PC 1074-3	AVA02	Harris, Virginia	PC 444-1	ALT02
Hansen, Ron	PC 1074-3	AVA06	Harris, Virginia	PC 444-2	ALT13
Hansen, Vince	PC 1375-1	TRN01	Harris, Virginia	PC 444-3	ALT14
Hansen, Vince	PC 1375-2	ALT01	Harris, Virginia	PC 444-3	ALT15
Hansen, Vince	PC 1375-3	LND02	Harrison, Billie	PC 969-1	ALT04

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

H

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Hart, Deborah	PC 156-1	ALT02	Hart, Karla	PC 1275-17	UNC01
Hart, Deborah	PC 156-2	SEC44	Hart, Karla	PC 1275-18	ALT13
Hart, Deborah	PC 156-3	SEC17	Hart, Karla	PC 1275-19	ALT19
Hart, Glenn	PC 1002-1	ALT04	Harvey, Rob	PC 720-1	ALT01
Hart, Glenn	PC 1002-2	TRN02	Harvey, Rob	PC 720-2	SEC18
Hart, Glenn	PC 1002-2	SEC18	Harvey, Rob	PC 720-3	SEC12
Hart, Glenn	PC 1002-3	SEC18	Harvey, Rob	PC 720-3	TRN10
Hart, Glenn	PC 1002-4	ERG01	Harvey, Rob	PC 720-3	SEC16
Hart, Glenn	PC 1002-5	SEC18	Harvey, Rob	PC 720-4	TRN02
Hart, Karla	PCH 110-1	ALT03	Harvey, Rob	PC 720-4	SEC18
Hart, Karla	PCH 110-2	TRN14	Haskin, Anita	PC 647-1	ALT04
Hart, Karla	PCH 110-3	TRN10	Haskin, Anita	PC 647-2	SEC03
Hart, Karla	PCH 110-4	SEC01	Haskin, Anita	PC 647-3	TRN10
Hart, Karla	PCH 110-4	UNC01	Haskin, Anita	PC 647-4	SEC03
Hart, Karla	PCH 110-5	SEC17	Haskin, Anita	PC 647-5	SEC18
Hart, Karla	PC 1275-1	SEC17	Hatch, Blain	PC 393-1	ALT01
Hart, Karla	PC 1275-2	UNC01	Hatch, Blain	PC 393-2	TRN10
Hart, Karla	PC 1275-3	PAN01	Hatch, Blain	PC 393-3	SEC12
Hart, Karla	PC 1275-4	PAN01	Hatch, Blain	PC 393-4	TRN31
Hart, Karla	PC 1275-4	UNC01	Hatch, Blain	PC 393-5	VIS02
Hart, Karla	PC 1275-5	SEC01	Hatch, Blain	PC 393-6	ALT04
Hart, Karla	PC 1275-6	VIS01	Hatch, Blain	PC 393-6	ALT07
Hart, Karla	PC 1275-6	SEC19	Hatch, Blain	PC 393-6	SEC48
Hart, Karla	PC 1275-7	UNC01	Hatch, Paul	PC 420-1	ALT04
Hart, Karla	PC 1275-8	SEC17	Hatch, Paul	PC 420-2	ERG01
Hart, Karla	PC 1275-9	LND01	Hatch, Paul	PC 420-2	SEC03
Hart, Karla	PC 1275-9	TRN04	Hatch, Paul	PC 420-3	NOI03
Hart, Karla	PC 1275-9	UNC01	Hatfield, Charlie	PC 242-1	ALT01
Hart, Karla	PC 1275-10	UNC01	Hatfield, Charlie	PC 242-2	SEC18
Hart, Karla	PC 1275-11	SEC24	Hatfield, Charlie	PC 242-3	TRN02
Hart, Karla	PC 1275-12	UNC01	Hatfield, Charlie	PC 242-4	AVA02
Hart, Karla	PC 1275-13	SEC17	Hatfield, Phil	PC 234-1	ALT01
Hart, Karla	PC 1275-13	SEC19	Hatfield, Phil	PC 234-2	SEC12
Hart, Karla	PC 1275-14	SEC43	Hatfield, Phil	PC 234-3	SEC12
Hart, Karla	PC 1275-15	ALT02	Hatfield, Phil	PC 234-3	TRN10
Hart, Karla	PC 1275-16	ALT19	Hatfield, Phil	PC 234-4	AVA02
Hart, Karla	PC 1275-17	SEC44	Hatfield, Phil	PC 234-5	TRN27

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

H

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Hatfield, Phil	PC 234-6	PAN06	Haynes, Heather	PC 624-11	TRN06
Haugh, Jen	PCH 213-1	SEC25	Haynes, Heather	PC 624-12	SEC19
Haugh, Jen	PCH 213-1	SEC44	Haynes, Marjorie	PC 511-1	VIS01
Haugh, Jen	PCH 213-2	SEC17	Haynes, Marjorie	PC 511-2	SEC36
Haugh, Jen	PCH 213-2	SEC20	Haynes, Marjorie	PC 511-3	ALT02
Haugh, Jen	PCH 213-3	SEC22	Haynes, Marjorie	PC 511-4	SEC02
Hay, Jesse	PCH 112-1	SEC12	Haynes, Marjorie	PC 511-5	UNC01
Hay, Jesse	PCH 112-2	TRN09	Haynes, Marjorie	PC 511-6	ALT19
Hay, Jesse	PCH 112-3	WLD03	Haynes, Marjorie	PC 511-7	TRN04
Hay, Jesse	PCH 112-4	ENV03	Haynes, Marjorie	PC 511-7	TRN06
Hay, Jesse	PCH 112-5	SEC18	Haynes, Marjorie	PC 511-7	TRN14
Hay, Jesse	PCH 112-6	ALT01	Haynes, Marjorie	PC 511-8	SEC01
Haynes, Evan	PC 141-1	ALT11	Haynes, Marjorie	PC 511-8	SEC02
Haynes, Evan	PC 141-2	ENV01	Haynes, Marjorie	PC 511-8	SEC11
Haynes, Evan	PC 141-3	SEC36	Haynes, Marjorie	PC 511-9	TRN11
Haynes, Evan	PC 141-4	TNE02	Hays, Daniel B	PC 468-1	ALT01
Haynes, Evan	PC 141-5	SEC01	Hays, Daniel B	PC 468-1	LND01
Haynes, Evan	PC 141-6	SEC45	Hays, Daniel B	PC 468-1	SEC18
Haynes, Heather	PC 624-1	ALT02	Hays, Edward L	PC 543-1	ALT09
Haynes, Heather	PC 624-2	TRN03	Hays, Edward L	PC 543-1	ALT10
Haynes, Heather	PC 624-2	TRN11	Hays, Edward L	PC 543-1	ALT11
Haynes, Heather	PC 624-3	AVA01	Hays, Edward L	PC 543-1	ALT12
Haynes, Heather	PC 624-3	AVA02	Hays, Edward L	PC 543-2	SEC01
Haynes, Heather	PC 624-3	AVA03	Hays, Yuko	PC 722-1	ALT09
Haynes, Heather	PC 624-4	TRN03	Hays, Yuko	PC 722-1	ALT10
Haynes, Heather	PC 624-4	TRN11	Hays, Yuko	PC 722-1	ALT11
Haynes, Heather	PC 624-5	SEC15	Hays, Yuko	PC 722-1	ALT12
Haynes, Heather	PC 624-6	SEC20	Hays, Yuko	PC 722-2	ALT02
Haynes, Heather	PC 624-7	VIS02	Hays, Yuko	PC 722-2	SEC01
Haynes, Heather	PC 624-8	TNE02	Hays, Yuko	PC 722-3	ALT13
Haynes, Heather	PC 624-9	VIS01	Heacox, Melanie	PC 619-1	ALT13
Haynes, Heather	PC 624-9	SEC19	Heacox, Melanie	PC 619-2	SEC01
Haynes, Heather	PC 624-10	ENV01	Heacox, Melanie	PC 619-3	AIR01
Haynes, Heather	PC 624-10	SEC01	Heacox, Melanie	PC 619-3	WLD01
Haynes, Heather	PC 624-10	SEC19	Heacox, Melanie	PC 619-3	WLD12
Haynes, Heather	PC 624-10	SEC20	Heacox, Melanie	PC 619-3	SEC22
Haynes, Heather	PC 624-11	TRN04	Heacox, Melanie	PC 619-4	SEC44

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

H

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Heacox, Melanie	PC 619-4	UNC01	Heavner, Matt	PC 1155-1	ALT09
Healy, Marcia L.	PC 1272-1	ALT02	Heavner, Matt	PC 1155-1	ALT11
Healy, Marcia L.	PC 1272-2	SEC01	Heavner, Matt	PC 1155-2	PAN03
Healy, Marcia L.	PC 1272-3	AVA02	Heavner, Matt	PC 1155-3	SEC01
Healy, Marcia L.	PC 1272-4	AVA01	Heavner, Matt	PC 1155-4	UNC01
Healy, Marcia L.	PC 1272-4	AVA02	Heavner, Matt	PC 1155-5	SEC04
Healy, Marcia L.	PC 1272-4	AVA03	Heavner, Matt	PC 1155-6	SEC02
Healy, Marcia L.	PC 1272-5	AVA04	Heavner, Matt	PC 1155-7	SEC17
Healy, Marcia L.	PC 1272-5	TRN06	Heavner, Matt	PC 1155-7	UNC01
Healy, Marcia L.	PC 1272-6	SEC02	Hegg, Vivian	PC 656-1	ALT03
Healy, Marcia L.	PC 1272-6	SEC04	Hegg, Vivian	PC 656-2	PAN03
Healy, Marcia L.	PC 1272-7	SEC15	Hegg, Vivian	PC 656-2	SEC01
Healy, Marcia L.	PC 1272-7	SEC32	Hegg, Vivian	PC 656-3	UNC01
Healy, Marcia L.	PC 1272-8	ENV01	Hegg, Vivian	PC 656-4	UNC01
Healy, Marcia L.	PC 1272-8	VIS01	Heinz, MD, Julia	PC 447-1	ALT09
Healy, Marcia L.	PC 1272-8	SEC19	Heinz, MD, Julia	PC 447-1	ALT10
Healy, Marcia L.	PC 1272-9	TER02	Heinz, MD, Julia	PC 447-1	ALT11
Healy, Marcia L.	PC 1272-10	VIS01	Heinz, MD, Julia	PC 447-1	ALT12
Healy, Marcia L.	PC 1272-10	SEC19	Heinz, MD, Julia	PC 447-1	SEC41
Healy, Marcia L.	PC 1272-11	ALT13	Heinz, MD, Julia	PC 447-2	TRN07
Healy, Marcia L.	PC 1272-11	SEC36	Heinz, MD, Julia	PC 447-2	TRN08
Healy, Thomas	PC 1269-1	ALT02	Heinz, MD, Julia	PC 447-2	SEC41
Healy, Thomas	PC 1269-2	SEC04	Heinz, MD, Julia	PC 447-3	AVA02
Healy, Thomas	PC 1269-2	VIS01	Hekkers, Michael	PC 315-1	ALT09
Healy, Thomas	PC 1269-3	TRN11	Hekkers, Michael	PC 315-2	SEC45
Healy, Thomas	PC 1269-3	SEC20	Hekkers, Michael	PC 315-3	SEC04
Healy, Thomas	PC 1269-4	ALT19	Hekkers, Michael	PC 315-4	AVA01
Healy, Thomas	PC 1269-5	LND02	Hekkers, Michael	PC 315-4	AVA03
Healy, Thomas	PC 1269-6	SEC19	Helf, Jason	PC 36-1	TRN10
Healy, Thomas	PC 1269-7	ALT13	Helf, Jason	PC 36-2	ALT01
Healy, Thomas	PC 1269-7	SEC01	Helf, Jason	PC 36-3	SEC12
Healy, Thomas	PC 1269-7	TRN03	Helf, Jason	PC 36-4	ALT04
Healy, Thomas	PC 1269-8	SEC01	Helf, Stephanie	PC 37-1	LND01
Healy, Thomas	PC 1269-8	SEC43	Helf, Stephanie	PC 37-1	TRN10
Healy, Thomas	PC 1269-9	SEC01	Helf, Stephanie	PC 37-2	ALT04
Healy, Thomas	PC 1269-9	TRN11	Hellard, Richard	PC 1168-1	ALT03
Heavner, Matt	PC 1155-1	ALT03	Hellard, Richard	PC 1168-1	ALT09

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

H

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Hellard, Richard	PC 1168-1	ALT11	Hendryx, James M.	PC 823-5	SEC03
Hellard, Richard	PC 1168-2	ENV01	Hendryx, James M.	PC 823-5	SEC28
Hellard, Richard	PC 1168-2	SEC01	Hendryx, James M.	PC 823-6	TRN26
Hellard, Richard	PC 1168-3	SEC04	Hendryx, James M.	PC 823-7	TRN18
Hellard, Richard	PC 1168-4	PAN06	Hendryx, James M.	PC 823-8	SEC03
Hellard, Richard	PC 1168-5	UNC01	Hendryx, James M.	PC 823-8	SEC12
Hellard, Richard	PC 1168-6	TRN08	Hermann, Reid	PC 286-1	ALT13
Hemenway, Galen R	PC 732-1	ALT04	Herzog, Roberta	PC 339-1	ALT18
Hemenway, Galen R	PC 732-2	TRN02	Herzog, Roberta I.	PC 340-1	ALT18
Hemenway, Galen R	PC 732-3	LND01	Hess, Karen	PC 129-1	ALT08
Hemenway, Galen R	PC 732-3	SEC12	Hess, Karen	PC 129-1	TRN10
Henderson, Bart	PCH 166-1	PUB03	Hess, Karen	PC 129-2	ALT06
Henderson, Bart	PCH 166-2	SEC32	Hess, Karen	PC 129-2	SEC37
Henderson, Bart	PCH 166-2	SEC44	Heueisen, Joe	PC 943-1	ALT04
Henderson, Bart	PCH 166-2	UNC01	Heueisen, Joe	PC 943-2	TRN01
Henderson, Bart	PCH 166-3	ALT17	Heueisen, Joe	PC 943-2	PAN06
Henderson, Bart	PCH 166-3	SEC27	Heueisen, Joe	PC 943-3	SEC18
Henderson, Bart	PCH 166-4	TRN09	Heueisen, Joe	PC 943-4	TRN02
Henderson, Bart	PCH 166-4	SEC27	Heueisen, Joe	PC 943-5	SEC12
Henderson, Bart	PCH 166-4	TRN32	Heueisen, Joe	PC 943-5	TRN07
Henderson, Bart	PCH 166-5	SEC32	Heueisen, Joe	PC 943-6	TRN02
Henderson, Bart	PCH 166-6	SEC32	Heueisen, Joe	PC 943-7	SEC12
Henderson, Bart	PCH 166-6	SEC44	Heueisen, Joe	PC 943-8	ALT04
Hendricksen, Thor	PCH 221-1	ALT01	Heueisen, Joe	PC 943-8	SEC18
Hendricksen, Thor	PCH 221-2	UNC01	Heumann, Jim	PC 109-1	TRN02
Hendricksen, Thor	PCH 221-3	GEO01	Heumann, Jim	PC 109-2	SEC12
Hendricksen, Thor	PCH 221-4	SEC03	Heumann, Jim	PC 109-3	ENV03
Hendricksen, Thor	PCH 221-5	LND01	Heumann, Jim	PC 109-4	ALT01
Hendricksen, Thor	PCH 221-6	UNC01	Hickok, Chris L.	PC 1248-1	SEC12
Hendricksen, Thor	PCH 221-7	AVA01	Hickok, Chris L.	PC 1248-2	SEC03
Hendricksen, Thor	PCH 221-8	ALT14	Hickok, Chris L.	PC 1248-3	ALT01
Hendricksen, Thor	PCH 221-8	SEC33	Hillmer, Dale A	PC 686-1	ALT02
Hendryx, James M.	PC 823-1	ALT04	Hillmer, Dale A	PC 686-2	PAN06
Hendryx, James M.	PC 823-2	TRN10	Hinckle, Lai	PC 976-1	ALT04
Hendryx, James M.	PC 823-3	SEC12	Hinckle, Lai	PC 976-2	TRN02
Hendryx, James M.	PC 823-4	ERG01	Hodges, John	PC 590-1	ALT02
Hendryx, James M.	PC 823-4	SEC12	Hodges, John	PC 590-2	SEC20

H

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Hodges, John	PC 590-3	VIS01	Holland, J. S.	PC 181-1	ALT04
Hodges, John	PC 590-4	AVA02	Holland, J. S.	PC 181-2	SEC18
Hodges, John	PC 590-4	SEC01	Holland, J. S.	PC 181-2	PAN06
Hodges, John	PC 590-5	ALT13	Holland, J. S.	PC 181-3	SEC18
Hodges, John	PC 590-5	TRN04	Holland, J. S.	PC 181-4	TRN10
Hodges, Molly	PC 599-1	ALT13	Holland, Louise	PC 184-1	ALT04
Hodges, Molly	PC 599-2	SEC01	Holland, Louise	PC 184-1	SEC12
Hodges, Molly	PC 599-3	SEC17	Holland, Louise	PC 184-2	SEC40
Hodges, Molly	PC 599-4	AVA01	Holland, Louise	PC 184-3	TRN18
Hodges, Molly	PC 599-4	AVA02	Holle, Eric	PCH 158-1	TRN04
Hodges, Molly	PC 599-4	GEO01	Holle, Eric	PCH 158-1	TRN06
Hodges, Molly	PC 599-5	UNC01	Holle, Eric	PCH 158-2	AVA04
Hodnik, RN, Shelley	PC 447-1	ALT09	Holle, Eric	PCH 158-3	TRN23
Hodnik, RN, Shelley	PC 447-1	ALT10	Holle, Eric	PCH 158-4	SEC20
Hodnik, RN, Shelley	PC 447-1	ALT11	Holle, Eric	PCH 158-5	ALT13
Hodnik, RN, Shelley	PC 447-1	ALT12	Holle, Eric	PC 367-1	TRN23
Hodnik, RN, Shelley	PC 447-1	SEC41	Holle, Eric	PC 367-2	AVA04
Hodnik, RN, Shelley	PC 447-2	TRN07	Home, Scott	PCH 212-1	GEO01
Hodnik, RN, Shelley	PC 447-2	TRN08	Home, Scott	PC 430-1	GEO01
Hodnik, RN, Shelley	PC 447-2	SEC41	Hood, Dixie	PC 1217-1	ALT01
Hodnik, RN, Shelley	PC 447-3	AVA02	Hood, Dixie	PC 1217-2	AVA01
Hoffmeister, David	PCH 190-1	ALT01	Hood, Dixie	PC 1217-2	ENV01
Hoffmeister, David	PCH 190-2	ENV03	Hood, Dixie	PC 1217-2	SEC01
Hoffmeister, David	PCH 190-2	TRN07	Hood, Dixie	PC 1217-2	WLD01
Hoffmeister, David	PCH 190-3	TRN02	Hood, Dixie	PC 1217-3	SEC20
Hoffmeister, David	PCH 190-3	TRN10	Hood, Dixie	PC 1217-4	SEC20
Hoffmeister, David	PCH 190-4	TRN02	Hood, Dixie	PC 1217-5	SEC20
Hoffmeister, David	PCH 190-4	TRN10	Hood, Dixie	PC 1217-6	PUB01
Hoffmeister, David	PCH 190-5	TRN10	Hood, Dixie	PC 1217-6	UNC01
Hoffmeister, David	PC 381-1	ALT08	Hood, Eran	PC 1152-1	ALT03
Hoffmeister, David	PC 381-2	ALT15	Hood, Eran	PC 1152-1	ALT09
Hoffmeister, David	PC 381-3	ALT15	Hood, Eran	PC 1152-1	ALT11
Hoffmeister, David	PC 381-4	ALT15	Hood, Eran	PC 1152-2	UNC01
Hoffmeister, David	PC 381-5	ALT14	Hood, Eran	PC 1152-3	SEC01
Hoffmeister, David	PC 381-6	TRN10	Hood, Eran	PC 1152-4	SEC44
Hoffmeister, David	PC 381-7	SEC03	Hood, Eran	PC 1152-5	ENV02
Hoffmeister, David	PC 381-7	TRN07	Hood, Kevin	PCH 109-1	SEC17

H

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Hood, Kevin	PCH 109-2	TRN11	Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-25	ALT21
Hood, Kevin	PCH 109-2	SEC17	Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-26	ALT20
Hood, Kevin	PCH 109-2	SEC19	Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-27	UNC01
Hood, Kevin	PCH 109-3	SEC19	Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-28	UNC01
Hood, Kevin	PCH 109-4	SEC17	Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-29	UNC01
Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-1	UNC01	Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-30	PUB06
Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-2	SEC17	Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-30	UNC01
Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-2	UNC01	Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-31	SEC44
Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-3	SEC17	Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-32	PUB02
Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-4	ENV01	Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-32	UNC01
Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-4	SEC17	Hood, Lloyd A.	PC 803-1	ALT01
Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-5	SEC19	Hood, Lloyd A.	PC 803-2	TRN25
Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-6	SEC19	Hooton, Larry	PC 195-1	ALT20
Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-7	SEC17	Hopson, Elaine	PC 1245-1	ENV03
Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-8	CUL04	Hopson, Elaine	PC 1245-2	ALT04
Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-8	SEC17	Horton, Ken	PC 884-1	ALT04
Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-9	SEC17	Horton, Ken	PC 884-2	SEC12
Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-10	SEC26	Horton, Ken	PC 884-3	TRN07
Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-11	SEC20	Horton, Ken	PC 884-4	TRN02
Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-12	ENV01	Horton, Mitch	PCH 143-1	SEC01
Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-13	LND02	Horton, Mitch	PCH 143-2	ALT20
Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-14	SEC27	Horton, Mitch	PCH 143-3	AVA02
Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-14	UNC01	Horton, Mitch	PCH 143-3	SEC01
Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-15	SEC17	Hosford, Beryl H.	PC 807-1	ALT04
Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-16	SEC19	Hosford, Beryl H.	PC 807-2	TRN10
Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-16	SEC22	Hosford, Beryl H.	PC 807-3	TRN07
Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-17	LND05	Hosford, Beryl H.	PC 807-4	SEC12
Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-17	SEC17	Hosford, Beryl H.	PC 807-5	TRN07
Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-18	LND02	Hosford, Beryl H.	PC 807-6	SEC03
Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-18	SEC17	Hosford, Beryl H.	PC 807-6	SEC28
Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-19	SEC17	Hosford, Fred	PC 1350-1	UNC01
Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-20	ENV02	Hosford, Fred	PC 1350-2	ALT04
Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-20	LND02	Hosford, Fred	PC 1350-3	SEC03
Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-21	LND02	Hosford, Fred	PC 1350-4	SEC37
Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-22	VIS01	Hosford, Fred	PC 1350-5	SEC23
Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-23	SEC17	Hosford, Fred	PC 1350-6	TRN01
Hood, Kevin	PC 1089-24	SEC21	Hosford, Fred	PC 1350-7	UNC01

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

H

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Hosford, Fred	PC 1350-8	TRN01	Howard, Raymond	PC 215-3	AVA06
Hosford, Kathy	PC 1351-1	ALT04	Howell, Brent Everett	PC 978-1	ALT04
Hosford, Kathy	PC 1351-2	UNC01	Howell, Brent Everett	PC 978-2	TRN02
Hosford, Kathy	PC 1351-3	UNC01	Howell, Brent Everett	PC 978-3	LND01
Hosford, Kathy	PC 1351-4	SEC18	Howell, Brent Everett	PC 978-4	SEC12
Hosford, Kathy	PC 1351-5	PUB02	Howell, Brent Everett	PC 978-4	TRN07
Host, Randy	PC 483-1	ALT13	Howell, Brent Everett	PC 978-5	SEC03
Host, Randy	PC 483-2	UNC01	Howell, Brent Everett	PC 978-6	SEC18
Host, Randy	PC 483-3	SEC01	Howell, Erin Kristine	PC 780-1	TRN07
Host, Randy	PC 483-3	SEC43	Howell, Erin Kristine	PC 780-2	SEC12
Host, Randy	PC 483-4	SEC01	Howell, Erin Kristine	PC 780-2	TRN07
Host, Randy	PC 483-5	SEC19	Howell, Erin Kristine	PC 780-3	SEC12
Host, Randy	PC 483-5	SEC22	Howell, Erin Kristine	PC 780-4	TRN10
Host, Randy	PC 483-6	AVA02	Howell, Erin Kristine	PC 780-5	TRN02
Host, Randy	PC 483-7	SEC20	Huff, Lyle	PC 345-1	ALT02
Host, Scott	PC 489-1	ALT13	Huff, Lyle	PC 345-1	SEC01
Host, Scott	PC 489-2	UNC01	Huff, Lyle	PC 345-2	SEC02
Host, Scott	PC 489-3	SEC43	Huff, Lyle	PC 345-3	SEC01
Host, Scott	PC 489-4	SEC01	Huff, Lyle	PC 345-3	VIS01
Host, Scott	PC 489-5	SEC19	Huff, Lyle	PC 345-4	UNC01
Host, Scott	PC 489-5	SEC22	Hughes, Layla	PCH 135-1	ALT03
Host, Scott	PC 489-6	AVA02	Hughes, Layla	PCH 135-2	SEC17
Hotch, Joe	PC 1071-1	ALT02	Hulk, Douglas B.	PC 806-1	ALT04
Hotch, Joe	PC 1071-2	CUL02	Hulk, Douglas B.	PC 806-1	ALT07
Hotch, Joe	PC 1071-3	TNE02	Hulk, Douglas B.	PC 806-2	TRN31
Hotch, Joe	PC 1071-4	AVA01	Hulk, Douglas B.	PC 806-3	SEC12
Hotch, Joe	PC 1071-5	CUL02	Hulk, Douglas B.	PC 806-3	TRN02
Hotch, Joe	PC 1071-6	UNC01	Hulk, Douglas B.	PC 806-3	TRN07
Hotch, Joe	PC 1071-7	CUL02	Hulk, Douglas B.	PC 806-3	SEC23
Howard, Emily C	PC 213-1	ALT04	Hulk, JoAnn	PC 805-1	ALT07
Howard, Emily C	PC 213-2	LND01	Hulk, JoAnn	PC 805-2	SEC23
Howard, Emily C	PC 213-3	SEC23	Hulk, JoAnn	PC 805-3	SEC18
Howard, Raymond	PC 215-1	ALT04	Hummel, Gareth	PCH 35-1	PUB01
Howard, Raymond	PC 215-2	LND01	Hummel, Gareth	PCH 35-2	ALT03
Howard, Raymond	PC 215-2	TRN02	Hummel, Gareth	PCH 35-2	SEC02
Howard, Raymond	PC 215-2	SEC16	Hummel, Gareth	PCH 35-3	SEC01
Howard, Raymond	PC 215-3	AVA02	Hummel, Gareth	PCH 35-3	UNC01

H

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Hummel, Gareth	PCH 35-4	AVA01	Hungerford, Robert J.	PC 816-6	SEC03
Hummel, Gareth	PCH 35-5	ENV01	Hungerford, Robert J.	PC 816-6	TRN10
Hummel, Gareth	PC 1306-1	ALT03	Hungerford, Robert J.	PC 816-7	AVA02
Hummel, Gareth	PC 1306-1	ALT09	Hungerford, Robert J.	PC 816-7	TRN10
Hummel, Gareth	PC 1306-2	AVA01	Hungerford, Robert J.	PC 816-8	TRN10
Hummel, Gareth	PC 1306-2	SEC01	Hungerford, Robert J.	PC 816-9	AVA04
Hummel, Gareth	PC 1306-2	UNC01	Hungerford, Robert J.	PC 816-10	ENV03
Hummel, Gareth	PC 1306-3	AVA02	Hungerford, Robert J.	PC 816-11	SEC18
Hummel, Gareth	PC 1306-3	SEC01	Hunt, Lester A.	PC 890-1	ALT04
Hummel, Gareth	PC 1306-4	SEC01	Hunt, Lester A.	PC 890-2	LND01
Hummel, Gareth	PC 1306-4	UNC01	Hunt, Lester A.	PC 890-3	SEC12
Hummel, Gareth	PC 1306-5	ALT03	Hunt, Lester A.	PC 890-4	TRN02
Hummel, Gareth	PC 1306-5	ALT09	Hunt, Ralph C	PC 557-1	ALT04
Hummel, Gareth	PC 1306-6	ENV02	Hunt, Ralph C	PC 557-2	AVA01
Hummel, Gareth	PC 1306-6	SEC38	Hunt, Ralph C	PC 557-2	AVA02
Humphrey, Dan	PC 536-1	TRN06	Hunt, Ralph C	PC 557-3	SEC03
Humphrey, Dan	PC 536-1	SEC19	Hunt, Ralph C	PC 557-3	TRN10
Humphrey, Dan	PC 536-2	AVA01	Hursey, Julie	PC 1182-1	ALT03
Humphrey, Dan	PC 536-2	TRN11	Hursey, Julie	PC 1182-1	ALT11
Humphrey, Dan	PC 536-3	SEC01	Hursey, Julie	PC 1182-2	SEC01
Humphrey, Dan	PC 536-4	SEC32	Hursey, Julie	PC 1182-2	TRN11
Humphrey, Dan	PC 536-5	UNC01	Hursey, Julie	PC 1182-3	SEC01
Humphrey, Dan	PC 536-6	ALT13	Hursey, Julie	PC 1182-4	UNC01
Humphrey, Susan	PC 536-1	TRN06	Hussain, Joy	PCH 178-1	SEC41
Humphrey, Susan	PC 536-1	SEC19	Hussain, Joy	PCH 178-2	TRN07
Humphrey, Susan	PC 536-2	AVA01	Hussain, Joy	PCH 178-2	SEC41
Humphrey, Susan	PC 536-2	TRN11	Hussain, Joy	PCH 178-3	AVA02
Humphrey, Susan	PC 536-3	SEC01	Hussain, Joy	PCH 178-4	ALT13
Humphrey, Susan	PC 536-4	SEC32	Hussain, Joy	PCH 178-4	SEC41
Humphrey, Susan	PC 536-5	UNC01	Hussain, MD, Joy	PC 447-1	ALT09
Humphrey, Susan	PC 536-6	ALT13	Hussain, MD, Joy	PC 447-1	ALT10
Hungerford, Robert J.	PC 816-1	ALT01	Hussain, MD, Joy	PC 447-1	ALT11
Hungerford, Robert J.	PC 816-2	TRN17	Hussain, MD, Joy	PC 447-1	ALT12
Hungerford, Robert J.	PC 816-3	SEC12	Hussain, MD, Joy	PC 447-1	SEC41
Hungerford, Robert J.	PC 816-4	TRN10	Hussain, MD, Joy	PC 447-2	TRN07
Hungerford, Robert J.	PC 816-5	ERG01	Hussain, MD, Joy	PC 447-2	TRN08
Hungerford, Robert J.	PC 816-5	TRN18	Hussain, MD, Joy	PC 447-2	SEC41

H

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Hussain, MD, Joy	PC 447-3	AVA02	Isto, Sarah	PC 88-5	SEC24
Ihnat, Frank	PC 1122-1	ALT01	Isto, Sarah	PC 88-6	TRN23
Iler, Harold	PC 178-1	ALT04	Isto, Sarah	PC 88-7	SEC45
Ilgenfritz, Don	PC 661-1	ALT04	Ivanoff, Arthur J.	PC 1020-1	ALT04
Ilgenfritz, Don	PC 661-2	TRN10	Ivanoff, Arthur J.	PC 1020-2	SEC12
Ilgenfritz, Don	PC 661-3	SEC12	Ivanoff, Arthur J.	PC 1020-2	TRN10
Ilgenfritz, Don	PC 661-3	PAN06			
Ilgenfritz, Don	PC 661-4	TRN10	Jackson, Matthew B.	PC 193-1	ALT04
Ilgenfritz, Don	PC 661-5	SEC03	Jackson, Matthew B.	PC 193-1	SEC18
Inga, Tanya K	PC 726-1	ALT04	Jackson, Michele R	PC 238-1	ALT04
Inga, Tanya K	PC 726-2	SEC18	Jackson, Michele R	PC 238-2	SEC18
Inga, Tanya K	PC 726-3	SEC12	Jackson, Michele R	PC 238-3	SEC12
Inga, Tanya K	PC 726-3	SEC18	Jacobsen, Rick	PC 970-1	ALT04
Inga, Tanya K	PC 726-4	SEC12	Jacobsen, Rick	PC 970-2	TRN02
Inga, Tanya K	PC 726-4	SEC18	Jacobson, Joey	PCH 151-1	ALT02
Irwin, Holly R	PC 344-1	ALT02	Jacobson, Joey	PCH 151-2	ALT13
Irwin, Holly R	PC 344-2	SEC17	Jacobson, Joey	PCH 151-3	LND02
Irwin, Holly R	PC 344-3	PAN06	Jacobson, Joey	PCH 151-3	SEC17
Irwin, Holly R	PC 344-4	ALT13	Jacobson, Joseph N	PC 383-1	ALT13
Irwin, Holly R	PC 344-5	ALT13	Jacobson, Joseph N	PC 383-2	SEC17
Irwin, Jeff	PC 201-1	ALT02	Jaeger, Howard R.	PC 992-1	ALT04
Irwin, Jeff	PC 201-2	SEC01	Jaeger, Howard R.	PC 992-2	TRN07
Irwin, Jeff	PC 201-3	ENV02	Jaeger, Howard R.	PC 992-3	SEC03
Isaacson, Doug	PCH 128-1	ALT01	Jaeger, Howard R.	PC 992-4	SEC18
Isaacson, Doug	PCH 128-2	PAN06	Jaeger, Howard R.	PC 992-5	TRN18
Isaacson, Doug	PCH 128-3	SEC12	Jaeger, Howard R.	PC 992-6	LND01
Isaacson, Doug	PCH 128-4	TRN02	Jaeger, Roberta J.	PC 993-1	ALT04
Isto, Sarah	PC 88-1	ALT09	Jaeger, Roberta J.	PC 993-2	SEC12
Isto, Sarah	PC 88-1	ALT10	Jaeger, Roberta J.	PC 993-3	TRN10
Isto, Sarah	PC 88-1	ALT11	Jaeger, Roberta J.	PC 993-4	AVA02
Isto, Sarah	PC 88-1	ALT12	James, Jeannette	PC 471-1	SEC18
Isto, Sarah	PC 88-2	UNC01	James, Jeannette	PC 471-2	ENV03
Isto, Sarah	PC 88-3	AVA02	James, Jeannette	PC 471-3	SEC16
Isto, Sarah	PC 88-3	SEC01	James, Jeannette	PC 471-4	TRN10
Isto, Sarah	PC 88-4	SEC20	James, Jeannette	PC 471-4	SEC18

J

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

J

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Janes, Robert	PC 1305-1	UNC01	Jess, Arthur L.	PC 1353-5	SEC06
Janes, Robert	PC 1305-2	ALT03	Job, David	PCH 64-1	ALT13
Janes, Robert	PC 1305-3	AVA02	Job, David	PCH 64-2	ENV02
Janes, Robert	PC 1305-3	ENV02	Job, David	PCH 64-2	WLD02
Janes, Robert	PC 1305-3	SEC04	Job, David	PCH 64-2	SEC22
Janes, Robert	PC 1305-4	UNC01	Job, David	PCH 64-3	SEC32
Janes, Robert	PC 1305-5	SEC43	Job, David	PCH 64-4	SEC20
Janes, Robert	PC 1305-6	AVA02	Job, David	PCH 64-4	SEC24
Janes, Robert	PC 1305-6	SEC04	Job, David	PCH 64-5	LND02
Janes, Robert	PC 1305-7	AVA01	Job, David	PCH 64-5	TRN22
Janes, Robert	PC 1305-7	PAN06	Job, David	PCH 64-6	SEC17
Janes, Robert	PC 1305-8	EAG02	Job, David	PCH 64-7	SEC46
Janes, Robert	PC 1305-8	EFH01	Job, David	PCH 64-8	SEC02
Janes, Robert	PC 1305-8	TNE02	Job, David	PCH 64-8	SEC44
Janes, Robert	PC 1305-8	WLD02	Johansen, Rex A.	PC 843-1	ALT04
Janes, Robert	PC 1305-9	ALT03	Johansen, Rex A.	PC 843-2	TRN02
Janes, Robert	PC 1305-9	PUB01	Johansen, Rex A.	PC 843-3	SEC12
Jenkins, Gary L	PC 571-1	ALT04	Johnson, Byron M.	PC 944-1	ALT04
Jenkins, Gary L	PC 571-1	ALT14	Johnson, Byron M.	PC 944-2	TRN10
Jenkins, Gary L	PC 571-2	PUB06	Johnson, Byron M.	PC 944-3	SEC12
Jenkins, Gary L	PC 571-3	ALT06	Johnson, Byron M.	PC 944-4	TRN07
Jenkins, Gary L	PC 571-3	ALT14	Johnson, Byron M.	PC 944-5	SEC28
Jenkins, Gary L	PC 571-3	SEC05	Johnson, Carolyn	PC 628-1	ALT01
Jenkins, Joanie	PC 1049-1	ALT02	Johnson, Carolyn	PC 628-1	TRN02
Jenkins, Joanie	PC 1049-2	ALT13	Johnson, Ginger	PC 994-1	ALT04
Jenkins, Joanie	PC 1049-3	ENV01	Johnson, Ginger	PC 994-2	SEC12
Jenkins, Joanie	PC 1049-3	SEC17	Johnson, Ginger	PC 994-3	TRN10
Jerue, Rick	PC 875-1	ALT04	Johnson, Ginger	PC 994-4	SEC03
Jerue, Rick	PC 875-2	SEC12	Johnson, Ginger	PC 994-5	TRN18
Jerue, Rick	PC 875-3	ENV03	Johnson, Ginger	PC 994-6	SEC18
Jerue, Rick	PC 875-4	SEC03	Johnson, Ginger	PC 994-7	TRN02
Jerue, Rick	PC 875-5	SEC12	Johnson, Howard P	PC 740-1	ALT01
Jess, Arthur L.	PC 1353-1	ALT13	Johnson, Lloyd	PC 259-1	UNC01
Jess, Arthur L.	PC 1353-2	SEC01	Johnson, Lloyd	PC 259-2	ALT04
Jess, Arthur L.	PC 1353-3	AVA01	Johnson, Lloyd	PC 259-3	TRN02
Jess, Arthur L.	PC 1353-4	ALT08	Johnson, Lloyd	PC 259-4	SEC03
Jess, Arthur L.	PC 1353-5	LND04	Johnson, Lloyd	PC 259-4	SEC12

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

J

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Johnson, Lorine F.	PC 847-1	ALT04	Jones, Kristopher	PC 957-5	AVA02
Johnson, Lorine F.	PC 847-2	TRN10	Jones, Kristopher	PC 957-5	SEC20
Johnson, Lorine F.	PC 847-3	SEC12	Jones, Kristopher	PC 957-6	AVA01
Johnson, Lorine F.	PC 847-4	TRN10	Jones, Kristopher	PC 957-6	TRN03
Johnson, Lorine F.	PC 847-5	SEC03	Jones, Kristopher	PC 957-7	UNC01
Johnson, Lorine F.	PC 847-5	SEC28	Jones, Kristopher	PC 957-8	UNC01
Johnson, Lorine F.	PC 847-6	LND04	Jones, Kristopher	PC 957-9	LND05
Johnson, Lorine F.	PC 847-6	VIS02	Jones, Kristopher	PC 957-10	AVA02
Johnson, Tamara	PC 1007-1	ALT04	Jones, Kristopher	PC 957-11	AVA01
Johnson, Tamara	PC 1007-2	SEC12	Jones, Larry	PCH 41-1	SEC12
Johnson, Tamara	PC 1007-3	TRN10	Jones, Larry	PCH 41-2	ALT01
Johnston, Don S.	PC 1238-1	ALT04	Jones, Larry	PCH 41-3	ENV03
Johnston, Don S.	PC 1238-2	SEC12	Jones, Larry	PC 120-1	ALT01
Johnston, Don S.	PC 1238-2	TRN07	Jones, Larry	PC 120-1	TRN07
Johnston, Don S.	PC 1238-3	TRN26	Jones, Larry	PC 120-2	SEC12
Johnston, Don S.	PC 1238-4	SEC18	Jones, Larry	PC 120-3	SEC48
Jones, Eileen M.	PC 1056-1	TRN02	Jones, Stanley L	PC 1056-1	TRN02
Jones, Eileen M.	PC 1056-2	PAN02	Jones, Stanley L	PC 1056-2	PAN02
Jones, Eileen M.	PC 1056-3	ALT04	Jones, Stanley L	PC 1056-3	ALT04
Jones, Eileen M.	PC 1056-4	TRN02	Jones, Stanley L	PC 1056-4	TRN02
Jones, Eileen M.	PC 1056-5	LND01	Jones, Stanley L	PC 1056-5	LND01
Jones, Eileen M.	PC 1056-5	SEC12	Jones, Stanley L	PC 1056-5	SEC12
Jones, Eileen M.	PC 1056-6	SEC12	Jones, Stanley L	PC 1056-6	SEC12
Jones, Eileen M.	PC 1056-6	SEC18	Jones, Stanley L	PC 1056-6	SEC18
Jones, Eileen M.	PC 1056-7	PAN06	Jones, Stanley L	PC 1056-7	PAN06
Jones, Judith	PC 120-1	ALT01	Jones-Cardetti, Alex	PC 572-1	ALT01
Jones, Judith	PC 120-1	TRN07	Jones-Cardetti, Alex	PC 572-1	TRN02
Jones, Judith	PC 120-2	SEC12	Journa, Thomas J.	PC 741-1	SEC01
Jones, Judith	PC 120-3	SEC48	Journa, Thomas J.	PC 741-2	PAN06
Jones, Kristopher	PC 957-1	ALT03	Journa, Thomas J.	PC 741-3	ALT02
Jones, Kristopher	PC 957-1	ALT09	Journa, Thomas J.	PC 741-3	SEC16
Jones, Kristopher	PC 957-1	ALT11	Joven, Elias	PC 12-1	ALT04
Jones, Kristopher	PC 957-2	ENV02	Joven, Elias	PC 12-2	TRN07
Jones, Kristopher	PC 957-3	ENV01	Joven, Elias	PC 12-3	SEC18
Jones, Kristopher	PC 957-3	SEC01	Joven, Elias	PC 12-4	TRN02
Jones, Kristopher	PC 957-3	VIS01	Judson, Albert	PCH 47-1	ALT02
Jones, Kristopher	PC 957-4	UNC01	Judson, Albert	PCH 47-2	UNC01

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

J

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
June, Cameron	PC 573-1	ALT01	Jurgeleit, Larry	PC 1101-2	ALT13
June, Cameron	PC 573-1	EVJ01	Jurgeleit, Larry	PC 1101-3	SEC44
June, Cameron	PC 573-1	SEC12	Justice, Jeffrey	PC 888-1	ALT04
June, Cameron	PC 573-1	TRN02	Justice, Jeffrey	PC 888-2	TRN10
June, Tim	PCH 174-1	SEC02	Justice, Jeffrey	PC 888-3	SEC12
June, Tim	PCH 174-2	SEC20	Justice, Jeffrey	PC 888-4	LND01
June, Tim	PCH 174-3	ERG02			
June, Tim	PCH 174-4	SEC02			
June, Tim	PCH 174-4	TRN06			
June, Tim	PCH 174-5	SEC32			
June, Tim	PCH 174-6	SEC44			
June, Tim	PCH 174-7	SEC01			
June, Tim	PCH 174-8	SEC45			
June, Tim	PCH 174-9	ALT03			
June, Tim	PCH 174-9	SEC46			
June, Tim	PC 536-1	TRN06			
June, Tim	PC 536-1	SEC19			
June, Tim	PC 536-2	AVA01			
June, Tim	PC 536-2	TRN11			
June, Tim	PC 536-3	SEC01			
June, Tim	PC 536-4	SEC32			
June, Tim	PC 536-5	UNC01			
June, Tim	PC 536-6	ALT13			
June, Timothy R.	PC 1204-1	ALT02			
June, Timothy R.	PC 1204-2	ALT03			
June, Timothy R.	PC 1204-2	ALT11			
June, Timothy R.	PC 1204-3	SEC01			
June, Timothy R.	PC 1204-3	TRN06			
June, Timothy R.	PC 1204-3	SEC20			
June, Timothy R.	PC 1204-3	SEC45			
June, Timothy R.	PC 1204-4	UNC01			
Jurgeleit, Jim	PC 1236-1	ALT02			
Jurgeleit, Jim	PC 1236-2	SEC43			
Jurgeleit, Jim	PC 1236-3	SEC02			
Jurgeleit, Jim	PC 1236-4	SEC20			
Jurgeleit, Jim	PC 1236-5	ALT22			
Jurgeleit, Larry	PC 1101-1	ALT02			

K

Kadrlik, Linda	PC 176-1	ALT13
Kadrlik, Linda	PC 176-2	TRN06
Kadrlik, Linda	PC 176-3	SEC46
Kadrlik, Linda	PC 176-4	AVA02
Kadrlik, Linda	PC 176-5	ENV02
Kadrlik, Linda	PC 176-5	TNE02
Kadrlik, Linda	PC 176-6	SEC44
Kadrlik, Linda	PC 176-7	SEC46
Kadrlik, Linda	PC 176-8	SEC44
Kaelke, Mark	PC 536-1	TRN06
Kaelke, Mark	PC 536-1	SEC19
Kaelke, Mark	PC 536-2	AVA01
Kaelke, Mark	PC 536-2	TRN11
Kaelke, Mark	PC 536-3	SEC01
Kaelke, Mark	PC 536-4	SEC32
Kaelke, Mark	PC 536-5	UNC01
Kaelke, Mark	PC 536-6	ALT13
Kaelke, Mark	PC 1319-1	ALT03
Kaelke, Mark	PC 1319-1	ALT09
Kaelke, Mark	PC 1319-1	ALT11
Kaelke, Mark	PC 1319-2	TRN06
Kaelke, Mark	PC 1319-3	ENV02
Kaelke, Mark	PC 1319-3	LND05
Kaelke, Mark	PC 1319-4	ALT02
Kaelke, Mark	PC 1319-4	PAN06
Kaelke, Mark	PC 1319-5	AVA02
Kaelke, Mark	PC 1319-5	SEC01
Kaelke, Mark	PC 1319-6	AVA02
Kaelke, Mark	PC 1319-7	ALT13

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

K

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Kaelke, Mark	PC 1319-7	SEC01	Kaiser, Keith	PC 333-1	ALT04
Kaelke, Mark	PC 1319-7	WLD14	Kaiser, Keith	PC 333-2	TRN10
Kaelke, Michelle	PCH 66-1	ALT02	Kaiser, Keith	PC 333-3	SEC03
Kaelke, Michelle	PCH 66-2	ALT13	Kaiser, Keith	PC 333-4	SEC03
Kaelke, Michelle	PCH 66-3	ALT13	Kalen, Barbara	PCH 195-1	ALT11
Kaelke, Michelle	PCH 66-4	AVA01	Kalen, Barbara	PCH 195-2	TRN08
Kaelke, Michelle	PCH 66-4	AVA02	Kalen, Barbara	PCH 195-3	TRN23
Kaelke, Michelle	PCH 66-5	AVA02	Kalen, Barbara	PCH 195-4	AVA03
Kaelke, Michelle	PCH 66-6	ENV02	Kalen, Barbara	PCH 195-4	GEO01
Kaelke, Michelle	PCH 66-6	WLD01	Kalen, Barbara	PCH 195-5	TRN03
Kaelke, Michelle	PCH 66-7	SEC19	Kalen, Barbara	PCH 195-5	VIS01
Kaelke, Michelle	PCH 66-8	ALT02	Kalen, Barbara	PCH 195-6	AVA03
Kaelke, Michelle	PCH 66-8	SEC01	Kalen, Barbara	PCH 195-6	SEC20
Kaelke, Michelle	PCH 66-9	TNE02	Kalen, Barbara	PC 479-1	ALT11
Kaelke, Michelle	PCH 66-9	WLD01	Kalen, Barbara	PC 479-2	TRN23
Kaelke, Michelle	PC 536-1	TRN06	Kalen, Barbara	PC 479-3	TRN08
Kaelke, Michelle	PC 536-1	SEC19	Kalen, Barbara	PC 479-4	AVA01
Kaelke, Michelle	PC 536-2	AVA01	Kalen, Barbara	PC 479-4	AVA02
Kaelke, Michelle	PC 536-2	TRN11	Kalen, Barbara	PC 479-4	AVA03
Kaelke, Michelle	PC 536-3	SEC01	Kalen, Barbara	PC 479-4	LND02
Kaelke, Michelle	PC 536-4	SEC32	Kalen, Barbara	PC 479-5	ENV01
Kaelke, Michelle	PC 536-5	UNC01	Kalen, Barbara	PC 479-5	LND03
Kaelke, Michelle	PC 536-6	ALT13	Kalen, Barbara	PC 479-5	VIS01
Kaelke, Michelle	PC 1319-1	ALT03	Kalen, Barbara	PC 479-5	SEC19
Kaelke, Michelle	PC 1319-1	ALT09	Kalen, Barbara	PC 479-6	FSH02
Kaelke, Michelle	PC 1319-1	ALT11	Kalen, Barbara	PC 479-6	WLD01
Kaelke, Michelle	PC 1319-2	TRN06	Kalen, Barbara	PC 479-7	SEC20
Kaelke, Michelle	PC 1319-3	ENV02	Kane, Emily A.	PC 1265-1	ALT11
Kaelke, Michelle	PC 1319-3	LND05	Kane, Emily A.	PC 1265-2	ALT13
Kaelke, Michelle	PC 1319-4	ALT02	Kane, Emily A.	PC 1265-2	ENV01
Kaelke, Michelle	PC 1319-4	PAN06	Kane, Emily A.	PC 1265-2	SEC01
Kaelke, Michelle	PC 1319-5	AVA02	Kane, Emily A.	PC 1265-3	PAN06
Kaelke, Michelle	PC 1319-5	SEC01	Kane, Emily A.	PC 1265-4	SEC22
Kaelke, Michelle	PC 1319-6	AVA02	Kane, Emily A.	PC 1265-5	SEC19
Kaelke, Michelle	PC 1319-7	ALT13	Kane, Emily A.	PC 1265-6	ENV01
Kaelke, Michelle	PC 1319-7	SEC01	Kasberg, Jane	PC 752-1	ALT01
Kaelke, Michelle	PC 1319-7	WLD14	Kasberg, Jane	PC 752-2	TRN02

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

K

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Kasberg, Jane	PC 752-3	SEC12	Keiser, Gretchen	PC 1163-6	WLD08
Kasberg, Jane	PC 752-3	TRN07	Keiser, Gretchen	PC 1163-7	SEC01
Kasberg, Mark	PC 473-1	ALT01	Keiser, Gretchen	PC 1163-7	SEC45
Kasberg, Mark	PC 473-2	TRN02	Keiser, Gretchen	PC 1163-8	SEC43
Kasberg, Mark	PC 473-3	SEC12	Keiser, Gretchen	PC 1163-9	SEC32
Kasberg, Mark	PC 473-3	TRN07	Keller, Ron	PC 670-1	ALT04
Kasler, Salena	PC 1025-1	ALT04	Keller, Ron	PC 670-2	TRN10
Kasler, Salena	PC 1025-2	SEC12	Keller, Ron	PC 670-3	SEC12
Kasler, Salena	PC 1025-3	TRN10	Keller, Ron	PC 670-4	TRN10
Kasler, Salena	PC 1025-4	SEC12	Keller, Ron	PC 670-5	SEC28
Kasler, Salena	PC 1025-5	TRN07	Keller, Ron	PC 670-6	SEC03
Kasler, Salena	PC 1025-6	SEC03	Kelley, Mark	PC 536-1	TRN06
Kasler, Salena	PC 1025-7	SEC12	Kelley, Mark	PC 536-1	SEC19
Kasler, Stan	PCH 122-1	ALT01	Kelley, Mark	PC 536-2	AVA01
Kasler, Stan	PCH 122-2	TRN10	Kelley, Mark	PC 536-2	TRN11
Kasler, Stan	PCH 122-3	SEC18	Kelley, Mark	PC 536-3	SEC01
Kaznakoff, Mike	PC 30-1	SEC46	Kelley, Mark	PC 536-4	SEC32
Kaznakoff, Mike	PC 30-2	ALT01	Kelley, Mark	PC 536-5	UNC01
Kaznakoff, Mike	PC 30-3	SEC48	Kelley, Mark	PC 536-6	ALT13
Keirstead, MD, Linda	PC 447-1	ALT09	Kelly, Barbara	PC 536-1	TRN06
Keirstead, MD, Linda	PC 447-1	ALT10	Kelly, Barbara	PC 536-1	SEC19
Keirstead, MD, Linda	PC 447-1	ALT11	Kelly, Barbara	PC 536-2	AVA01
Keirstead, MD, Linda	PC 447-1	ALT12	Kelly, Barbara	PC 536-2	TRN11
Keirstead, MD, Linda	PC 447-1	SEC41	Kelly, Barbara	PC 536-3	SEC01
Keirstead, MD, Linda	PC 447-2	TRN07	Kelly, Barbara	PC 536-4	SEC32
Keirstead, MD, Linda	PC 447-2	TRN08	Kelly, Barbara	PC 536-5	UNC01
Keirstead, MD, Linda	PC 447-2	SEC41	Kelly, Barbara	PC 536-6	ALT13
Keirstead, MD, Linda	PC 447-3	AVA02	Kelly, Micheal	PC 536-1	TRN06
Keiser, Gretchen	PC 1163-1	ALT02	Kelly, Micheal	PC 536-1	SEC19
Keiser, Gretchen	PC 1163-2	SEC19	Kelly, Micheal	PC 536-2	AVA01
Keiser, Gretchen	PC 1163-3	SEC01	Kelly, Micheal	PC 536-2	TRN11
Keiser, Gretchen	PC 1163-3	SEC19	Kelly, Micheal	PC 536-3	SEC01
Keiser, Gretchen	PC 1163-3	UNC01	Kelly, Micheal	PC 536-4	SEC32
Keiser, Gretchen	PC 1163-4	SEC19	Kelly, Micheal	PC 536-5	UNC01
Keiser, Gretchen	PC 1163-5	SEC17	Kelly, Micheal	PC 536-6	ALT13
Keiser, Gretchen	PC 1163-5	SEC22	Kemp, Angie	PC 180-1	ALT01
Keiser, Gretchen	PC 1163-6	WLD01	Kemp, Angie	PC 180-1	SEC48

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

K

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Kemp, Angie	PC 180-2	TRN02	Keopple, Matt	PC 296-1	TRN02
Kemp, Angie	PC 180-2	SEC18	Keopple, Matt	PC 296-2	SEC03
Kemp, Angie	PC 180-2	PAN06	Keopple, Matt	PC 296-3	PAN06
Kemp, Angie	PC 180-3	TRN10	Keopple, Matt	PC 296-4	SEC12
Kemp, Jeff	PC 424-1	ALT04	Keopple, Matt	PC 296-4	TRN02
Kemp, Jeff	PC 424-2	LND01	Keopple, Matt	PC 296-5	TRN27
Kemp, Jeff	PC 424-2	TRN02	Keopple, Matt	PC 296-6	SEC18
Kemp, Jeff	PC 424-3	SEC12	Keopple, Matt	PC 296-7	ENV03
Kemp, Jeff	PC 424-4	SEC18	Keopple, Matt	PC 296-8	TNE04
Kemp, Jennifer	PC 288-1	ALT01	Keopple, Matt	PC 296-9	ENV03
Kemp, Jennifer	PC 288-2	SEC12	Keopple, Matt	PC 296-10	AVA04
Kemp, Jennifer	PC 288-2	TRN07	Keopple, Matt	PC 296-11	SEC03
Kennedy, Debi	PC 484-1	ALT02	Kermoian, Kip	PC 536-1	TRN06
Kennedy, Debi	PC 484-2	UNC01	Kermoian, Kip	PC 536-1	SEC19
Kennedy, Debi	PC 484-3	ENV01	Kermoian, Kip	PC 536-2	AVA01
Kennedy, Debi	PC 484-3	SEC01	Kermoian, Kip	PC 536-2	TRN11
Kennedy, Debi	PC 484-3	VIS01	Kermoian, Kip	PC 536-3	SEC01
Kennedy, Debi	PC 484-3	SEC20	Kermoian, Kip	PC 536-4	SEC32
Kennedy, Debi	PC 484-4	SEC20	Kermoian, Kip	PC 536-5	UNC01
Kennedy, Gene	PC 364-1	ALT11	Kermoian, Kip	PC 536-6	ALT13
Kennedy, Gene	PC 364-1	SEC20	Kermoian, Kip	PC 1091-1	ALT02
Kennedy, Gene	PC 364-2	TRN03	Kermoian, Kip	PC 1091-2	ALT13
Kennedy, Gene	PC 364-2	SEC32	Kermoian, Kip	PC 1091-3	ALT02
Kenney, Robert E.	PC 1047-1	SEC03	Kermoian, Kip	PC 1091-4	ALT13
Kenney, Robert E.	PC 1047-2	ALT01	Kermoian, Kip	PC 1091-4	UNC01
Kenney, Robert E.	PC 1047-2	TRN02	Kermoian, Kip	PC 1091-5	TRN11
Kenyon, Jim	PC 1002-1	ALT04	Kermoian, Kip	PC 1091-5	SEC24
Kenyon, Jim	PC 1002-2	TRN02	Kermoian, Kip	PC 1091-6	SEC20
Kenyon, Jim	PC 1002-2	SEC18	Kermoian, Kip	PC 1091-7	AVA02
Kenyon, Jim	PC 1002-3	SEC18	Kermoian, Kip	PC 1091-7	SEC01
Kenyon, Jim	PC 1002-4	ERG01	Kermoian, Kip	PC 1091-8	SEC19
Kenyon, Jim	PC 1002-5	SEC18	Kermoian, Kip	PC 1091-9	SEC01
Keopple, Matt	PC 29-1	ALT01	Kermoian, Kip	PC 1091-9	SEC02
Keopple, Matt	PC 29-2	SEC18	Kermoian, Kip	PC 1091-10	VIS01
Keopple, Matt	PC 29-3	SEC12	Kermoian, Kip	PC 1091-11	WLD08
Keopple, Matt	PC 29-3	TRN07	Kermoian, Kip	PC 1091-12	WLD05
Keopple, Matt	PC 296-1	ALT04	Kermoian, Kip	PC 1091-13	WLD02

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

K

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Kermoian, Kip	PC 1091-13	WLD05	Kesey, Teresa Gwen	PC 1264-8	SEC16
Kermoian, Kip	PC 1091-14	UNC01	Keso, Helene M	PC 520-1	ALT04
Kermoian, Kip	PC 1091-15	WAT02	Keso, Helene M	PC 520-2	TRN10
Kermoian, Kip	PC 1091-15	WLD05	Keso, Helene M	PC 520-2	SEC18
Kermoian, Kip	PC 1091-16	TRN23	Keso, Helene M	PC 520-3	SEC48
Kermoian, Kip	PC 1091-17	UNC01	Keso, Helene M	PC 520-4	TRN10
Kermoian, Kip	PC 1091-18	SEC32	Keso, Helene M	PC 520-5	UNC01
Kermoian, Kip	PC 1091-19	TRN33	King, Shannon	PC 293-1	ALT01
Kermoian, Kip	PC 1091-20	ALT22	King, Shannon	PC 293-2	TRN10
Kermoian, Kip	PC 1091-21	ALT19	King Sr., James G	PC 680-1	ALT11
Kermoian, Kip	PC 1091-22	UNC01	King Sr., James G	PC 680-2	TRN08
Kermoian, Kip	PC 1091-23	SEC43	King Sr., James G	PC 680-3	TRN19
Kermoian, Kip	PC 1091-24	SEC01	King Sr., James G	PC 680-4	AVA02
Kermoian, Kip	PC 1091-25	PAN03	King Sr., James G	PC 680-4	AVA03
Kermoian, Kip	PC 1091-26	VIS01	King Sr., James G	PC 680-4	TRN08
Kermoian, Kip	PC 1091-26	WLD01	King Sr., James G	PC 680-4	TRN23
Kermoian, Kip	PC 1091-26	SEC17	King Sr., James G	PC 680-5	TRN11
Kermoian, Patty	PCH 162-1	ENV01	King Sr., James G	PC 680-6	SEC01
Kermoian, Patty	PCH 162-1	SEC02	King Sr., James G	PC 680-6	SEC24
Kermoian, Patty	PCH 162-1	TRN06	King Sr., James G	PC 680-7	SEC20
Kermoian, Patty	PCH 162-2	ALT13	Kirkham, Janelle	PCH 137-1	ALT01
Kesey, Brent G	PC 1240-1	ALT01	Kirkham, Janelle	PCH 137-2	LND01
Kesey, Brent G	PC 1240-2	TRN02	Kirkham, Janelle	PCH 137-2	SEC12
Kesey, Brent G	PC 1240-3	SEC12	Kirkham, Janelle	PCH 137-2	TRN10
Kesey, Brent G	PC 1240-3	TRN07	Kirkham, Janelle	PCH 137-3	TRN02
Kesey, Brent G	PC 1240-4	LND01	Kirkham, Janelle	PCH 137-3	SEC16
Kesey, Brent G	PC 1240-5	SEC18	Kirkham, Phyllis	PC 275-1	ALT01
Kesey, Brent G	PC 1240-6	WLD01	Kirsch, Katya	PCH 168-1	ALT02
Kesey, Teresa Gwen	PC 1264-1	ALT01	Kirsch, Katya	PCH 168-1	AVA01
Kesey, Teresa Gwen	PC 1264-2	UNC01	Kirsch, Katya	PCH 168-1	SEC01
Kesey, Teresa Gwen	PC 1264-2	PAN06	Kirsch, Katya	PCH 168-2	AVA01
Kesey, Teresa Gwen	PC 1264-3	TRN02	Kirsch, Katya	PCH 168-3	ENV02
Kesey, Teresa Gwen	PC 1264-4	SEC12	Kirsch, Katya	PCH 168-3	EFH01
Kesey, Teresa Gwen	PC 1264-4	TRN07	Kirsch, Katya	PCH 168-3	TNE02
Kesey, Teresa Gwen	PC 1264-5	TRN26	Kirsch, Katya	PCH 168-3	WLD02
Kesey, Teresa Gwen	PC 1264-6	TRN02	Kirsch, Katya	PCH 168-3	SEC19
Kesey, Teresa Gwen	PC 1264-7	SEC18	Kirsch, Katya	PCH 168-4	TRN23

K

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Kirsch, Katya	PCH 168-5	ALT19	Knapp, RJ	PC 706-1	ALT04
Kirsch, Katya	PCH 168-6	AVA02	Knapp, RJ	PC 706-2	UNC01
Kirsch, Katya	PCH 168-6	SEC01	Knapp, RJ	PC 706-3	SEC03
Kirsch, Katya	PCH 168-6	SEC24	Knapp, RJ	PC 706-3	TRN10
Kirsch, Katya	PCH 168-7	AVA01	Knapp, RJ	PC 706-3	SEC18
Kirsch, Katya	PCH 168-7	AVA03	Knapp, RJ	PC 706-4	UNC01
Kirsch, Katya	PCH 168-8	TNE02	Knapp, RJ	PC 706-5	SEC18
Kirsch, Katya	PCH 168-9	SEC02	Knapp, RJ	PC 706-6	UNC01
Kirsch, Katya	PCH 168-9	TRN06	Knoedler, Shawn	PC 848-1	ALT04
Kirsch, Katya	PCH 168-10	UNC01	Knoedler, Shawn	PC 848-2	TRN10
Kirschner, Mike	PC 526-1	ALT20	Knoedler, Shawn	PC 848-3	SEC18
Kirschner, Mike	PC 526-1	SEC46	Knoedler, Shawn	PC 848-4	SEC12
Kish, Daniel	PC 959-1	ALT01	Knoedler, Shawn	PC 848-5	SEC03
Kish, Daniel	PC 959-2	TRN02	Knorr, Deborah	PC 431-1	ALT04
Kish, Daniel	PC 959-3	LND01	Knorr, Deborah	PC 431-2	TRN10
Kish, Daniel	PC 959-3	TRN02	Knorr, Deborah	PC 431-3	LND01
Kistler, Mark	PC 300-1	ALT13	Knorr, Deborah	PC 431-4	SEC18
Kistler, Mark	PC 300-2	AVA03	Knorr, Mark	PCH 227-1	PUB02
Kistler, Mark	PC 300-2	TRN08	Knorr, Mark	PCH 227-2	PUB03
Kistler, Mark	PC 770-1	ALT13	Knorr, Mark	PCH 227-3	S4F01
Kistler, Mark	PC 770-2	TRN08	Knorr, Mark	PCH 227-3	VIS02
Kistler, Mark	PC 770-3	AVA02	Knorr, Mark	PCH 227-4	AVA04
Kito III, Sam	PC 1304-1	ALT04	Knorr, Mark	PCH 227-5	ALT01
Kito III, Sam	PC 1304-2	TRN02	Knott, Brent	PC 205-1	ALT01
Kito III, Sam	PC 1304-3	SEC18	Knott, Brent	PC 205-1	SEC18
Kito III, Sam	PC 1304-4	TRN02	Knott, Brent	PC 205-2	TRN10
Kito III, Sam	PC 1304-5	ALT04	Knuth, Edwin	PC 1149-1	ALT13
Kito III, Sam	PC 1304-5	UNC01	Knuth, Margot	PC 51-1	ALT11
Knapp, Dick	PCH 106-1	ALT04	Knuth, Margot	PC 51-2	ALT02
Knapp, Dick	PCH 106-2	TRN02	Knuth, Margot	PC 51-3	AVA02
Knapp, Dick	PCH 106-3	PAN06	Knuth, Margot	PC 51-3	SEC01
Knapp, Dick	PCH 106-4	TRN02	Knuth, Margot	PC 51-4	ALT11
Knapp, Dick	PCH 106-4	TRN27	Knuth, Margot	PC 51-5	SEC02
Knapp, PH	PC 707-1	ALT04	Knuth, Margot	PC 51-5	TRN08
Knapp, PH	PC 707-2	SEC12	Knuth, Margot	PC 51-6	SEC01
Knapp, PH	PC 707-2	TRN02	Knuth, Margot	PC 51-6	TRN11
Knapp, PH	PC 707-3	TRN27	Knuth, Margot	PC 51-6	UNC01

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

K

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Knutson, Lola J.	PC 358-1	ALT13	Koch, Nobu A.	PC 1287-5	ENV01
Knutson, Lola J.	PC 358-1	SEC20	Koch, Nobu A.	PC 1287-5	SEC02
Knutson, Lola J.	PC 358-2	SEC20	Koch, Peter D	PC 688-1	ENV01
Knutson, Lowell W.	PC 358-1	ALT13	Koch, Peter D	PC 688-1	SEC20
Knutson, Lowell W.	PC 358-1	SEC20	Koch, Peter D	PC 688-2	AVA01
Knutson, Lowell W.	PC 358-2	SEC20	Koch, Peter D	PC 688-2	AVA03
Knutson-Lombardo, Tristan	PC 158-1	ALT02	Koch, Peter D	PC 688-3	ENV02
Knutson-Lombardo, Tristan	PC 158-2	SEC19	Koch, Peter D	PC 688-3	WLD01
Knutson-Lombardo, Tristan	PC 158-3	ENV01	Koch, Peter D	PC 688-4	TNE02
Knutson-Lombardo, Tristan	PC 158-4	SEC01	Koch, Peter D	PC 688-5	ENV01
Koch, Bonnie	PC 1033-1	ALT04	Koch, Peter D	PC 688-6	ALT13
Koch, Bonnie	PC 1033-2	TRN10	Koch, Peter D	PC 688-7	SEC01
Koch, Bonnie	PC 1033-3	SEC12	Koch, Peter D	PC 688-8	UNC01
Koch, Bonnie	PC 1033-4	TRN27	Koch, Peter D	PC 688-9	SEC02
Koch, Christine	PC 688-1	ENV01	Koch, Peter D	PC 688-10	SEC01
Koch, Christine	PC 688-1	SEC20	Koch, Peter D	PC 688-11	VIS01
Koch, Christine	PC 688-2	AVA01	Koch, Peter D	PC 688-11	SEC38
Koch, Christine	PC 688-2	AVA03	Koelsch, Karter	PC 1342-1	ALT04
Koch, Christine	PC 688-3	ENV02	Koelsch, Karter	PC 1342-2	TRN10
Koch, Christine	PC 688-3	WLD01	Koelsch, Karter	PC 1342-3	SEC12
Koch, Christine	PC 688-4	TNE02	Koelsch, Karter	PC 1342-4	LND01
Koch, Christine	PC 688-5	ENV01	Koelsch, Karter	PC 1342-5	TRN02
Koch, Christine	PC 688-6	ALT13	Koelsch, Karter	PC 1342-5	TRN10
Koch, Christine	PC 688-7	SEC01	Koelsch, Ken	PC 798-1	ALT04
Koch, Christine	PC 688-8	UNC01	Koelsch, Ken	PC 798-2	SEC12
Koch, Christine	PC 688-9	SEC02	Koelsch, Ken	PC 798-2	TRN07
Koch, Christine	PC 688-10	SEC01	Koelsch, Ken	PC 798-2	SEC23
Koch, Christine	PC 688-11	VIS01	Koelsch, Ken	PC 798-3	TRN02
Koch, Christine	PC 688-11	SEC38	Koelsch, Ken	PC 798-4	SEC12
Koch, Nobu A.	PC 1287-1	ALT03	Koelsch, Ken	PC 798-5	AVA03
Koch, Nobu A.	PC 1287-1	ALT09	Koelsch, Ken	PC 798-6	SEC18
Koch, Nobu A.	PC 1287-1	ALT11	Koelsch, Ken	PC 798-7	TRN02
Koch, Nobu A.	PC 1287-2	TRN04	Koelsch, Ken	PC 798-8	LND01
Koch, Nobu A.	PC 1287-2	SEC17	Koelsch, Ken	PC 798-9	ALT04
Koch, Nobu A.	PC 1287-3	SEC17	Koelsch, Ken	PC 798-9	SEC03
Koch, Nobu A.	PC 1287-4	AVA02	Koelsch, Marian	PC 799-1	ALT04
Koch, Nobu A.	PC 1287-4	SEC24	Koelsch, Marian	PC 799-2	SEC12

K

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Koelsch, Marian	PC 799-3	TRN02	Korhonen-Penn, Iris	PC 1224-9	LND05
Koelsch, Marian	PC 799-3	TRN26	Korhonen-Penn, Iris	PC 1224-10	SEC17
Koelsch, Marian	PC 799-4	LND01	Korhonen-Penn, Iris	PC 1224-11	TRN06
Koelsch, Marian	PC 799-4	TRN02	Korhonen-Penn, Iris	PC 1224-11	SEC19
Kohlhase, Ernest	PC 705-1	SEC30	Korhonen-Penn, Iris	PC 1224-11	SEC20
Kohlhase, Ernest	PC 705-2	TRN10	Korhonen-Penn, Iris	PC 1224-12	WLD14
Kohlhase, Ernest	PC 705-2	SEC30	Korhonen-Penn, Iris	PC 1224-13	ALT03
Kohlhase, Ernest	PC 705-3	ALT04	Korsmo, Mike	PC 1092-1	UNC01
Konsler, Mike	PCH 222-1	ALT13	Korsmo, Mike	PC 1092-2	PUB03
Konsler, Mike	PCH 222-2	SEC17	Korsmo, Mike	PC 1092-2	UNC01
Konsler, Mike	PC 1072-1	UNC01	Korsmo, Mike	PC 1092-3	EDI01
Konsler, Mike	PC 1072-2	ALT13	Korsmo, Mike	PC 1092-4	LND03
Konsler, Mike	PC 1072-3	TRN11	Korsmo, Mike	PC 1092-5	PUB06
Konsler, Mike	PC 1072-3	SEC20	Korsmo, Mike	PC 1092-6	AVA01
Konsler, Mike	PC 1072-4	UNC01	Korsmo, Mike	PC 1092-7	AIR03
Konsler, Mike	PC 1072-5	LND08	Korsmo, Mike	PC 1092-8	AIR03
Konzla, William Read	PC 631-1	ALT04	Korsmo, Mike	PC 1092-9	WAT02
Konzla, William Read	PC 631-1	TRN10	Korsmo, Mike	PC 1092-10	CUL04
Konzla, William Read	PC 631-2	SEC12	Korsmo, Mike	PC 1092-10	VIS01
Konzla, William Read	PC 631-3	TRN02	Korsmo, Mike	PC 1092-11	VIS01
Konzla, William Read	PC 631-4	SEC12	Korsmo, Mike	PC 1092-12	GEO01
Konzla, William Read	PC 631-4	TRN07	Korsmo, Mike	PC 1092-13	UNC01
Konzla, William Read	PC 631-5	PAN06	Korsmo, Mike	PC 1092-14	SEC19
Korhonen-Penn, Iris	PC 1224-1	SEC17	Korsmo, Mike	PC 1092-15	LND08
Korhonen-Penn, Iris	PC 1224-2	ALT02	Korsmo, Mike	PC 1092-16	SEC43
Korhonen-Penn, Iris	PC 1224-3	TRN11	Korsmo, Mike	PC 1092-17	WET01
Korhonen-Penn, Iris	PC 1224-3	SEC20	Korsmo, Mike	PC 1092-17	WLD01
Korhonen-Penn, Iris	PC 1224-4	SEC01	Korsmo, Mike	PC 1092-17	WLD02
Korhonen-Penn, Iris	PC 1224-5	ENV01	Korsmo, Mike	PC 1092-17	TER02
Korhonen-Penn, Iris	PC 1224-5	ENV02	Korsmo, Mike	PC 1092-18	ALT09
Korhonen-Penn, Iris	PC 1224-5	WLD01	Korsmo, Mike	PC 1092-19	ALT19
Korhonen-Penn, Iris	PC 1224-6	LND03	Kosters, Kurt	PCH 204-1	ALT01
Korhonen-Penn, Iris	PC 1224-6	EFH01	Kosters, Kurt	PCH 204-2	SEC12
Korhonen-Penn, Iris	PC 1224-6	WLD12	Kosters, Kurt	PCH 204-2	TRN07
Korhonen-Penn, Iris	PC 1224-7	EAG02	Kosters, Kurt	PCH 204-3	UNC01
Korhonen-Penn, Iris	PC 1224-7	TNE02	Kosters, Kurt	PCH 204-4	UNC01
Korhonen-Penn, Iris	PC 1224-8	VIS01	Kosters, Kurt	PCH 204-5	ALT01

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

K

Name	Comment #	SOC Code	Name	Comment #	SOC Code
Kosters, Kurt	PCH 204-5	TRN07	Kussart, Janet	PCH 21-5	SEC22
Kosters, Kurt	PCH 204-6	AVA02	Kussart, Janet	PCH 21-6	ENV01
Kosters, Kurt	PCH 204-7	TRN07	Kussart, Janet	PCH 21-6	SEC01
Kosters, Kurt	PCH 204-7	SEC23	Kussart, Janet	PCH 21-6	SEC19
Kosters, Kurt	PCH 204-8	UNC01	Kussart, Janet	PC 45-1	PUB02
Kother, Charles G	PC 457-1	ALT02	Kussart, Janet	PC 45-2	UNC01
Kother, Charles G	PC 457-2	SEC19	Kussart, Janet	PC 45-3	ENV01
Kother, Charles G	PC 457-3	SEC19	Kussart, Janet	PC 45-3	SEC01
Kother, Charles G	PC 457-4	ENV02	Kussart, Janet	PC 45-4	TRN23
Kother, Charles G	PC 457-4	WLD01	Kussart, Janet	PC 45-5	SEC01
Kother, Charles G	PC 457-5	SEC01	Kussart, Janet	PC 45-6	AVA02
Kozarik, Richard	PC 825-1	ALT04	Kussart, Janet	PC 45-7	SEC01
Kozarik, Richard	PC 825-2	SEC12	Kussart, Janet	PC 45-8	AVA02
Kozarik, Richard	PC 825-2	TRN10	Kussart, Janet	PC 45-9	SEC01
Kozarik, Richard	PC 825-3	LND01	Kussart, Janet	PC 45-10	SEC24
Kozarik, Richard	PC 825-4	TRN18	Kussart, Janet	PC 45-11	SEC22
Kozarik, Richard	PC 825-5	TRN10	Kussart, Janet	PC 45-12	SEC01
Kozarik, Richard	PC 825-6	SEC03	Kussart, Janet	PC 45-13	TRN23
Kozarik, Richard	PC 825-7	SEC12	Kussart, Janet	PC 45-14	TNE01
Kozarik, Richard	PC 825-8	TRN02	Kussart, Janet	PC 45-15	EAG02
Kramer, Lisa J	PC 536-1	TRN06	Kussart, Janet	PC 45-16	ALT09
Kramer, Lisa J	PC 536-1	SEC19	Kussart, Janet	PC 45-16	ALT16
Kramer, Lisa J	PC 536-2	AVA01	Kussart, Janet	PC 45-17	ALT19
Kramer, Lisa J	PC 536-2	TRN11			
Kramer, Lisa J	PC 536-3	SEC01			
Kramer, Lisa J	PC 536-4	SEC32			
Kramer, Lisa J	PC 536-5	UNC01			
Kramer, Lisa J	PC 536-6	ALT13			
Krogseng, Mel	PC 317-1	ALT01			
Krogseng, Mel	PC 317-1	TRN02			
Kussart, Janet	PCH 21-1	ALT03			
Kussart, Janet	PCH 21-1	ENV01			
Kussart, Janet	PCH 21-2	SEC22			
Kussart, Janet	PCH 21-3	SEC20			
Kussart, Janet	PCH 21-3	SEC24			
Kussart, Janet	PCH 21-4	SEC19			
Kussart, Janet	PCH 21-5	SEC17			

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LaBolle, Larry	PC 817-1	ALT01
LaBolle, Pamela	PC 1209-1	ALT04
LaBolle, Pamela	PC 1209-2	SEC12
LaBolle, Pamela	PC 1209-2	TRN07
LaBolle, Pamela	PC 1209-3	TRN15
LaBolle, Pamela	PC 1209-4	SEC12
LaBolle, Pamela	PC 1209-5	LND01
LaBolle, Pamela	PC 1209-6	SEC18
LaBolle, Pamela	PC 1209-7	PAN06
LaBolle, Pamela	PC 1209-8	SEC18
LaBolle, Paul	PC 818-1	ALT01
Lagoudakis, Cindi	PC 202-1	ALT03

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

L

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Lagoudakis, Cindi	PC 202-2	UNC01	Landau, Aurah	PCH 108-1	TRN23
Lagoudakis, Cindi	PC 202-3	ALT13	Landau, Aurah	PCH 108-2	SEC02
Lagoudakis, Cindi	PC 202-3	SEC42	Landau, Aurah	PCH 108-3	ALT03
Lagoudakis, Cindi	PC 202-4	UNC01	Landau, Aurah	PC 1150-1	SEC20
Lagoudakis, Cindi	PC 202-5	ALT17	Landau, Aurah	PC 1150-1	TRN23
Lagoudakis, Cindi	PC 202-6	SEC20	Landau, Aurah	PC 1150-2	UNC01
Lagoudakis, Cindi	PC 202-7	ALT17	Landau, Aurah	PC 1150-3	ALT13
Lagoudakis, Cindi	PC 202-8	TRN11	Landau, Aurah	PC 1150-3	UNC01
Lagoudakis, Cindi	PC 202-9	AVA01	Lang, Hector Daniel	PC 569-1	ALT04
Lagoudakis, Cindi	PC 202-9	AVA03	Lang, Hector Daniel	PC 569-2	SEC12
Lagoudakis, Cindi	PC 202-10	SEC04	Lang, Hector Daniel	PC 569-2	TRN10
Lagoudakis, Cindi	PC 202-11	TRN23	Lang, Hector Daniel	PC 569-3	TRN02
Lagoudakis, Cindi	PC 202-12	TRN11	Lang, Hector Daniel	PC 569-3	TRN10
Lagoudakis, Cindi	PC 202-13	NOI01	Lang, Hector Daniel	PC 569-4	LND01
Lagoudakis, Cindi	PC 202-14	SEC17	Lang, Hector Daniel	PC 569-4	TRN02
Lagoudakis, Cindi	PC 202-15	LND03	Lang, Hector Daniel	PC 569-4	SEC18
Lagoudakis, Cindi	PC 202-16	LND02	Langman, J R Hank	PC 846-1	ALT04
Lagoudakis, Cindi	PC 202-17	SEC19	Langman, J R Hank	PC 846-2	TRN10
Lagoudakis, Cindi	PC 202-18	UNC01	Langman, J R Hank	PC 846-3	SEC12
Lagoudakis, Cindi	PC 202-19	TRN03	Langman, J R Hank	PC 846-4	TRN02
Lamb, Jonas	PCH 145-1	ALT13	Langman, J R Hank	PC 846-5	LND04
Lamb, Jonas	PCH 145-2	SEC36	Lanigan, Eve	PC 660-1	ALT04
Lamb, Jonas	PCH 145-3	TRN02	Lanigan, Eve	PC 660-2	SEC12
Lamb, Jonas	PCH 145-4	SEC17	Lanigan, Eve	PC 660-2	TRN10
Lamb, Jonas	PCH 145-5	ALT13	Lanigan, Eve	PC 660-3	PAN06
Lamb, Jonas	PCH 145-6	VIS01	Lanigan, Eve	PC 660-4	SEC18
Lambert, Greg	PC 802-1	ALT04	LaPan, Varden	PC 652-1	ALT04
Lambert, Greg	PC 802-2	SEC12	LaPan, Varden	PC 652-2	TRN10
Lambert, Greg	PC 802-2	TRN10	LaPan, Varden	PC 652-3	ALT19
Lambert, Greg	PC 802-2	TRN18	LaPan, Varden	PC 652-4	SEC12
Lambert, Greg	PC 802-3	SEC18	LaPan, Varden	PC 652-4	SEC18
Lambert, Greg	PC 802-4	SEC03	LaPan, Varden	PC 652-5	TRN02
Lambert, Greg	PC 802-4	SEC28	LaPan, Varden	PC 652-5	PAN06
Lammers, Earl	PC 561-1	ALT06	LaPan, Varden	PC 652-6	SEC16
Lammers, Earl	PC 561-1	SEC37	Lapeyri, Ed	PC 356-1	ALT02
Lammers, Earl	PC 561-2	SEC05	Lapeyri, Ed	PC 356-2	ALT19
Landau, Aurah	PCH 108-1	EVJ02	Lapham, Diana	PC 21-1	ALT01

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

L

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Lapham, Diana	PC 21-2	TRN10	Lauterbach, Theresa	PC 24-4	VIS01
Lapham, Peter	PC 102-1	ALT08	Lauterbach, Theresa	PC 24-5	AVA02
Lapham, Peter	PC 102-2	ALT04	Lauterbach, Theresa	PC 24-5	TRN21
Lapp, Jerry	PC 41-1	ALT08	Lavrakas, Dimitra	PCH 200-1	ALT02
Lapp, Jerry	PC 41-2	AVA02	Lavrakas, Dimitra	PCH 200-2	UNC01
Lapp, Jerry	PC 41-3	VIS02	Lavrakas, Dimitra	PCH 200-3	ALT17
Lapp, Jerry	PC 41-4	LND01	Lavrakas, Dimitra	PCH 200-4	SEC04
Lapp, Jerry	PC 41-4	SEC20	Lavrakas, Dimitra	PC 1260-1	ALT02
Lapp, Kelly	PC 137-1	SEC18	Lavrakas, Dimitra	PC 1260-1	SEC04
Lapp, Kelly	PC 137-1	SEC30	Lavrakas, Dimitra	PC 1260-2	ALT17
Lapp, Kelly	PC 137-2	TRN26	Lavrakas, Dimitra	PC 1260-2	SEC19
Larsen, Henry	PC 527-1	ALT01	Lavrakas, Dimitra	PC 1260-3	SEC19
Larsen, Mark	PCH 194-1	ALT09	Lavrakas, Dimitra	PC 1260-4	SEC19
Larsen, Mark	PCH 194-2	SEC19	Lavrakas, Dimitra	PC 1260-5	TRN03
Larsen, Mark	PCH 194-2	SEC20	Lavrakas, Dimitra	PC 1260-6	LND01
Larsen, Mark	PCH 194-3	SEC01	Lavrakas, Dimitra	PC 1260-6	SEC01
Larsen, Mark	PCH 194-3	TRN03	Lavrakas, Dimitra	PC 1260-7	AVA02
Larsen, Mark	PCH 194-4	ENV01	Lavrakas, Dimitra	PC 1260-7	SEC24
Larsen, Mark	PCH 194-4	TRN11	Lavrakas, Dimitra	PC 1260-8	SEC23
Larsen, Mark	PCH 194-4	VIS01	Lavrakas, Dimitra	PC 1260-8	SEC45
Larsen, Mark	PCH 194-4	SEC20	Lavrakas, Dimitra	PC 1260-9	SEC23
Larsen, Mark	PCH 194-5	UNC01	Lavrakas, Dimitra	PC 1260-10	PAN06
Larson, James L	PC 681-1	ALT04	Lavrakas, Dimitra	PC 1260-11	UNC01
Larson, James L	PC 681-2	SEC18	Lavrakas, Dimitra	PC 1260-12	SEC17
Larson, James L	PC 681-3	SEC12	Lavrakas, Dimitra	PC 1260-13	AVA03
Larson, James L	PC 681-3	TRN10	Lavrakas, Dimitra	PC 1260-14	UNC01
Larson, John	PCH 136-1	ALT01	Lawrence, Roy	PC 510-1	ALT02
Larson, John	PCH 136-2	TRN10	Lawrence, Roy	PC 510-2	AVA01
Larson, John	PCH 136-2	TRN18	Lawrence, Roy	PC 510-2	SEC01
Larson, John	PCH 136-3	SEC03	Lawrence, Roy	PC 510-3	ALT13
Laudert, Amber M	PC 189-1	ALT01	Lawrence, Roy	PC 510-3	TRN04
Laudert, Amber M	PC 189-1	TRN10	Lawrence, Sharon L	PC 1165-1	ALT02
Lauterbach, Theresa	PC 24-1	ALT09	Lawrence, Sharon L	PC 1165-2	TRN25
Lauterbach, Theresa	PC 24-1	ALT11	Lawrence, Sharon L	PC 1165-3	TRN11
Lauterbach, Theresa	PC 24-2	ENV01	Lawrence, Sharon L	PC 1165-4	AVA02
Lauterbach, Theresa	PC 24-3	AVA01	Lawrence, Sharon L	PC 1165-4	SEC01
Lauterbach, Theresa	PC 24-3	SEC01	Lawrence, Sharon L	PC 1165-5	ENV01

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

L

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Lawrence, Sharon L	PC 1165-6	SUB01	Leigh, Barry	PC 500-5	SEC16
Leban, E. F.	PC 85-1	ALT13	Leighty, Bill	PCH 33-1	UNC01
Leban, E. F.	PC 85-2	SEC17	Leighty, Bill	PCH 33-2	AIR02
Leban, E. F.	PC 85-3	ALT02	Leighty, Bill	PCH 33-2	ERG02
Leban, E. F.	PC 85-4	SEC01	Leighty, Bill	PCH 33-3	ERG02
Leban, E. F.	PC 85-5	ALT03	Leighty, Bill	PCH 33-4	ERG02
Lebowitz, Gary	PC 607-1	ALT01	Leighty, Bill	PCH 33-4	TRN12
Lebowitz, Gary	PC 607-2	UNC01	Leighty, Bill	PCH 33-5	ERG02
Lebowitz, Rosemary	PC 1345-1	ALT01	Leighty, Bill	PCH 33-6	ERG02
Lebowitz, Rosemary	PC 1345-2	SEC12	Leighty, Bill	PCH 33-7	ENV02
Lebowitz, Rosemary	PC 1345-3	TRN02	Leighty, Bill	PCH 33-8	SEC01
Lebowitz, Rosemary	PC 1345-4	TRN02	Leighty, Bill	PCH 33-9	SEC43
Lebowitz, Rosemary	PC 1345-5	SEC18	Leighty, Bill	PCH 33-10	ALT03
Lebowitz, Rosemary	PC 1345-6	UNC01	Leighty, Bill	PC 536-1	TRN06
Lebowitz, Rosemary	PC 1345-7	UNC01	Leighty, Bill	PC 536-1	SEC19
Lee, Thomas	PC 338-1	ALT02	Leighty, Bill	PC 536-2	AVA01
Lee, Thomas	PC 338-2	UNC01	Leighty, Bill	PC 536-2	TRN11
Lee, Thomas	PC 338-3	SEC01	Leighty, Bill	PC 536-3	SEC01
Lee, Thomas	PC 338-4	ALT13	Leighty, Bill	PC 536-4	SEC32
Lee, Thomas	PC 338-5	ENV02	Leighty, Bill	PC 536-5	UNC01
Lee, Thomas	PC 1109-1	UNC01	Leighty, Bill	PC 536-6	ALT13
Lee, Thomas	PC 1109-2	ALT02	Lemke, Bruce J	PC 669-1	ALT01
Lee, Thomas	PC 1109-3	ALT03	Lemke, Jeremy Edward	PC 517-1	ALT05
Leegard, Eric	PC 131-1	ALT03	Lende, Chip	PC 387-1	ALT09
Leegard, Eric	PC 131-1	ALT11	Lende, Chip	PC 387-2	ALT06
Leegard, Eric	PC 131-2	PAN03	Lende, Chip	PC 387-3	SEC37
Leghorn, Ken	PC 1242-1	ALT03	Lende, Chip	PC 387-4	SEC01
Leghorn, Ken	PC 1242-1	ALT09	Lende, Heather	PC 390-1	TRN11
Leghorn, Ken	PC 1242-1	ALT11	Lende, Heather	PC 390-2	SEC20
Leghorn, Ken	PC 1242-2	TRN06	Lende, Heather	PC 390-3	ENV01
Leghorn, Ken	PC 1242-3	ALT02	Lende, Heather	PC 390-3	SEC17
Leghorn, Ken	PC 1242-4	SEC04	Lende, Heather	PC 390-3	SEC19
Leigh, Barry	PC 500-1	UNC01	Lende, Heather	PC 390-4	ALT13
Leigh, Barry	PC 500-2	ALT04	Lentz, Judith	PC 717-1	ALT04
Leigh, Barry	PC 500-3	SEC12	Lesh, David	PC 456-1	ALT13
Leigh, Barry	PC 500-4	TRN10	Lesh, David	PC 456-2	ENV01
Leigh, Barry	PC 500-5	LND01	Lesh, David	PC 456-2	SEC19

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

L

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Levine, Joyce	PCH 42-1	SEC43	Lewis, Barbara C	PC 389-1	ALT02
Levine, Joyce	PCH 42-1	SEC46	Lewis, Barbara C	PC 389-2	SEC02
Levine, Joyce	PC 685-1	SEC01	Lewis, Barbara C	PC 389-3	EAG02
Levine, Joyce	PC 685-2	UNC01	Lewis, Barbara C	PC 389-3	FSH01
Levine, Joyce	PC 685-3	LND05	Lewis, Barbara C	PC 389-3	TNE02
Levine, Joyce	PC 685-4	AVA01	Lewis, Barbara C	PC 389-3	TNE03
Levine, Joyce	PC 685-4	GEO01	Lewis, Barbara C	PC 389-3	WET01
Levine, Joyce	PC 685-5	SEC43	Lewis, Barbara C	PC 389-4	SEC04
Levine, Joyce	PC 685-6	UNC01	Lewis, Barbara C	PC 389-4	SEC24
Levine, Joyce	PC 685-7	SEC19	Lewis, Barbara C	PC 538-1	ALT02
Levine, Joyce	PC 685-8	TRN04	Lewis, Barbara C	PC 538-2	EAG02
Levine, Joyce	PC 685-9	SEC20	Lewis, Barbara C	PC 538-2	ENV01
Levine, Joyce	PC 685-10	TRN03	Lewis, Barbara C	PC 538-2	FSH01
Levine, Joyce	PC 685-10	SEC32	Lewis, Barbara C	PC 538-2	TNE01
Levine, Joyce	PC 685-11	ENV02	Lewis, Barbara C	PC 538-2	WET01
Levine, Joyce	PC 685-12	SEC45	Lewis, Barbara C	PC 538-2	WLD01
Levine, Joyce	PC 685-12	SEC46	Lewis, Barbara C	PC 538-3	ALT17
Levine, Joyce	PC 685-13	ALT13	Lewis, Barbara C	PC 538-4	VIS02
Lewis, Barbara	PCH 150-1	ALT02	Lewis, Barbara C	PC 538-5	SEC39
Lewis, Barbara	PCH 150-2	EAG02	Lewis, Barbara C	PC 538-6	ALT17
Lewis, Barbara	PCH 150-2	ENV01	Lewis, Barbara C	PC 538-6	SEC27
Lewis, Barbara	PCH 150-2	EFH01	Lewis, Barbara C	PC 538-7	FSH03
Lewis, Barbara	PCH 150-2	TNE01	Lewis, Carl	PC 244-1	ALT01
Lewis, Barbara	PCH 150-2	WLD01	Lewis, Deborah R.	PC 187-1	ALT01
Lewis, Barbara	PCH 150-3	ALT19	Lewis, Deborah R.	PC 187-1	ALT14
Lewis, Barbara	PCH 150-4	VIS01	Lewis, Deborah R.	PC 187-2	TRN26
Lewis, Barbara	PCH 150-5	SEC02	Lewis, Jack	PC 642-1	ALT01
Lewis, Barbara	PCH 150-5	SEC39	Lewis, Jack	PC 642-1	SEC12
Lewis, Barbara	PCH 150-6	FSH03	Lewis, Jack	PC 642-1	TRN07
Lewis, Barbara	PCH 172-1	SEC01	Lewis, Jack	PC 642-2	TRN07
Lewis, Barbara	PCH 172-2	ALT19	Lewis, Jack	PC 642-2	TRN15
Lewis, Barbara	PCH 172-2	SEC39	Lewis, Jack	PC 642-3	SEC12
Lewis, Barbara	PCH 172-3	ALT02	Lewis, Jack	PC 642-3	TRN10
Lewis, Barbara	PCH 172-3	ENV01	Lewis, Tania	PC 1132-1	ALT03
Lewis, Barbara	PCH 172-4	FSH01	Lewis, Tania	PC 1132-2	ENV01
Lewis, Barbara	PC 986-1	ALT22	Lewis, Tania	PC 1132-2	SEC01
Lewis, Barbara	PC 986-2	ALT19	Lewis, Tania	PC 1132-3	AVA01

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

L

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Lewis, Tania	PC 1132-3	GEO01	Lindsey, Marina	PC 1221-2	ALT09
Lewis, Tania	PC 1132-4	TRN03	Lindsey, Marina	PC 1221-2	ALT11
Lewis, Tania	PC 1132-5	SEC17	Lindsey, Marina	PC 1221-3	UNC01
Lewis, Tania	PC 1132-5	UNC01	Lindsey, Marina	PC 1221-4	PAN03
Lewis, Tanya L	PC 241-1	ALT01	Lindsey, Marina	PC 1221-5	FSH01
Lewis, Tanya L	PC 241-2	TRN10	Lindsey, Marina	PC 1221-5	WLD01
Lewis, Tanya L	PC 241-3	SEC16	Lindsey, Marina	PC 1221-6	LND02
Libenson, Sue	PC 1318-1	UNC01	Lindsey, Marina	PC 1221-7	LND03
Libenson, Sue	PC 1318-2	ALT13	Lindsey, Marina	PC 1221-8	PAN06
Libenson, Sue	PC 1318-2	ENV01	Lindsey, Marina	PC 1221-9	AVA01
Libenson, Sue	PC 1318-2	SEC02	Lindsey, Marina	PC 1221-10	SEC24
Libenson, Sue	PC 1318-2	TRN08	Lindsey, Marina	PC 1221-11	TRN06
Libenson, Sue	PC 1318-3	ALT13	Lindsey, Marina	PC 1221-12	SEC04
Libenson, Sue	PC 1318-3	TRN04	Lindsey, William	PC 844-1	ALT04
Lie-Nielson, Erik	PC 133-1	SEC43	Lindsey, William	PC 844-2	SEC12
Lie-Nielson, Erik	PC 133-2	TRN11	Lindsey, William	PC 844-2	TRN02
Lie-Nielson, Erik	PC 133-3	SEC01	Lindsey, William	PC 844-3	LND01
Lie-Nielson, Erik	PC 133-3	SEC20	Lindsey, William	PC 844-4	SEC03
Lie-Nielson, Erik	PC 133-3	SEC24	Little, David E.	PC 836-1	ALT04
Lie-Nielson, Erik	PC 133-4	SEC15	Little, David E.	PC 836-2	TRN02
Lie-Nielson, Erik	PC 133-5	SEC04	Little, David E.	PC 836-2	SEC18
Lie-Nielson, Erik	PC 133-6	ENV01	Lobaugh, Cliff	PCH 27-1	SEC04
Lie-Nielson, Erik	PC 133-7	SEC22	Lobaugh, Cliff	PCH 27-2	UNC01
Lie-Nielson, Erik	PC 133-8	SEC22	Lobaugh, Dale	PC 289-1	ALT01
Lie-Nielson, Erik	PC 133-9	SEC19	Lobaugh, Dale	PC 289-2	SEC12
Lie-Nielson, Erik	PC 133-9	UNC01	Lobaugh, Dale	PC 289-2	TRN10
Lie-Nielson, Erik	PC 133-10	TRN06	Logan, Scott	PC 428-1	SEC20
Lie-Nielson, Erik	PC 134-1	SEC01	Logan, Scott	PC 428-2	SEC19
Liermann, Doug	PCH 91-1	ALT08	Logan, Scott	PC 428-3	ALT13
Liermann, Doug	PCH 91-2	AVA01	Long, David J	PC 536-1	TRN06
Liermann, Doug	PCH 91-3	ALT14	Long, David J	PC 536-1	SEC19
Liermann, Doug	PCH 91-4	UNC01	Long, David J	PC 536-2	AVA01
Liermann, Doug	PCH 91-5	SEC04	Long, David J	PC 536-2	TRN11
Liermann, Doug	PCH 91-6	UNC01	Long, David J	PC 536-3	SEC01
Liermann, Doug	PCH 91-7	ALT02	Long, David J	PC 536-4	SEC32
Lindsey, Marina	PC 1221-1	ALT02	Long, David J	PC 536-5	UNC01
Lindsey, Marina	PC 1221-2	ALT03	Long, David J	PC 536-6	ALT13

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

L

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Lounsbury, George H.	PC 634-1	ALT04	Lowden, Merrill	PC 996-11	TNE03
Lounsbury, George H.	PC 634-2	TRN02	Lowden, Merrill	PC 996-11	WLD01
Loveid, Karl	PC 544-1	ALT04	Lowden, Merrill	PC 996-11	WLD02
Loveid, Karl	PC 544-2	SEC03	Lowden, Merrill	PC 996-11	WLD03
Loveid, Karl	PC 544-2	SEC12	Lowden, Merrill	PC 996-11	WLD04
Loveid, Karl	PC 544-3	SEC18	Lowden, Merrill	PC 996-12	VIS01
Loveid, Karl	PC 544-4	VIS02	Lowden, Merrill	PC 996-13	CUL01
Loveid, Riley	PC 576-1	ALT01	Lowden, Merrill	PC 996-14	AVA02
Loveid, Riley	PC 576-1	SEC12	Lowden, Merrill	PC 996-14	AVA03
Loveid, Riley	PC 576-1	TRN10	Lowden, Merrill	PC 996-14	SEC20
Lovell, Shawn D.	PC 915-1	ALT04	Lowden, Merrill	PC 996-15	SEC01
Lovell, Shawn D.	PC 915-1	SEC12	Lowden, Merrill	PC 996-16	SEC02
Lovell, Shawn D.	PC 915-1	TRN10	Lowden, Merrill	PC 996-17	SEC32
Lovell, Shawn D.	PC 915-2	LND01	Lowden, Merrill	PC 996-18	ENV02
Lovell, Shawn D.	PC 915-2	SEC12	Lowden, Merrill	PC 996-18	LND03
Lovell, Shawn D.	PC 915-2	TRN07	Lowry, David	PC 127-1	SEC12
Lovell, Shawn D.	PC 915-3	SEC23	Lowry, David	PC 127-1	TRN02
Lowden, Merrill	PC 996-1	ALT03	Lowry, David	PC 127-2	SEC18
Lowden, Merrill	PC 996-1	ALT09	Lowry, David	PC 127-3	SEC18
Lowden, Merrill	PC 996-1	ALT11	Lucas, Laura	PC 536-1	TRN06
Lowden, Merrill	PC 996-2	LND02	Lucas, Laura	PC 536-1	SEC19
Lowden, Merrill	PC 996-2	LND03	Lucas, Laura	PC 536-2	AVA01
Lowden, Merrill	PC 996-3	ENV02	Lucas, Laura	PC 536-2	TRN11
Lowden, Merrill	PC 996-3	WLD01	Lucas, Laura	PC 536-3	SEC01
Lowden, Merrill	PC 996-4	SEC01	Lucas, Laura	PC 536-4	SEC32
Lowden, Merrill	PC 996-4	SEC17	Lucas, Laura	PC 536-5	UNC01
Lowden, Merrill	PC 996-5	SEC01	Lucas, Laura	PC 536-6	ALT13
Lowden, Merrill	PC 996-5	SEC20	Lucas, Laura	PC 1128-1	ALT03
Lowden, Merrill	PC 996-6	TRN06	Lucas, Laura	PC 1128-1	ALT09
Lowden, Merrill	PC 996-6	SEC20	Lucas, Laura	PC 1128-1	ALT11
Lowden, Merrill	PC 996-7	UNC01	Lucas, Laura	PC 1128-2	SEC04
Lowden, Merrill	PC 996-8	SEC44	Lucas, Laura	PC 1128-3	SEC19
Lowden, Merrill	PC 996-8	UNC01	Lucas, Laura	PC 1128-4	SEC22
Lowden, Merrill	PC 996-9	PUB05	Lucas, Laura	PC 1128-5	ENV01
Lowden, Merrill	PC 996-10	LND02	Lucas, Laura	PC 1128-5	WLD08
Lowden, Merrill	PC 996-11	EAG02	Lucas, Laura	PC 1128-5	SEC17
Lowden, Merrill	PC 996-11	TNE02	Lucas, Laura	PC 1128-6	ENV02

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

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<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Lucas, Laura	PC 1128-6	SEC17	Lyman, Russell J.	PC 1187-7	SEC20
Lukshin, Alex	PC 398-1	ALT01	Lymburner, Burt	PC 768-1	ALT04
Lukshin, Alex	PC 398-2	TRN10	Lymburner, Burt	PC 768-2	TRN10
Lukshin, Alex	PC 398-3	TRN27	Lymburner, Burt	PC 768-3	SEC03
Lukshin, Alex	PC 398-4	AVA02	Lymburner, Burt	PC 768-3	SEC28
Lukshin, Alex	PC 398-5	TRN10			
Lukshin, Alex	PC 398-6	ENV03			
Lukshin, Alex	PC 398-6	WET02			
Lukshin, Alex	PC 398-7	UNC01			
Luther, David	PC 1041-1	ALT01			
Luther, David	PC 1041-1	TRN02			
Luther, David	PC 1041-2	PAN06			
Luther, David	PC 1041-3	SEC18			
Lykins, Mark	PC 264-1	ALT04			
Lykins, Mark	PC 264-2	SEC12			
Lykins, Mark	PC 264-2	TRN10			
Lykins, Mark	PC 264-3	SEC03			
Lykins, Mark	PC 264-4	SEC18			
Lykins, Mark	PC 264-5	LND01			
Lyman, Russ	PC 536-1	TRN06			
Lyman, Russ	PC 536-1	SEC19			
Lyman, Russ	PC 536-2	AVA01			
Lyman, Russ	PC 536-2	TRN11			
Lyman, Russ	PC 536-3	SEC01			
Lyman, Russ	PC 536-4	SEC32			
Lyman, Russ	PC 536-5	UNC01			
Lyman, Russ	PC 536-6	ALT13			
Lyman, Russell J.	PC 1187-1	ALT13			
Lyman, Russell J.	PC 1187-2	AVA01			
Lyman, Russell J.	PC 1187-2	GEO01			
Lyman, Russell J.	PC 1187-3	SEC01			
Lyman, Russell J.	PC 1187-3	SEC32			
Lyman, Russell J.	PC 1187-4	TNE02			
Lyman, Russell J.	PC 1187-5	SEC19			
Lyman, Russell J.	PC 1187-5	UNC01			
Lyman, Russell J.	PC 1187-6	ALT13			
Lyman, Russell J.	PC 1187-7	SEC01			

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Macaulay, Jerry	PC 1061-1	TRN02
Macaulay, Jerry	PC 1061-2	PAN02
Macaulay, Jerry	PC 1061-3	ALT04
Macaulay, Jerry	PC 1061-4	SEC12
Macaulay, Jerry	PC 1061-4	TRN10
Macaulay, Jerry	PC 1061-5	LND01
MacKinnon, Neil	PCH 119-1	SEC03
MacKinnon, Neil	PCH 119-1	TRN07
MacKinnon, Neil	PCH 119-2	TRN15
MacKinnon, Neil	PCH 119-3	SEC18
MacKinnon, Neil	PCH 119-4	SEC03
MacKinnon, Neil	PCH 119-4	TRN10
MacKinnon, Neil	PCH 119-5	TRN02
MacKinnon, Neil	PC 795-1	SEC03
MacKinnon, Neil	PC 795-1	SEC12
MacKinnon, Neil	PC 795-1	TRN07
MacKinnon, Neil	PC 795-2	SEC03
MacKinnon, Neil	PC 795-2	TRN15
MacKinnon, Neil	PC 795-3	SEC03
MacKinnon, Neil	PC 795-3	SEC18
MacKinnon, Neil	PC 795-4	SEC03
MacKinnon, Neil	PC 795-5	SEC18
MacKinnon, Neil	PC 795-6	SEC03
MacKinnon, Neil	PC 795-7	LND04
MacKinnon, Neil	PC 795-7	SEC03
MacKinnon, Neil	PC 795-8	LND01
MacKinnon, Neil	PC 795-9	SEC12
MacKinnon, Neil	PC 795-9	TRN07
MacKinnon, Neil	PC 795-9	TRN10
MacKinnon, Neil	PC 795-10	TRN02

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

M

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
MacKinnon, Neil	PC 795-10	SEC18	Mahaffey, M. Montgomery	PC 1336-2	SEC44
MacKinnon, Neil	PC 795-11	TRN07	Mahaffey, M. Montgomery	PC 1336-3	ALT02
MacKinnon, Neil	PC 795-12	TRN02	Mahaffey, M. Montgomery	PC 1336-4	ALT13
MacKinnon, Neil	PC 795-12	SEC18	Mahaffey, M. Montgomery	PC 1336-5	ENV01
MacKinnon, Neil	PC 795-12	PAN06	Mahaffey, M. Montgomery	PC 1336-5	SEC19
MacKinnon, Neil	PC 795-13	ALT04	Mahaffey, M. Montgomery	PC 1336-5	SEC35
Mackovjak, Ann E.	PC 1327-1	ALT03	Mahle, Cody	PC 266-1	ALT04
Mackovjak, Ann E.	PC 1327-1	ALT09	Mahle, Cody	PC 266-2	SEC12
Mackovjak, Ann E.	PC 1327-1	ALT11	Mahle, Cody	PC 266-3	LND01
Mackovjak, Ann E.	PC 1327-2	SEC01	Mahle, Cody	PC 266-4	TRN10
Mackovjak, Ann E.	PC 1327-3	AVA02	Mahle, Heather	PC 243-1	ALT01
Mackovjak, Ann E.	PC 1327-4	SEC01	Mahle, Heather	PC 243-2	SEC12
Mackovjak, Ann E.	PC 1327-5	SEC02	Mahle, Heather	PC 243-3	TRN10
Mackovjak, Ann E.	PC 1327-5	TRN04	Mahle, Heather	PC 243-4	SEC12
Mackovjak, Ann E.	PC 1327-5	TRN21	Mahle, Heather	PC 243-4	TRN02
Macnak, Judy	PC 342-1	ALT13	Mahle, Heather	PC 243-5	TRN26
Macnak, Judy	PC 342-2	AVA02	Mahle, Heather	PC 267-1	ALT04
Macnak, Judy	PC 342-2	ENV01	Mahle, Heather	PC 267-2	SEC12
Macnak, Judy	PC 342-3	SEC44	Mahle, Heather	PC 267-3	TRN10
Madsen, David L	PC 400-1	ALT04	Mahle, Heather	PC 267-4	TRN26
Madsen, Donald	PC 83-1	ALT04	Mahle, Heather	PC 267-5	LND01
Madsen, Donna	PC 84-1	ALT04	Mahle, Jerry	PCH 72-1	SEC12
Madsen, Kerry	PC 82-1	ALT04	Mahle, Jerry	PCH 72-2	LND01
Magdas, Jon	PC 629-1	ALT04	Mahle, Jerry	PCH 72-3	TRN10
Magdas, Jon	PC 629-2	TRN10	Mahle, Jerry	PCH 72-4	SEC16
Magdas, Jon	PC 629-3	TRN07	Mahle, Jerry	PCH 72-5	ERG01
Magdas, Jon	PC 629-3	TRN15	Mahle, Jerry	PCH 72-6	SEC12
Magdas, Jon	PC 629-4	SEC12	Mahle, Jerry	PCH 72-7	SEC12
Magdas, Jon	PC 629-5	TRN10	Mahle, Jerry	PC 270-1	ALT01
Magdas, Jon	PC 629-6	SEC03	Mahle, Jerry	PC 270-2	SEC12
Mahaffey, M. Montgomery	PC 1336-1	ALT03	Mahle, Jerry	PC 270-2	TRN07
Mahaffey, M. Montgomery	PC 1336-1	ALT09	Mahle, Jerry	PC 270-3	LND01
Mahaffey, M. Montgomery	PC 1336-1	ALT11	Mahle, Jerry	PC 270-4	SEC12
Mahaffey, M. Montgomery	PC 1336-2	ENV01	Mahle, Josh	PCH 73-1	TRN02
Mahaffey, M. Montgomery	PC 1336-2	SEC01	Mahle, Josh	PCH 73-2	TRN26
Mahaffey, M. Montgomery	PC 1336-2	WLD01	Mahle, Josh	PCH 73-3	LND01
Mahaffey, M. Montgomery	PC 1336-2	SEC20	Mahle, Josh	PCH 73-4	ALT01

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<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Mahle, Josh	PCH 73-4	SEC03	Malick, Cedar	PCH 147-6	WLD08
Mahle, Josh	PC 261-1	ALT04	Malick, Cedar	PC 533-2	AVA02
Mahle, Josh	PC 261-2	LND01	Malick, Cedar	PC 533-3	GEO01
Mahle, Josh	PC 261-3	SEC12	Malick, Cedar	PC 533-4	SEC22
Mahle, Josh	PC 261-4	TRN10	Malick, Cedar	PC 533-5	SEC22
Maier, Judith	PCH 53-1	VIS01	Malick, Cedar	PC 533-6	WLD01
Maier, Judith	PCH 53-1	SEC17	Malick, Cedar	PC 533-6	WLD08
Maier, Judith	PCH 53-2	ALT02	Malick, Cedar	PC 533-7	SEC20
Maier, Judith	PCH 53-2	ENV01	Malick, Cedar	PC 533-8	WAT01
Maier, Judith	PCH 53-2	WLD01	Malick, Cedar	PC 533-9	ALT17
Maier, Judith	PC 797-1	ENV01	Malick, Cedar	PC 533-9	SEC01
Maier, Judith	PC 797-2	ALT13	Malick, Cedar	PC 533-10	SEC20
Maier, Judith	PC 797-2	TRN08	Mallant, Rudi	PC 593-1	ALT02
Maier, Judith	PC 797-2	VIS02	Malone, RN, Rebecca	PC 447-1	ALT09
Maier, Judith	PC 797-3	SEC36	Malone, RN, Rebecca	PC 447-1	ALT10
Maier, Judith	PC 797-4	ENV01	Malone, RN, Rebecca	PC 447-1	ALT11
Maier, Judith	PC 797-4	SEC17	Malone, RN, Rebecca	PC 447-1	ALT12
Maier, Judith	PC 797-5	PUB01	Malone, RN, Rebecca	PC 447-1	SEC41
Maier, Judith	PC 797-5	SEC17	Malone, RN, Rebecca	PC 447-2	TRN07
Mairs, William	PC 863-1	ALT04	Malone, RN, Rebecca	PC 447-2	TRN08
Mairs, William	PC 863-2	SEC12	Malone, RN, Rebecca	PC 447-2	SEC41
Mairs, William	PC 863-2	TRN02	Malone, RN, Rebecca	PC 447-3	AVA02
Makaily, Jr., Andrew N.	PC 636-1	ALT04	Manns, Cecilia	PC 991-1	ALT01
Makaily, Jr., Andrew N.	PC 636-2	SEC12	Manns, Jeff	PC 693-1	ALT01
Makaily, Jr., Andrew N.	PC 636-2	TRN10	Manns, Jeff	PC 693-1	SEC03
Malecha, Jenny	PC 582-1	ALT13	Manns, Jeff	PC 693-1	TRN02
Malecha, Patrick	PC 578-1	ALT13	Manns, Jeff	PC 1234-1	ALT04
Malecha, Patrick	PC 578-2	WLD01	Manns, Jeff	PC 1234-2	SEC12
Malecha, Patrick	PC 578-2	SEC22	Manns, Jeff	PC 1234-2	SEC18
Malette, David J.	PC 947-1	ALT04	Manns, Jeff	PC 1234-3	TRN02
Malette, David J.	PC 947-2	TRN10	Manns, Jeff	PC 1234-4	SEC12
Malette, David J.	PC 947-3	SEC12	Manns, Jeff	PC 1234-4	TRN02
Malick, Cedar	PCH 147-1	ALT02	Manns, Mick Abert	PC 1370-1	ALT01
Malick, Cedar	PCH 147-2	TRN07	Manns, Mick Abert	PC 1370-2	UNC01
Malick, Cedar	PCH 147-3	AVA02	Manns, Mick Abert	PC 1370-3	TRN02
Malick, Cedar	PCH 147-4	GEO01	Mapes, Craig	PCH 50-1	ALT03
Malick, Cedar	PCH 147-5	TRN03	Mapes, Craig	PCH 50-1	SEC17

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

M

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Mapes, Craig	PCH 50-2	ENV02	Martinson, Fred L	PC 679-4	SEC12
Mapes, Craig	PCH 50-2	SEC01	Martinson, Fred L	PC 679-4	TRN10
Mapes, Craig	PCH 50-3	UNC01	Martinson, Fred L	PC 679-4	PAN06
Marantz-Falvey, Liz	PC 372-1	ALT02	Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-1	ALT02
Marantz-Falvey, Liz	PC 372-2	AVA02	Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-2	ALT13
Marantz-Falvey, Liz	PC 372-3	SEC01	Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-3	UNC01
Marantz-Falvey, Liz	PC 372-4	SEC01	Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-4	UNC01
Marantz-Falvey, Liz	PC 372-5	AVA02	Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-5	ALT13
Marantz-Falvey, Liz	PC 372-6	SEC19	Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-6	SEC17
Marantz-Falvey, Liz	PC 372-7	ENV02	Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-7	SEC15
Marantz-Falvey, Liz	PC 372-7	TNE02	Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-8	SEC44
Marantz-Falvey, Liz	PC 536-1	TRN06	Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-8	UNC01
Marantz-Falvey, Liz	PC 536-1	SEC19	Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-9	TRN06
Marantz-Falvey, Liz	PC 536-2	AVA01	Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-10	SEC09
Marantz-Falvey, Liz	PC 536-2	TRN11	Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-10	SEC27
Marantz-Falvey, Liz	PC 536-3	SEC01	Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-10	SEC50
Marantz-Falvey, Liz	PC 536-4	SEC32	Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-11	TRN06
Marantz-Falvey, Liz	PC 536-5	UNC01	Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-12	SEC44
Marantz-Falvey, Liz	PC 536-6	ALT13	Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-13	SEC01
Marshall, Deborah	PC 536-1	TRN06	Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-14	SEC15
Marshall, Deborah	PC 536-1	SEC19	Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-15	SEC01
Marshall, Deborah	PC 536-2	AVA01	Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-15	SEC45
Marshall, Deborah	PC 536-2	TRN11	Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-16	AVA02
Marshall, Deborah	PC 536-3	SEC01	Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-17	SEC20
Marshall, Deborah	PC 536-4	SEC32	Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-18	VIS01
Marshall, Deborah	PC 536-5	UNC01	Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-19	PAN06
Marshall, Deborah	PC 536-6	ALT13	Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-20	TRN11
Martin, Bryan	PC 1021-1	ALT04	Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-21	TNE02
Martin, Bryan	PC 1021-2	TRN02	Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-21	WLD02
Martin, Bryan	PC 1021-2	SEC18	Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-22	PAN03
Martin, Jacquelyn D.	PC 560-1	ALT06	Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-22	TRN16
Martin, Jacquelyn D.	PC 560-1	SEC37	Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-23	PAN03
Martinson, Fred L	PC 679-1	ALT04	Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-23	TRN08
Martinson, Fred L	PC 679-2	PAN02	Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-24	PAN01
Martinson, Fred L	PC 679-3	TRN02	Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-24	SEC01
Martinson, Fred L	PC 679-3	TRN10	Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-24	SEC02
Martinson, Fred L	PC 679-4	SEC03	Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-25	PAN01

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<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-25	SEC01	Matsumoto, Fumi	PC 1274-7	WLD03
Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-25	SEC12	Matsumoto, Fumi	PC 1274-7	WLD04
Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-26	ALT13	Matsumoto, Fumi	PC 1274-7	TER02
Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-26	SEC02	Matsumoto, Fumi	PC 1274-8	ENV02
Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-26	TRN08	Matsumoto, Fumi	PC 1274-8	LND02
Marvin, Ronald	PC 777-26	SEC20	Matsumoto, Fumi	PC 1274-9	SEC19
Masciola, Robert	PC 432-1	ALT01	Matsumoto, Fumi	PC 1274-10	LND02
Masciola, Robert	PC 432-2	SEC12	Matsumoto, Fumi	PC 1274-11	SEC22
Masciola, Robert	PC 432-2	TRN10	Matsumoto, Fumi	PC 1274-12	SEC22
Masciola, Robert	PC 432-3	UNC01	Matsumoto, Fumi	PC 1274-13	SEC22
Masciola, Robert	PC 432-4	SEC12	Matsumoto, Fumi	PC 1274-14	SEC22
Maselko, Jacek	PC 144-1	SEC17	Matsumoto, Fumi	PC 1274-15	SEC17
Maselko, Jacek	PC 144-1	SEC22	Matsumoto, Fumi	PC 1274-15	SEC22
Maselko, Jacek	PC 144-2	SEC20	Matsumoto, Fumi	PC 1274-16	WLD01
Maselko, Jacek	PC 144-3	ALT13	Matsumoto, Fumi	PC 1274-16	SEC17
Mason, Thelston	PC 893-1	ALT04	Matsumoto, Fumi	PC 1274-17	SEC01
Mason, Thelston	PC 893-2	SEC18	Matsumoto, Fumi	PC 1274-17	SEC20
Mason, Thelston	PC 893-3	SEC12	Mattson, Margaret	PC 1286-1	ALT13
Mason, Thelston	PC 893-4	SEC12	May, Carol	PC 601-1	ALT11
Mason, Thelston	PC 893-4	TRN02	May, Mikayala	PC 744-1	ENV02
Mason, Thelston	PC 893-5	LND01	May, Mikayala	PC 744-2	ALT03
Mason, Thelston	PC 893-6	TRN02	May, Mikayala	PC 744-2	ALT11
Mason, Thelston	PC 893-7	SEC18	May, Scott	PC 64-1	ALT09
Mason, Thelston	PC 893-8	TRN02	May, Scott	PC 64-2	ALT11
Mason, Thelston	PC 893-8	SEC18	May, Scott	PC 64-3	LND02
Mason, Thelston	PC 893-9	TRN02	McAllister, Adam	PC 912-1	ALT04
Matsumoto, Fumi	PC 1274-1	UNC01	McAllister, Adam	PC 912-2	SEC12
Matsumoto, Fumi	PC 1274-2	ALT03	McAllister, Adam	PC 912-2	TRN02
Matsumoto, Fumi	PC 1274-3	ALT13	McBride, Brandon C.	PC 946-1	ALT01
Matsumoto, Fumi	PC 1274-4	SEC01	McBride, Brandon C.	PC 946-2	TRN10
Matsumoto, Fumi	PC 1274-4	SEC43	McBride, Brandon C.	PC 946-3	SEC18
Matsumoto, Fumi	PC 1274-5	SEC01	McBride, Ken	PCH 75-1	ALT01
Matsumoto, Fumi	PC 1274-5	SEC20	McBride, Ken	PCH 75-2	LND01
Matsumoto, Fumi	PC 1274-6	AVA02	McBride, Ken	PCH 75-3	LND01
Matsumoto, Fumi	PC 1274-6	SEC01	McBride, Ken	PCH 75-4	SEC18
Matsumoto, Fumi	PC 1274-7	EFH01	McBride, Ken	PCH 75-5	WLD13
Matsumoto, Fumi	PC 1274-7	WLD01	McBride, Ken	PCH 75-6	TRN10

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<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
McBride, Ken	PCH 75-7	ALT01	McDermott, Lorna	PC 487-4	SEC23
McBride, Ken	PCH 75-7	SEC03	McDermott, Lorna	PC 487-5	TRN02
McCollum, Suzanne	PC 352-1	ALT02	McDermott, Lorna	PC 487-5	TRN10
McCollum, Suzanne	PC 352-2	ALT13	McDermott, Lorna	PC 487-6	SEC18
McCollum, Suzanne	PC 352-2	TRN08	McDermott, Lorna	PC 487-7	AVA02
McCollum, Suzanne	PC 352-3	UNC01	McDermott, Lorna	PC 487-8	VIS02
McCollum, Suzanne	PC 352-4	ALT03	McDermott, Lorna	PC 487-9	VIS02
McCormick, Shaun	PC 1256-1	TRN02	McDermott, Lorna	PC 487-10	LND01
McCormick, Shaun	PC 1256-1	TRN11	McDermott, Lorna	PC 487-11	SEC18
McCormick, Shaun	PC 1256-2	SEC16	McDonough, Tim	PC 950-1	UNC01
McCormick, Shaun	PC 1256-3	ALT04	McDonough, Tim	PC 950-2	ALT13
McCrummen, Hugh	PC 225-1	ALT01	McDonough, Tim	PC 950-4	SEC01
McCrummen, Hugh	PC 225-2	LND01	McDonough, Tim	PC 950-4	SEC02
McCrummen, Hugh	PC 225-2	TRN10	McDonough, Tim	PC 950-5	SEC20
McCrummen, Hugh	PC 225-3	SEC12	McDonough, Tim	PC 950-6	ENV01
McCrummen, Hugh	PC 225-4	AVA02	McDonough, Tim	PC 950-6	VIS01
McCrummen, Hugh	PC 225-4	SEC48	McDonough, Tim	PC 950-6	SEC27
McCrummen, Hugh	PC 225-5	LND01	McDonough, Tim	PC 950-7	UNC01
McDermott, John	PC 487-1	ALT04	McDougal, Drew	PC 1108-1	UNC01
McDermott, John	PC 487-2	SEC03	McDougal, Drew	PC 1108-2	ALT18
McDermott, John	PC 487-2	TRN10	McDougal, Drew	PC 1108-3	ENV01
McDermott, John	PC 487-3	SEC12	McDougal, Drew	PC 1108-4	UNC01
McDermott, John	PC 487-3	TRN10	McDowell, Chris	PC 756-1	ALT04
McDermott, John	PC 487-4	SEC23	McDowell, Lisa	PC 766-1	ALT04
McDermott, John	PC 487-5	TRN02	McDowell, Mary	PC 443-1	ALT13
McDermott, John	PC 487-5	TRN10	McDowell, Mary	PC 443-1	SEC44
McDermott, John	PC 487-6	SEC18	McDowell, Mary	PC 443-2	TRN04
McDermott, John	PC 487-7	AVA02	McDowell, Mary	PC 443-3	SEC32
McDermott, John	PC 487-8	VIS02	McDowell, Mary	PC 443-3	TRN21
McDermott, John	PC 487-9	VIS02	McDowell, Mary	PC 443-4	AVA02
McDermott, John	PC 487-10	LND01	McDowell, Mary	PC 443-4	SEC20
McDermott, John	PC 487-11	SEC18	McDowell, Mary	PC 443-5	SEC17
McDermott, Lorna	PC 487-1	ALT04	McDowell, Mary	PC 443-5	SEC19
McDermott, Lorna	PC 487-2	SEC03	McDowell, Mary	PC 443-6	EFH01
McDermott, Lorna	PC 487-2	TRN10	McDowell, Mary	PC 443-6	VIS01
McDermott, Lorna	PC 487-3	SEC12	McDowell, Mary	PC 443-6	WLD01
McDermott, Lorna	PC 487-3	TRN10	McFeeters, Cynthia	PC 1254-1	ALT02

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

M

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
McFeeters, Cynthia	PC 1254-2	UNC01	McKenna, Tom	PC 648-1	WLD01
McFeeters, Cynthia	PC 1254-3	SEC45	McKenna, Tom	PC 648-1	SEC19
McFeeters, Cynthia	PC 1254-4	TRN03	McKenna, Tom	PC 648-2	ALT03
McFeeters, Cynthia	PC 1254-4	TRN11	McKenna, Tom	PC 648-3	SEC25
McFeeters, Cynthia	PC 1254-5	TRN06	McKenna, Tom	PC 648-3	UNC01
McFeeters, Cynthia	PC 1254-6	UNC01	McKenry, Charles	PC 110-1	ALT01
McFeeters, Cynthia	PC 1254-7	SEC20	McKenry, Charles	PC 110-2	SEC18
McFeeters, Cynthia	PC 1254-8	ENV02	McKenry, Charles	PC 110-3	SEC12
McFeeters, Cynthia	PC 1254-8	WLD01	McKenry, Charles	PC 110-4	SEC18
McFeeters, John	PC 1255-1	ALT02	McKenzie, Connie	PC 769-1	ALT04
McFeeters, John	PC 1255-2	UNC01	McKenzie, Connie	PC 769-2	PAN02
McFeeters, John	PC 1255-3	SEC45	McKenzie, Connie	PC 769-3	TRN18
McFeeters, John	PC 1255-4	TRN03	McKenzie, Connie	PC 769-4	AVA02
McFeeters, John	PC 1255-4	TRN11	McKenzie, Connie	PC 769-4	TRN02
McFeeters, John	PC 1255-5	TRN06	McKenzie, Connie	PC 769-4	TRN10
McFeeters, John	PC 1255-6	UNC01	McKenzie, Connie	PC 769-5	PAN02
McFeeters, John	PC 1255-7	SEC20	McKenzie, Connie	PC 769-5	TRN10
McFeeters, John	PC 1255-8	ENV02	McKenzie, Connie	PC 769-6	SEC18
McFeeters, John	PC 1255-8	WLD01	McKenzie, Connie	PC 769-7	TRN02
McGovern, Declan	PC 504-1	UNC01	McKenzie, Connie	PC 769-7	SEC18
McGovern, Declan	PC 504-2	ALT04	McKenzie, Connie	PC 769-8	SEC03
McGovern, Declan	PC 504-3	SEC12	McKenzie, Connie	PC 769-9	SEC12
McGovern, Declan	PC 504-4	TRN07	McKenzie, Connie	PC 769-10	PAN04
McGovern, Declan	PC 504-5	ERG01	McKenzie, Connie	PC 769-10	TRN02
McGovern, Declan	PC 504-6	EAG03	McKenzie, Connie	PC 769-10	SEC23
McGovern, Declan	PC 504-6	TNE05	McKenzie, Connie	PC 769-11	TRN02
McGovern, Declan	PC 504-7	VIS02	McKenzie, Connie	PC 769-12	SEC18
McGovern, Declan	PC 504-8	ENV03	McKeown, Marty	PC 1135-1	ALT01
McGovern, Declan	PC 504-8	SEC12	McKeown, Marty	PC 1135-2	TRN02
McIntire, Sally	PC 27-1	ALT04	McKeown, Marty	PC 1135-3	SEC18
McIntire, Sally	PC 27-2	TRN07	McKeown, Marty	PC 1135-4	ALT15
McIntire, Ted	PC 27-1	ALT04	McKeown, Marty	PC 1135-5	SEC37
McIntire, Ted	PC 27-2	TRN07	McKeown, Marty	PC 1135-6	LND01
McIntire, Ted	PC 214-1	TRN07	McKinley Sr., Alfred	PC 535-1	CUL01
McIntire, Ted	PC 214-2	ALT04	McKinley Sr., Alfred	PC 535-1	FSH01
McKenna, Tom	PC 648-1	SEC01	McKinley Sr., Alfred	PC 535-1	WLD03
McKenna, Tom	PC 648-1	VIS01	McKinley Sr., Alfred	PC 535-2	ALT09

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<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
McKinley Sr., Alfred	PC 535-2	ALT11	McLaughlin, Steve	PC 150-3	ALT08
McKinley, Sr., Alfred	PCH 45-1	SUB01	McLaughlin, Steve	PC 150-3	LND01
McKinley, Sr., Alfred	PCH 45-2	PUB01	McLaughlin, Steve	PC 150-3	SEC03
McKinley, Sr., Alfred	PCH 45-3	CUL01	McLaughlin-True, Shelley R	PC 395-1	AVA02
McKinley, Sr., Alfred	PCH 45-3	SUB01	McLaughlin-True, Shelley R	PC 395-1	TRN06
McKinley, Sr., Alfred	PCH 45-4	SUB01	McLaughlin-True, Shelley R	PC 395-2	SEC01
McKinley, Sr., Alfred	PCH 45-5	ALT09	McLaughlin-True, Shelley R	PC 395-3	SEC36
McKinley, Sr., Alfred	PCH 45-5	ALT11	McLaughlin-True, Shelley R	PC 395-4	VIS01
McKinley, Sr., Alfred	PCH 45-6	ENV02	McLaughlin-True, Shelley R	PC 395-4	WLD01
McKinley, Sr., Alfred	PCH 45-6	WLD02	McLaughlin-True, Shelley R	PC 395-5	UNC01
McKinley, Sr., Alfred	PCH 45-7	SUB01	McLeod, Timothy D	PC 1123-1	ALT04
McKrill, Edward	PC 581-1	ALT04	McLeod, Timothy D	PC 1123-2	TRN10
McKrill, Edward	PC 581-2	SEC18	McLeod, Timothy D	PC 1123-2	TRN18
McKrill, Edward	PC 581-3	TRN02	McLeod, Timothy D	PC 1123-3	SEC12
McKrill, Edward	PC 581-3	TRN10	McLeod, Timothy D	PC 1123-3	TRN07
McKrill, Edward	PC 581-3	TRN18	McLeod, Timothy D	PC 1123-4	TRN27
McKrill, Edward	PC 581-4	TRN07	McLeod, Timothy D	PC 1123-5	LND01
McKrill, Edward	PC 581-4	SEC48	McLeod, Timothy D	PC 1123-5	TRN02
McKrill, Edward	PC 581-5	SEC18	McLeod, Timothy D	PC 1123-5	SEC18
McKrill, Edward	PC 581-6	TRN26	McNitt, Brian	PC 1181-1	ALT03
McKrill, Edward	PC 581-7	WLD01	McNitt, Brian	PC 1181-2	ALT13
McLachlan, Tim	PC 495-1	UNC01	McNitt, Brian	PC 1181-3	ALT13
McLachlan, Tim	PC 495-2	ALT04	McNitt, Brian	PC 1181-4	FSH01
McLachlan, Tim	PC 495-3	SEC12	McNitt, Brian	PC 1181-4	TRN11
McLachlan, Tim	PC 495-4	TRN10	McNitt, Brian	PC 1181-4	WLD01
McLachlan, Tim	PC 495-5	TRN02	McNitt, Brian	PC 1181-4	SEC17
McLaughlin, Margaret	PC 408-1	ALT08	McNitt, Brian	PC 1181-4	SEC20
McLaughlin, Margaret	PC 408-2	VIS02	McQueary, Frank	PC 313-1	TRN02
McLaughlin, Margaret	PC 408-3	ALT15	McQueary, Frank	PC 313-2	SEC12
McLaughlin, Sean	PC 147-1	ALT08	McQueary, Frank	PC 313-3	TRN02
McLaughlin, Sean	PC 147-2	ALT15	McQueary, Frank	PC 313-4	UNC01
McLaughlin, Sean	PC 147-3	SEC12	McRea, Micheal B.	PC 1311-1	ALT02
McLaughlin, Sean	PC 147-4	SEC18	McRea, Micheal B.	PC 1311-2	SEC17
McLaughlin, Sean	PC 147-5	ALT01	McRea, Micheal B.	PC 1311-2	SEC22
McLaughlin, Steve	PC 150-1	ALT01	McVay, Jedd	PC 1023-1	ALT04
McLaughlin, Steve	PC 150-1	TRN10	McVay, Jedd	PC 1023-2	SEC12
McLaughlin, Steve	PC 150-2	SEC48	Meacock, Louie A.	PC 1347-1	ALT04

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

M

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Meacock, Louie A.	PC 1347-2	TRN02	Menke, Kathleen	PCH 167-4	SEC35
Meacock, Louie A.	PC 1347-3	TRN02	Menke, Kathleen	PC 539-1	TRN07
Meacock, Louie A.	PC 1347-4	TRN10	Menke, Kathleen	PC 539-1	SEC35
Mearig, Lance	PCH 3-1	ALT01	Menke, Kathleen	PC 539-2	TRN07
Mearig, Lance	PCH 3-2	TRN04	Menke, Kathleen	PC 539-2	SEC35
Mearig, Lance	PCH 3-2	SEC18	Menke, Kathleen	PC 539-3	ALT11
Mehrabad, Firouz	PC 79-1	ALT01	Menke, Kathleen M. K.	PC 536-1	TRN06
Meiners Jr., Herman M	PC 700-1	ALT01	Menke, Kathleen M. K.	PC 536-1	SEC19
Meiners Jr., Herman M	PC 700-2	TRN07	Menke, Kathleen M. K.	PC 536-2	AVA01
Meirners, Thomas Maxwell	PC 701-1	ALT04	Menke, Kathleen M. K.	PC 536-2	TRN11
Meirners, Thomas Maxwell	PC 701-2	TRN10	Menke, Kathleen M. K.	PC 536-3	SEC01
Meirners, Thomas Maxwell	PC 701-3	SEC12	Menke, Kathleen M. K.	PC 536-4	SEC32
Meirners, Thomas Maxwell	PC 701-3	TRN02	Menke, Kathleen M. K.	PC 536-5	UNC01
Meirners, Thomas Maxwell	PC 701-4	SEC18	Menke, Kathleen M. K.	PC 536-6	ALT13
Meirners, Thomas Maxwell	PC 701-5	SEC18	Menzies, Malcolm A	PC 446-1	UNC01
Meirners, Thomas Maxwell	PC 701-5	PAN06	Menzies, Malcolm A	PC 446-2	ALT04
Meirners, Thomas Maxwell	PC 701-6	SEC18	Menzies, Malcolm A	PC 446-3	SEC12
Meirners, Thomas Maxwell	PC 701-7	SEC18	Merrell, Ted	PCH 22-1	TRN06
Mell, Robert	PC 310-1	ALT02	Merrell, Ted	PCH 22-2	ALT09
Mell, Robert	PC 310-1	SEC22	Merrell, Ted	PCH 22-3	UNC01
Mell, Robert	PC 310-2	SEC17	Merrell, Ted	PCH 22-4	UNC01
Mello, Benjamin	PC 268-1	ALT04	Merrell, Ted	PCH 22-5	UNC01
Mello, Benjamin	PC 268-2	SEC12	Merrell, Ted	PCH 22-6	SEC04
Mello, Benjamin	PC 268-3	TRN07	Merrell, Ted	PCH 22-7	ALT17
Menke, Kathleen	PC 46-1	TRN02	Merrell, Ted	PCH 22-8	TRN23
Menke, Kathleen	PC 46-2	ALT11	Merrell, Ted	PCH 22-9	SEC01
Menke, Kathleen	PC 46-2	TRN08	Merrell, Ted	PCH 22-10	AVA02
Menke, Kathleen	PC 46-3	SEC19	Merrell, Ted	PCH 22-11	SEC19
Menke, Kathleen	PCH 167-1	TRN07	Merrell, Ted	PCH 22-12	SEC43
Menke, Kathleen	PCH 167-1	TRN15	Merrell, Ted	PCH 22-13	ALT09
Menke, Kathleen	PCH 167-1	SEC35	Merrell, Ted	PC 771-1	SEC01
Menke, Kathleen	PCH 167-2	ALT11	Merrell, Ted	PC 771-1	SEC04
Menke, Kathleen	PCH 167-2	ERG02	Merrell, Ted	PC 771-1	SEC07
Menke, Kathleen	PCH 167-2	TRN08	Merrell, Ted	PC 771-1	UNC01
Menke, Kathleen	PCH 167-2	TRN16	Merrell, Ted	PC 771-2	ALT09
Menke, Kathleen	PCH 167-3	TRN04	Merrell, Ted	PC 771-2	TRN08
Menke, Kathleen	PCH 167-4	TRN08	Merrell, Ted	PC 771-2	SEC20

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<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Merrell, Ted	PC 771-3	AVA02	Metcalf, K.J.	PC 1283-4	SEC43
Merrell, Ted	PC 771-3	ENV01	Michael, Alan	PC 1115-1	PUB01
Merrell, Ted	PC 771-3	SEC01	Michael, Alan	PC 1115-2	SEC04
Merrell, Ted	PC 771-3	UNC01	Michael, Alan	PC 1115-3	ALT02
Merriman, Arden D.	PC 1069-1	ALT04	Michael, Alan	PC 1115-3	ALT13
Merriman, Arden D.	PC 1069-2	TRN10	Mickelson, Norman	PC 873-1	ALT04
Merriman, Arden D.	PC 1069-3	TRN31	Mickelson, Norman	PC 873-2	SEC12
Merriman, Arden D.	PC 1069-4	SEC03	Mickelson, Norman	PC 873-3	LND01
Merriman, Arden D.	PC 1069-4	SEC50	Mielke, M.J.	PC 485-1	ALT01
Mertl, Chris	PCH 120-1	TRN11	Mielke, M.J.	PC 485-2	SEC03
Mertl, Chris	PCH 120-1	SEC17	Mielke, M.J.	PC 485-2	TRN07
Mertl, Chris	PCH 120-2	SEC19	Mielke, M.J.	PC 485-3	SEC03
Mertl, Chris	PCH 120-3	SEC01	Mielke, M.J.	PC 485-4	ALT17
Mertl, Chris	PCH 120-4	AVA02	Mielke, M.J.	PC 485-4	AVA01
Mertl, Chris	PCH 120-5	ALT13	Mielke, M.J.	PC 485-5	SEC18
Mertz, Max	PC 101-1	ALT04	Miller, Arlinda	PC 233-1	ALT01
Mertz, Max	PC 101-2	TRN10	Miller, Benjamin	PC 937-1	ALT04
Mertz, Max	PC 101-3	SEC18	Miller, Benjamin	PC 937-2	SEC12
Mertz, Max	PC 101-4	TRN27	Miller, Benjamin	PC 937-2	TRN02
Mertz, Max	PC 101-5	SEC12	Miller, Benjamin	PC 937-3	LND04
Messing, Katheen Schanz	PC 455-1	ALT01	Miller, Benjamin	PC 937-4	SEC03
Messing, Katheen Schanz	PC 455-2	SEC12	Miller, Benjamin	PC 937-4	SEC18
Messing, Katheen Schanz	PC 455-3	PAN06	Miller, Bill	PC 450-1	ALT04
Messing, Martin	PC 454-1	ALT01	Miller, Bill	PC 450-2	SEC03
Messing, Martin	PC 454-2	SEC12	Miller, Bill	PC 450-2	SEC12
Messing, Martin	PC 454-2	TRN07	Miller, Bill	PC 450-3	SEC25
Messing, Martin	PC 454-3	TRN10	Miller, Bill	PC 450-4	LND01
Messing, Martin	PC 454-3	SEC40	Miller, Bill	PC 450-4	SEC18
Messing, Martin	PC 454-4	AVA02	Miller, Bill	PC 450-5	UNC01
Messing, Martin	PC 454-5	SEC03	Miller, Cora C.	PC 318-1	SEC03
Messing, Martin	PC 454-6	SEC12	Miller, Cora C.	PC 318-1	SEC12
Metcalf, K.J.	PC 1283-1	ALT03	Miller, Cora C.	PC 318-2	SEC12
Metcalf, K.J.	PC 1283-1	SEC02	Miller, Cora C.	PC 318-2	TRN10
Metcalf, K.J.	PC 1283-2	SEC27	Miller, Cora C.	PC 318-3	SEC18
Metcalf, K.J.	PC 1283-3	AVA01	Miller, Cora C.	PC 318-4	ALT01
Metcalf, K.J.	PC 1283-3	SEC04	Miller, Dan	PC 292-1	ALT04
Metcalf, K.J.	PC 1283-3	SEC24	Miller, Dan	PC 292-2	SEC18

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<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Miller, Danielle	PC 930-1	ALT04	Miller, Judy	PC 247-11	SEC23
Miller, Danielle	PC 930-2	SEC12	Miller, Judy GL	PC 1160-1	ALT04
Miller, Danielle	PC 930-2	TRN07	Miller, Karil A.	PC 1131-1	ALT04
Miller, Danielle	PC 930-2	TRN10	Miller, Karil A.	PC 1131-2	SEC03
Miller, Danielle	PC 930-2	TRN31	Miller, Karil A.	PC 1131-3	S4F01
Miller, Diana	PC 113-1	ALT01	Miller, Karil A.	PC 1131-4	UNC01
Miller, Diana	PC 113-2	SEC12	Miller, Karil A.	PC 1131-5	AVA01
Miller, Diana	PC 113-2	TRN07	Miller, Karil A.	PC 1131-5	UNC01
Miller, Diana	PC 113-3	TRN02	Miller, Karil A.	PC 1131-6	LND01
Miller, Gary	PCH 40-1	UNC01	Miller, Karil A.	PC 1131-6	WLD13
Miller, Gary	PCH 40-2	ENV02	Miller, Karil A.	PC 1131-7	SEC12
Miller, Gary	PCH 40-3	VIS01	Miller, Karil A.	PC 1131-8	LND01
Miller, Gary	PCH 40-4	ALT02	Miller, Karil A.	PC 1131-8	TRN03
Miller, Gary	PCH 40-4	SEC44	Miller, Larry B.	PC 869-1	ALT04
Miller, Greg	PC 855-1	ALT04	Miller, Larry B.	PC 869-2	TRN10
Miller, Greg	PC 855-2	SEC12	Miller, Larry B.	PC 869-3	SEC03
Miller, Greg	PC 855-3	TRN15	Miller, Larry B.	PC 869-3	SEC12
Miller, Greg	PC 855-4	TRN10	Miller, Larry B.	PC 869-3	TRN07
Miller, Jennifer E.	PC 952-1	ALT04	Miller, Larry B.	PC 869-4	TRN26
Miller, Jennifer E.	PC 952-2	TRN07	Miller, Linda S.	PC 1284-1	TRN23
Miller, Jennifer E.	PC 952-3	SEC12	Miller, Linda S.	PC 1284-2	SEC19
Miller, Jennifer E.	PC 952-3	TRN07	Miller, Linda S.	PC 1284-2	SEC24
Miller, Jennifer E.	PC 952-4	TRN15	Miller, Linda S.	PC 1284-3	AVA02
Miller, Jennifer E.	PC 952-5	TRN07	Miller, Linda S.	PC 1284-4	PAN06
Miller, Jennifer E.	PC 952-6	SEC12	Miller, Linda S.	PC 1284-5	TRN11
Miller, Jennifer E.	PC 952-7	SEC03	Miller, Linda S.	PC 1284-5	SEC19
Miller, Judy	PC 247-1	ALT01	Miller, Linda S.	PC 1284-6	SEC01
Miller, Judy	PC 247-2	TRN10	Miller, Linda S.	PC 1284-6	TRN03
Miller, Judy	PC 247-3	TRN10	Miller, Linda S.	PC 1284-7	ENV01
Miller, Judy	PC 247-4	TRN15	Miller, Linda S.	PC 1284-7	ENV02
Miller, Judy	PC 247-5	SEC12	Miller, Linda S.	PC 1284-8	SEC19
Miller, Judy	PC 247-5	SEC39	Miller, Linda S.	PC 1284-9	ALT13
Miller, Judy	PC 247-6	TRN10	Miller, Linda S.	PC 1284-9	SEC32
Miller, Judy	PC 247-7	TRN07	Miller, Linda S.	PC 1284-10	SEC01
Miller, Judy	PC 247-8	SEC39	Miller, Linda S.	PC 1284-10	VIS01
Miller, Judy	PC 247-9	SEC18	Miller, Linda S.	PC 1284-10	WLD01
Miller, Judy	PC 247-10	UNC01	Miller, Marcus	PC 373-1	ALT13

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<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Miller, Marcus	PC 373-2	SEC02	Miller, Peter C.	PC 231-5	SEC18
Miller, Mark	PC 135-1	ALT10	Miller, Peter C.	PC 231-6	SEC18
Miller, Mark	PC 135-2	ENV02	Miller, Robert	PCH 146-1	ALT01
Miller, Mark	PC 135-2	SEC01	Miller, Robert	PCH 146-1	TRN02
Miller, Mark	PC 135-2	TRN11	Miller, Robert	PCH 146-2	SEC12
Miller, Matt	PC 822-1	ALT04	Miller, Robert	PCH 146-2	TRN07
Miller, Matt	PC 822-2	TRN10	Miller, Robert	PCH 146-3	ALT01
Miller, Matt	PC 822-3	SEC12	Miller, Robert	PC 760-1	ALT04
Miller, Matt	PC 822-4	TRN18	Miller, Robert	PC 760-2	SEC12
Miller, Matt	PC 822-5	TRN10	Miller, Robert	PC 760-3	TRN02
Miller, Matt	PC 822-6	SEC03	Miller, Robert	PC 760-4	TRN02
Miller, Matt	PC 822-7	SEC12	Miller, Robert	PC 760-5	TRN02
Miller, Matt	PC 822-8	UNC01	Miller, Robert	PC 760-5	SEC18
Miller, Michael	PCH 7-1	ALT13	Miller, Sandy	PC 898-1	ALT04
Miller, Paul Daniel	PC 932-1	ALT04	Miller, Sandy	PC 898-2	SEC12
Miller, Paul Daniel	PC 932-2	LND01	Miller, Sandy	PC 898-2	TRN10
Miller, Paul Daniel	PC 932-3	SEC12	Miller, Sandy	PC 898-3	SEC03
Miller, Paul Daniel	PC 932-3	TRN07	Miller, Sandy	PC 898-4	LND01
Miller, Paul Daniel	PC 932-4	LND01	Miller, Sue E.	PC 414-1	ALT01
Miller, Paul Daniel	PC 932-4	TRN07	Miller, Sue E.	PC 414-1	SEC18
Miller, Paul Daniel	PC 932-5	SEC12	Miller, Sue E.	PC 414-1	SEC25
Miller, Paul Daniel	PC 932-6	LND01	Miller, Susan	PC 1281-1	ALT04
Miller, Paul Daniel	PC 932-6	TRN02	Miller, Susan	PC 1281-2	UNC01
Miller, Paul Daniel	PC 932-7	TRN02	Miller, Susan	PC 1281-3	TRN02
Miller, Paul Daniel	PC 932-8	SEC03	Miller, Susan	PC 1281-3	VIS02
Miller, Paul Daniel	PC 932-9	SEC03	Miller, Susan D.	PC 953-1	ALT04
Miller, Penny L.	PC 870-1	ALT04	Miller, Susan D.	PC 953-2	SEC12
Miller, Penny L.	PC 870-2	TRN10	Miller, Susan D.	PC 953-2	TRN07
Miller, Penny L.	PC 870-3	SEC12	Miller, Susan D.	PC 953-3	SEC12
Miller, Penny L.	PC 870-4	SEC03	Miller, Susan D.	PC 953-4	TRN07
Miller, Penny L.	PC 870-4	SEC12	Miller, Susan D.	PC 953-5	SEC03
Miller, Penny L.	PC 870-4	TRN07	Miller, Susan D.	PC 953-6	TRN02
Miller, Peter C.	PC 231-1	ALT01	Miller, Susan D.	PC 953-7	ENV03
Miller, Peter C.	PC 231-2	TRN15	Miller, Terrence	PC 778-1	ALT04
Miller, Peter C.	PC 231-3	AVA04	Miller, Terrence	PC 778-2	SEC12
Miller, Peter C.	PC 231-3	TRN15	Miller, Terrence	PC 778-2	TRN02
Miller, Peter C.	PC 231-4	SEC12	Miller, Terrence	PC 778-3	SEC12

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<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Miller, Terrence	PC 778-3	TRN07	Miller Jr., Robert B.	PC 1205-3	SEC18
Miller, Terrence	PC 778-4	LND01	Miller, LPN, Jody	PC 447-1	ALT09
Miller, Terrence	PC 778-4	SEC12	Miller, LPN, Jody	PC 447-1	ALT10
Miller, Terrence	PC 778-4	TRN02	Miller, LPN, Jody	PC 447-1	ALT11
Miller, Terrence	PC 778-5	ERG01	Miller, LPN, Jody	PC 447-1	ALT12
Miller, Terrence	PC 778-6	SEC03	Miller, LPN, Jody	PC 447-1	SEC41
Miller, Terrence	PC 778-6	TRN10	Miller, LPN, Jody	PC 447-2	TRN07
Miller, Terry	PCH 96-1	ALT04	Miller, LPN, Jody	PC 447-2	TRN08
Miller, Terry	PCH 96-2	SEC03	Miller, LPN, Jody	PC 447-2	SEC41
Miller, Terry	PCH 96-2	TRN18	Miller, LPN, Jody	PC 447-3	AVA02
Miller, Terry	PCH 96-3	TRN07	Mills, Ed	PC 1374-1	ALT01
Miller, Terry	PCH 96-4	SEC12	Mills, Ed	PC 1374-2	SEC03
Miller, Terry	PCH 96-5	ALT13	Mills, Ed	PC 1374-2	SEC12
Miller, Terry	PCH 96-6	SEC03	Mills, Ed	PC 1374-3	TRN10
Miller, Terry	PCH 96-7	ERG01	Mills, Linda	PC 1374-1	ALT01
Miller, Terry	PCH 96-8	SEC03	Mills, Linda	PC 1374-2	SEC03
Miller, Terry R.	PC 874-1	UNC01	Mills, Linda	PC 1374-2	SEC12
Miller, Terry R.	PC 874-2	SEC27	Mills, Linda	PC 1374-3	TRN10
Miller, Terry R.	PC 874-3	AVA04	Mills, Marianne	PC 934-1	ALT11
Miller, Terry R.	PC 874-3	TRN07	Mills, Marianne	PC 934-2	TRN08
Miller, Terry R.	PC 874-4	VIS02	Mills, Marianne	PC 934-3	SEC07
Miller, Terry R.	PC 874-5	ALT14	Mills, Marianne	PC 934-4	SEC17
Miller, Terry R.	PC 874-5	ALT15	Mills, Marianne	PC 934-4	SEC20
Miller, Terry R.	PC 874-6	ALT14	Mills, Marianne	PC 934-4	SEC22
Miller, Terry R.	PC 874-6	ALT15	Mills, Marianne	PC 934-5	ENV01
Miller, Terry R.	PC 874-6	WLD01	Mills, Marianne	PC 934-5	WLD01
Miller, Terry R.	PC 874-7	VIS02	Mitchell, Lloyd	PC 872-1	ALT04
Miller, Terry R.	PC 874-8	EFH02	Mitchell, Lloyd	PC 872-2	SEC12
Miller, Terry R.	PC 874-9	WLD13	Mitchell, Lloyd	PC 872-2	TRN02
Miller, Terry R.	PC 874-10	EAG03	Mitchell, Lloyd	PC 872-2	TRN10
Miller, Terry R.	PC 874-11	AVA02	Mitchell, Lloyd	PC 872-2	TRN15
Miller, Tom	PC 114-1	ALT01	Mitchell, Robert W	PC 745-1	ALT13
Miller, Tom	PC 114-2	TRN02	Mitchell, Robert W	PC 745-1	TRN04
Miller, Tom	PC 114-3	SEC12	Mitchell, Robert W	PC 745-2	UNC01
Miller, Tom	PC 114-3	TRN07	Mitchell, Robert W	PC 745-3	UNC01
Miller Jr., Robert B.	PC 1205-1	ALT04	Moen, Dennis J.	PC 1140-1	ALT01
Miller Jr., Robert B.	PC 1205-2	SEC18	Moen, Dennis J.	PC 1140-2	TRN02

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

M

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Moen, Dennis J.	PC 1140-2	PAN06	Mores, Peter	PC 942-7	TRN10
Moeser, Harold	PC 95-1	ALT01	Mores, Peter	PC 942-7	TRN18
Moffatt, Sid	PC 536-1	TRN06	Mores, Peter	PC 942-8	SEC16
Moffatt, Sid	PC 536-1	SEC19	Mores, Peter	PC 942-8	SEC18
Moffatt, Sid	PC 536-2	AVA01	Mores, Peter	PC 942-8	TRN18
Moffatt, Sid	PC 536-2	TRN11	Mores, Peter	PC 942-9	LND01
Moffatt, Sid	PC 536-3	SEC01	Mores, Peter	PC 942-10	SEC18
Moffatt, Sid	PC 536-4	SEC32	Mores, Peter	PC 942-10	SEC21
Moffatt, Sid	PC 536-5	UNC01	Mores, Peter	PC 942-11	TRN10
Moffatt, Sid	PC 536-6	ALT13	Mores, Peter	PC 942-12	TRN26
Monteith, Daniel	PCH 89-1	ALT03	Mores, Peter	PC 942-13	UNC01
Monteith, Daniel	PCH 89-2	SUB02	Morgan, Christopher	PC 65-1	ALT01
Monteith, Daniel	PCH 89-3	CUL03	Morgan, Christopher	PC 65-2	SEC12
Monteith, Daniel	PCH 89-4	GEO02	Morgan, Christopher	PC 65-2	TRN07
Monteith, Daniel	PCH 89-5	SEC01	Morigeau, Robert	PC 410-1	ALT04
Monteith, Daniel	PCH 89-6	AVA01	Morigeau, Robert	PC 410-2	TRN10
Monteith, Daniel	PCH 89-6	AVA02	Morigeau, Robert	PC 410-3	SEC12
Monteith, Daniel	PCH 89-6	AVA03	Morino, Fred	PC 1093-1	ALT04
Montgomery, Richard	PC 28-1	ALT04	Morino, Fred	PC 1093-2	SEC12
Montgomery, Richard	PC 28-1	SEC12	Morino, Fred	PC 1093-3	TRN10
Montgomery, Richard	PC 28-1	TRN10	Morino, Fred	PC 1093-4	LND01
Mooney, J.S.	PC 918-1	ALT04	Morino, Sharon	PC 1068-1	ALT04
Mooney, J.S.	PC 918-2	SEC12	Morino, Sharon	PC 1068-2	TRN02
Mooney, J.S.	PC 918-2	TRN07	Morino, Sharon	PC 1068-3	SEC12
Mooney, J.S.	PC 918-3	SEC03	Morino, Sharon	PC 1068-3	TRN10
Mooney, J.S.	PC 918-4	TRN02	Morino, Sharon	PC 1068-4	SEC18
Mores, Peter	PC 942-1	ALT01	Morino, Sharon	PC 1068-5	TRN02
Mores, Peter	PC 942-1	PAN06	Morino, Sharon	PC 1068-5	SEC18
Mores, Peter	PC 942-2	LND01	Moritz, Phillip	PC 595-1	ALT04
Mores, Peter	PC 942-2	TRN02	Moritz, Phillip	PC 595-2	SEC03
Mores, Peter	PC 942-3	SEC03	Moritz, Phillip	PC 595-2	SEC12
Mores, Peter	PC 942-3	SEC12	Moritz, Phillip	PC 595-3	ALT01
Mores, Peter	PC 942-3	SEC18	Moritz, Phillip	PC 595-3	SEC03
Mores, Peter	PC 942-4	SEC12	Morley, Bruce	PC 274-1	ALT04
Mores, Peter	PC 942-5	ERG01	Morley, Bruce	PC 274-2	SEC12
Mores, Peter	PC 942-6	SEC03	Morley, Bruce	PC 274-2	TRN10
Mores, Peter	PC 942-6	SEC28	Morley, David	PC 421-1	ALT01

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<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Morley, David	PC 421-2	TRN02	Morris, James D	PC 729-2	TRN02
Morley, Leanna	PC 421-1	ALT04	Morris, John	PC 764-1	ALT01
Morley, Leanna	PC 421-2	TRN02	Morris, John	PC 764-2	SEC05
Morphet, Thomas	PCH 83-1	ALT03	Morris, John	PC 764-2	UNC01
Morphet, Thomas	PCH 83-2	TRN23	Morway, David W	PC 637-1	SEC12
Morphet, Thomas	PCH 83-3	TRN23	Morway, David W	PC 637-1	TRN07
Morphet, Thomas	PCH 83-4	TRN23	Morway, David W	PC 637-2	SEC03
Morphet, Thomas	PCH 83-5	EVJ02	Morway, David W	PC 637-3	SEC12
Morphet, Thomas	PCH 83-5	TRN23	Moscattello, Laura	PC 427-1	ALT03
Morphet, Thomas	PCH 83-6	SEC19	Moscattello, Laura	PC 427-1	UNC01
Morphet, Thomas	PCH 83-7	UNC01	Moselle, Kyle	PCH 86-1	SEC20
Morphet, Thomas	PCH 101-1	ALT03	Moselle, Kyle	PCH 86-2	SEC27
Morphet, Thomas	PCH 101-2	ALT16	Moselle, Kyle	PCH 86-2	TRN20
Morphet, Thomas	PCH 101-3	SEC11	Moselle, Kyle	PCH 86-3	AVA04
Morphet, Thomas	PCH 101-3	VIS01	Moselle, Kyle	PCH 86-4	TRN13
Morphet, Thomas	PCH 101-4	SEC44	Moselle, Kyle	PCH 86-5	SEC27
Morphet, Thomas	PC 221-1	ALT03	Mosher, Mike	PC 1138-1	ALT01
Morphet, Thomas	PC 221-1	ALT09	Mosher, Mike	PC 1138-2	SEC12
Morphet, Thomas	PC 221-1	ALT10	Mosher, Mike	PC 1138-2	TRN07
Morphet, Thomas	PC 221-1	ALT11	Mosher, Mike	PC 1138-3	SEC12
Morphet, Thomas	PC 221-1	ALT12	Mosher, Mike	PC 1138-3	SEC18
Morphet, Thomas	PC 221-2	TRN23	Mosher, Mike	PC 1138-4	ALT01
Morphet, Thomas	PC 221-3	SEC11	Mosher, Mike	PC 1138-4	LND01
Morphet, Thomas	PC 221-3	TRN06	Mosher, Mike	PC 1138-4	SEC18
Morphet, Thomas	PC 221-4	SEC19	Motyka, Roman	PC 699-1	ALT11
Morphet, Thomas	PC 221-5	SEC44	Motyka, Roman	PC 699-1	TRN08
Morphet, Thomas	PC 221-6	UNC01	Motyka, Roman	PC 699-2	TRN08
Morris, Cecily	PC 415-1	SEC01	Motyka, Roman	PC 699-3	ALT19
Morris, Cecily	PC 415-2	AVA02	Motyka, Roman	PC 699-4	ALT17
Morris, Cecily	PC 415-3	SEC42	Motyka, Roman	PC 699-4	AVA01
Morris, Cecily	PC 415-3	PAN06	Motyka, Roman	PC 699-4	AVA02
Morris, Cecily	PC 415-4	SEC17	Motyka, Roman	PC 699-4	SEC01
Morris, J Oliver	PC 765-1	ALT06	Motyka, Roman	PC 699-5	ALT17
Morris, J Oliver	PC 765-2	UNC01	Motyka, Roman	PC 699-5	GEO01
Morris, J Oliver	PC 765-3	SEC05	Motyka, Roman	PC 699-5	SEC01
Morris, J Oliver	PC 765-3	TRN02	Motyka, Roman	PC 699-6	GEO01
Morris, James D	PC 729-1	ALT04	Motyka, Roman	PC 699-7	ENV01

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<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Motyka, Roman	PC 699-8	SEC04	Nelson, Roy	PCH 203-3	ALT13
Murray, Mindy	PC 505-1	UNC01	Nelson, Roy L.	PC 1050-1	SEC17
Murray, Mindy	PC 505-2	ALT04	Nelson, Roy L.	PC 1050-2	SEC19
Murray, Mindy	PC 505-3	SEC12	Nelson, Roy L.	PC 1050-3	VIS01
Murray, Mindy	PC 505-4	TRN07	Nelson, Roy L.	PC 1050-4	LND08
Myron, Dick	PCH 17-1	ALT02	Nelson, Roy L.	PC 1050-5	WLD01
Myron, Dick	PCH 17-1	ENV01	Nelson, Roy L.	PC 1050-6	SEC01
Myron, Dick	PCH 17-2	VIS01	Nelson, Roy L.	PC 1050-7	AVA02
Myron, Dick	PCH 17-3	SEC17	Nelson, Roy L.	PC 1050-8	UNC01
Myron, Dick	PCH 17-4	ALT13	Nelson, Roy L.	PC 1050-9	ALT02
Myron, Dick	PCH 17-4	UNC01	Nelson, Stefan	PC 13-1	ALT04
Myron, Dick	PCH 17-5	UNC01	Nelson, Stefan	PC 13-2	PAN06

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Nelson, Dianne V	PC 448-1	UNC01	Nelson, Stefan	PC 13-3	SEC18
Nelson, Dianne V	PC 448-2	SEC17	Nelson, Stefan	PC 13-4	SEC03
Nelson, Dianne V	PC 448-3	VIS01	Nelson, Stefan	PC 13-4	SEC12
Nelson, Dianne V	PC 448-4	SEC19	Nelson, Stefan	PC 13-5	SEC16
Nelson, Dianne V	PC 448-5	SEC44	Nelson, Stefan	PC 13-5	SEC18
Nelson, Dianne V	PC 448-6	TRN07	Newman, Melissa A.	PC 492-1	ALT01
Nelson, Dianne V	PC 448-7	ENV01	Newman, Melissa A.	PC 492-2	TRN10
Nelson, Dianne V	PC 448-8	SEC29	Newman, Melissa A.	PC 492-3	SEC12
Nelson, Dianne V	PC 448-9	UNC01	Newman, Melissa A.	PC 492-3	SEC23
Nelson, Dianne Vivian	PC 417-1	UNC01	Nicholas, Roger J.	PC 734-1	ALT04
Nelson, Dianne Vivian	PC 417-2	PUB02	Nicholas, Roger J.	PC 734-2	SEC03
Nelson, Irene	PC 525-1	UNC01	Nicholas, Roger J.	PC 734-2	SEC12
Nelson, Jay	PC 513-1	SEC01	Nicholson, Kent	PC 1065-1	ALT04
Nelson, Jay	PC 513-2	SEC43	Nielson, Dean	PC 521-1	ALT04
Nelson, Jay	PC 513-3	ALT13	Nielson, Dean	PC 521-2	TRN10
Nelson, Jay	PC 513-4	ALT02	Nielson, Dean	PC 521-3	SEC12
Nelson, Jay	PC 513-4	SEC17	Nielson, Dean	PC 521-4	SEC48
Nelson, Josie M.	PC 1102-1	ALT02	Nielson, Dean	PC 521-5	SEC12
Nelson, Josie M.	PC 1102-2	ALT11	Nielson, Lyle	PC 445-1	ALT04
Nelson, Roy	PCH 203-1	ENV01	Nielson, Lyle	PC 445-2	SEC12
Nelson, Roy	PCH 203-2	VIS01	Nielson, Lyle	PC 445-2	TRN10
Nelson, Roy	PCH 203-2	WLD01	Nielson, Lyle	PC 445-3	SEC48
Nelson, Roy	PCH 203-2	SEC19	Nielson, Patricia	PC 445-1	ALT04
			Nielson, Patricia	PC 445-2	SEC12

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

N

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Nielson, Patricia	PC 445-2	TRN10	Norton, John	PC 935-8	UNC01
Nielson, Patricia	PC 445-3	SEC48	Norton, John	PC 935-9	SEC18
Niemi, Jack	PC 1008-1	ALT04	Norton, John	PC 935-10	SEC12
Niemi, Jack	PC 1008-2	SEC12	Norton, John	PC 935-11	SEC12
Niemi, Jack	PC 1008-2	TRN10	Norton, John	PC 935-11	SEC23
Nigro, Jorden	PC 1130-1	ALT03	Norton, John	PC 935-12	SEC12
Nigro, Jorden	PC 1130-1	ENV01	Norton, John	PC 935-12	TRN09
Nigro, Jorden	PC 1130-2	ENV01	Norton, John	PC 935-12	TRN10
Nigro, Jorden	PC 1130-2	TRN03	Norton, John	PC 935-13	LND01
Nixon, Penny	PC 469-1	ALT04	Norton, John	PC 935-13	SEC12
Norman, Abbey	PC 298-1	ALT02	Norton, John	PC 935-13	SEC37
Norman, Abbey	PC 298-1	SEC17	Norton, John	PC 935-14	SEC03
Norman, Abbey	PC 298-2	SEC11	Norton, John	PC 935-14	SEC37
Norman, Abbey	PC 298-2	TRN08	Norton, John	PC 935-15	SEC03
Norman, Abbey	PC 298-3	TRN23	Norton, John	PC 935-15	SEC12
Norman, Abbey	PC 298-4	SEC22	Norton, John	PC 935-15	TRN09
Norman, Abbey	PC 298-5	SEC17	Norton, John	PC 935-16	AIR02
Norman, Abbey	PC 298-6	ENV01	Norton, John	PC 935-16	AVA01
Norman, Abbey	PC 298-6	VIS01	Norton, John	PC 935-16	ERG01
Norman, Abbey	PC 298-7	AVA02	Norton, John	PC 935-17	ERG01
Norman, Abbey	PC 298-7	TRN03	Norton, John	PC 935-18	ERG01
Norman, Abbey	PC 298-8	SEC20	Norton, John	PC 935-19	AIR02
Norman, Eric R	PC 509-1	ALT04	Norton, John	PC 935-20	ERG01
Norman, Eric R	PC 509-2	TRN10	Norton, John	PC 935-20	SEC12
Norman, Eric R	PC 509-2	SEC30	Norton, John	PC 935-21	ERG01
Norton, John	PCH 185-1	ALT01	Norton, John	PC 935-21	SEC03
Norton, John	PCH 185-2	ERG01	Norton, John	PC 935-22	SEC37
Norton, John	PCH 185-3	EFH02	Norton, John	PC 935-22	UNC01
Norton, John	PC 935-1	ALT06	Norton, John	PC 935-23	ALT14
Norton, John	PC 935-2	SEC37	Norton, John	PC 935-23	SEC37
Norton, John	PC 935-3	ALT14	Norton, John	PC 935-23	UNC01
Norton, John	PC 935-3	AVA02	Norton, John	PC 935-24	AVA01
Norton, John	PC 935-4	SEC05	Norton, John	PC 935-25	ALT14
Norton, John	PC 935-5	AVA01	Norton, John	PC 935-25	AVA02
Norton, John	PC 935-5	SEC03	Norton, John	PC 935-26	ALT14
Norton, John	PC 935-6	SEC05	Norton, John	PC 935-26	SEC05
Norton, John	PC 935-7	SEC05	Norton, John	PC 935-27	AVA01

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

N

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Norton, John	PC 935-27	AVA02	Norton, Julie	PC 132-9	UNC01
Norton, John	PC 935-27	SEC24	Norton, Julie	PC 132-10	ALT01
Norton, John	PC 935-28	EFH02	Norton, Julie	PC 132-11	ERG01
Norton, John	PC 935-28	TNE05	Norton, Julie	PC 132-12	LND01
Norton, John	PC 935-28	WLD13	Norton, Julie	PC 132-13	TRN24
Norton, John	PC 935-29	EFH02	Norton, Julie	PC 132-14	TRN09
Norton, John	PC 935-30	TNE05	Norton, Julie	PC 938-1	ALT06
Norton, John	PC 935-30	WLD13	Norton, Julie	PC 938-2	ALT14
Norton, John	PC 935-31	EAG03	Norton, Julie	PC 938-3	ALT06
Norton, John	PC 935-32	WLD13	Norton, Julie	PC 938-3	TRN10
Norton, John	PC 935-33	WLD07	Norton, Julie	PC 938-4	ALT14
Norton, John	PC 935-33	WLD13	Norton, Julie	PC 938-4	AVA02
Norton, John	PC 935-34	ALT19	Norton, Julie	PC 938-4	SEC23
Norton, John	PC 935-35	ALT14	Norton, Julie	PC 938-4	TRN26
Norton, John	PC 935-36	ALT17	Norton, Julie	PC 938-5	AVA01
Norton, John	PC 935-37	ALT14	Norton, Julie	PC 938-5	SEC05
Norton, John	PC 935-37	ALT17	Norton, Julie	PC 938-6	AVA02
Norton, John	PC 935-37	SEC30	Norton, Julie	PC 938-6	UNC01
Norton, John	PC 935-38	ALT14	Norton, Julie	PC 938-7	TRN02
Norton, John	PC 935-38	LND01	Norton, Julie	PC 938-7	VIS02
Norton, John	PC 935-38	VIS02	Norton-Eledge, Judy	PC 474-1	ALT01
Norton, John	PC 935-39	VIS02	Norton-Eledge, Judy	PC 474-2	SEC18
Norton, John	PC 935-39	SEC37	Nyberg, Michael	PC 900-1	TRN02
Norton, John	PC 935-40	SEC36	Nyberg, Michael	PC 900-2	LND01
Norton, Julie	PC 132-1	TRN01	Nyberg, Michael	PC 900-2	SEC12
Norton, Julie	PC 132-2	UNC01	Nyberg, Michael	PC 900-3	TRN10
Norton, Julie	PC 132-3	LND01	Nyberg, Michael	PC 900-4	ALT04
Norton, Julie	PC 132-3	TRN07	Nycklemoe, Lorraine	PC 20-1	ALT11
Norton, Julie	PC 132-3	TRN15	Nycklemoe, Lorraine	PC 20-2	SEC17
Norton, Julie	PC 132-4	TRN15	Nycklemoe, Lorraine	PC 20-3	AVA02
Norton, Julie	PC 132-5	LND01	Nycklemoe, Lorraine	PC 20-4	LND01
Norton, Julie	PC 132-5	TRN01	Nycklemoe, Lorraine	PC 20-4	TRN22
Norton, Julie	PC 132-6	TRN07	Nycklemoe, Lorraine	PC 20-5	TRN07
Norton, Julie	PC 132-7	TRN07	Nycklemoe, Lorraine	PC 20-6	SEC20
Norton, Julie	PC 132-8	SEC12	Nycklemoe, Lorraine	PC 20-6	SEC22
Norton, Julie	PC 132-8	TRN02	Nycklemoe, Lorraine	PC 20-7	SEC45
Norton, Julie	PC 132-8	TRN10	Nycklemoe, Lorraine	PC 20-8	TRN08

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<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Nycklemoe, Lorraine	PC 20-9	SEC17	O'Fontanella, Jenna	PC 536-1	TRN06
Nye, Kevin	PC 584-1	UNC01	O'Fontanella, Jenna	PC 536-1	SEC19
Nye, Kevin	PC 584-2	ALT04	O'Fontanella, Jenna	PC 536-2	AVA01
Nye, Kevin	PC 584-2	TRN02	O'Fontanella, Jenna	PC 536-2	TRN11
Nye, Kevin	PC 584-3	SEC03	O'Fontanella, Jenna	PC 536-3	SEC01
Nye, Kevin	PC 584-3	SEC12	O'Fontanella, Jenna	PC 536-4	SEC32
Nye, Kevin	PC 584-3	TRN10	O'Fontanella, Jenna	PC 536-5	UNC01
Nye, Kevin	PC 584-4	SEC18	O'Fontanella, Jenna	PC 536-6	ALT13
Nye, Kevin	PC 584-5	ALT01	Oleson, Irvin Ray	PC 1107-1	AVA02
Nye, Kevin	PC 584-6	SEC18	Oleson, Irvin Ray	PC 1107-2	ALT08
Nye, Kevin	PC 584-6	UNC01	Oleson, Irvin Ray	PC 1107-3	SEC01
Nygard, Ed	PCH 103-1	UNC01	Oleson, Irvin Ray	PC 1107-4	ALT19
Nygard, Ed	PCH 103-2	ALT04	Olmsted, Charles	PC 879-1	ALT04
Nygard, Ed	PCH 103-2	SEC12	Olmsted, Charles	PC 879-2	TRN01
Nygard, Ed	PCH 103-3	TRN27	Olmsted, Charles	PC 879-3	SEC12
Nygard, Ed	PCH 103-4	SEC12	Olmsted, Charles	PC 879-3	TRN07
Nygard, Ed	PCH 103-4	TRN10	Olmsted, Charles	PC 879-4	TRN02

O

O'Brien, Audrey	PC 77-1	ALT04	Olsen, Mike	PC 920-1	ALT04
O'Brien, Jim	PC 789-1	ALT04	Olsen, Mike	PC 920-2	TRN02
O'Brien, Jim	PC 789-2	TRN07	Olsen, Mike	PC 920-2	TRN10
O'Brien, Jim	PC 789-3	SEC12	Olsen, Mike	PC 920-3	SEC12
O'Brien, Jim	PC 789-3	TRN07	Olsen Sr., Oscar	PC 1077-1	ALT01
O'Brien, Jim	PC 789-4	LND01	Olsen Sr., Oscar	PC 1077-2	SEC03
O'Brien, Jim	PC 789-5	SEC03	Olsen Sr., Oscar	PC 1077-3	TRN07
O'Brien, Jim	PC 789-5	TRN07	Olsen Sr., Oscar	PC 1077-4	TRN26
O'Brien, Jim	PC 789-6	AVA02	Olsen Sr., Oscar	PC 1077-5	TRN02
O'Brien, Jim	PC 789-6	TRN10	Olsen Sr., Oscar	PC 1077-5	SEC30
O'Brien, John	PC 77-1	ALT04	Olsen Sr., Oscar	PC 1077-6	ALT01
O'Brien Jr., John A.	PC 1194-1	ALT04	Olsen Sr., Oscar	PC 1077-6	ENV01
O'Brien Jr., John A.	PC 1194-1	SEC03	Olsson, Kjell A.	PC 792-1	ALT04
O'Brien Jr., John A.	PC 1194-1	TRN10	Olsson, Kjell A.	PC 792-2	TRN07
O'Brien Jr., John A.	PC 1194-2	ENV03	Olsson, Yngve	PC 958-1	ALT06
O'Brien Jr., John A.	PC 1194-2	WLD13	Olsson, Yngve	PC 958-2	SEC12
O'Brien Jr., John A.	PC 1194-2	SEC16	Olsson, Yngve	PC 958-3	SEC18
O'Brien Jr., John A.	PC 1194-3	ALT01	Olsson, Yngve	PC 958-4	TRN07
			Olsson, Yngve	PC 958-4	TRN15
			Olsson, Yngve	PC 958-5	SEC23

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

O

Name	Comment #	SOC Code	Name	Comment #	SOC Code
Olsson, Yngve	PC 958-6	SEC21	Paige, Amy	PC 1337-1	ALT03
Olsson, Yngve	PC 958-7	SEC18	Paige, Amy	PC 1337-1	ALT09
Opp, Mary	PC 324-1	UNC01	Paige, Amy	PC 1337-1	ALT11
Opp, Mary	PC 324-2	SEC17	Paige, Amy	PC 1337-2	ERG02
Opp, Mary	PC 324-3	ALT09	Paige, Amy	PC 1337-3	ENV01
Opp, Mary	PC 324-3	ALT10	Paige, Amy	PC 1337-4	SEC19
Opp, Mary	PC 324-3	ALT11	Paige, Amy	PC 1337-5	SEC20
Opp, Mary	PC 324-3	ALT12	Paige, Amy	PC 1337-6	SEC04
Ordonez, Joe	PCH 191-1	ALT02	Paige, Amy	PC 1337-7	LND05
Ordonez, Joe	PCH 191-2	TRN11	Paige, Amy	PC 1337-8	UNC01
Ordonez, Joe	PCH 191-3	TRN07	Paige, Amy	PC 1337-9	SEC36
Ordonez, Joe	PCH 191-3	SEC20	Palmer, Dave	PC 703-1	ALT06
Ordonez, Joe	PCH 191-4	SEC17	Palmer, Dave	PC 703-2	TRN10
Ordonez, Joe	PCH 191-5	VIS01	Palmer, Dave	PC 703-3	SEC12
Ordonez, Joe	PCH 191-5	SEC19	Palmer, Dave	PC 703-3	TRN10
Ordonez, Joe	PCH 191-6	EAG02	Palmer, Dave	PC 703-4	SEC22
Ordonez, Joe	PCH 191-6	TNE02	Palmer, Dave	PC 703-6	SEC22
Ordonez, Joe	PCH 191-6	WLD01	Palmer, Dave	PC 703-7	SEC18
Ordonez, Joe	PCH 191-7	SEC17	Palmer, Kate	PC 1070-1	ALT11
Ottesen, Jeff	PC 208-1	ALT01	Palmer, Kate	PC 1070-2	ALT16
Ottesen, Jeff	PC 208-2	HAZ01	Palmer, Kate	PC 1070-3	AVA04
Ottesen, Jeff	PC 208-2	SEC03	Palmer, Kate	PC 1070-3	ERG01
Ottesen, Jeff	PC 208-2	TRN07	Palmer, Kate	PC 1070-3	SEC34
Ottesen, Jeff	PC 208-3	AVA06	Palmer, Kate	PC 1070-4	AVA02
Overstreet, W.D.	PC 488-1	ALT01	Palmer, Kate	PC 1070-4	SEC01
Overstreet, W.D.	PC 488-2	ENV03	Palmer, Kate	PC 1070-4	TRN03
Overstreet, W.D.	PC 488-3	SEC18	Palmer, Kate	PC 1070-5	AVA01
Overstreet, W.D.	PC 488-4	PAN06	Palmer, Kate	PC 1070-5	TRN08
Overstreet, W.D.	PC 488-5	TRN02	Palmer, Kate	PC 1070-6	SEC35
Overstreet, W.D.	PC 488-6	TRN26	Palmer, Kate	PC 1070-6	TRN23
Owen, Patrick	PC 143-1	ALT04	Palmer, Kate	PC 1070-7	SEC35
Owen, Patrick	PC 143-2	TRN10	Palmer, Kate	PC 1070-7	TRN23
Owen, Patrick	PC 143-3	SEC12	Palmer, Kate	PC 1070-8	SEC35
P			Palmer, Kate	PC 1070-8	TRN23
			Palmer, Kate	PC 1070-9	AVA02
			Palmer, Kate	PC 1070-9	SEC01
Paddock, William	PC 67-1	ALT07	Palmer, Kate	PC 1070-9	SEC24
Paddock, William	PC 67-2	SEC18			

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

P

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Palmer, Kate	PC 1070-10	SEC01	Parker, Gary	PCH 69-7	EDI01
Palmer, Kate	PC 1070-11	ALT17	Parker, Gary	PCH 69-8	TRN01
Palmer, Kate	PC 1070-12	ALT17	Parker, Geoffrey Y.	PC 1216-1	ALT02
Palmer, Kate	PC 1070-13	ENV01	Parker, Geoffrey Y.	PC 1216-1	ALT13
Palmer, Kate	PC 1070-13	VIS01	Parker, Geoffrey Y.	PC 1216-2	SEC27
Palmer, Kate	PC 1070-14	SEC32	Parker, Geoffrey Y.	PC 1216-2	NEP02
Palmer, Kate	PC 1070-15	SEC47	Parker, Geoffrey Y.	PC 1216-3	SEC27
Palmer, Kate	PC 1070-16	UNC01	Parker, Geoffrey Y.	PC 1216-4	SEC19
Palmer, Katey	PCH 161-1	ALT02	Parker, Geoffrey Y.	PC 1216-5	SEC26
Palmer, Katey	PCH 161-1	TRN04	Parker, Geoffrey Y.	PC 1216-6	S4F03
Palmer, Katey	PCH 161-2	TRN23	Parker, Geoffrey Y.	PC 1216-7	S4F02
Palmer, Katey	PCH 161-3	ALT19	Parker, Geoffrey Y.	PC 1216-8	CUL04
Palmer, Katey	PCH 161-4	ALT13	Parker, Geoffrey Y.	PC 1216-8	SEC20
Palmer, Katey	PCH 161-4	TRN11	Parker, Geoffrey Y.	PC 1216-8	SEC29
Palmer, Lorene	PC 1225-1	ALT04	Parker, Geoffrey Y.	PC 1216-9	NEP03
Palmer, Lorene	PC 1225-1	SEC12	Parker, Geoffrey Y.	PC 1216-9	UNC01
Palmer, Lorene	PC 1225-2	SEC03	Parker, Geoffrey Y.	PC 1216-10	PUB03
Palmer, Lorene	PC 1225-3	SEC18	Parker, Geoffrey Y.	PC 1216-10	UNC01
Palmer, Lorene	PC 1225-4	UNC01	Parker, Jeff	PCH 16-1	ALT02
Palmer, R.L.	PC 753-1	ALT01	Parker, Jeff	PCH 16-1	S4F01
Palmer, R.L.	PC 753-2	ALT14	Parker, Jeff	PCH 16-2	S4F03
Palmer, R.L.	PC 753-2	SEC21	Parker, Steve	PC 987-1	ALT03
Pardee, Barbara J.	PC 1189-1	ALT04	Parker, Steve	PC 987-1	ALT09
Pardee, Barbara J.	PC 1189-2	UNC01	Parker, Steve	PC 987-1	ALT11
Pardee, Natalie J	PC 1188-1	ALT04	Parker, Steve	PC 987-2	SEC01
Pardee, Natalie J	PC 1188-2	SEC18	Parker, Steve	PC 987-3	SEC20
Pardee, Natalie J	PC 1188-3	TRN10	Parker, Steve	PC 987-4	AVA02
Pardee, Terrance W.	PC 1191-1	ALT04	Parker, Steve	PC 987-5	UNC01
Pardee, Terrance W.	PC 1191-2	SEC03	Parker, Steve	PC 987-6	ENV02
Parker, Brad	PC 461-1	ALT07	Parker, Steve	PC 987-7	LND02
Parker, Gary	PCH 69-1	ALT01	Parker, Steve	PC 987-8	SEC17
Parker, Gary	PCH 69-2	ENV03	Parsons, Jamie	PC 984-1	ALT04
Parker, Gary	PCH 69-3	VIS02	Parsons, Jamie	PC 984-2	TRN02
Parker, Gary	PCH 69-4	ENV02	Parsons, Jamie	PC 984-2	PAN06
Parker, Gary	PCH 69-5	EVJ01	Parsons, Jamie	PC 984-3	PAN06
Parker, Gary	PCH 69-6	AVA01	Parsons, Jamie	PC 984-4	SEC16
Parker, Gary	PCH 69-6	UNC01	Parsons, Jamie	PC 984-5	LND01

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

P

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Parsons, Jamie	PC 984-6	SEC18	Peltier, M	PC 7-2	ALT13
Parsons, Jamie	PC 984-7	TRN10	Peltier, M	PC 7-2	TRN04
Parsons, Jamie	PC 984-8	SEC18	Peltier, M	PC 7-3	ENV01
Parsons, Jamie	PC 984-9	SEC03	Peluso, Beth	PCH 30-1	SEC36
Parsons, Jamie	PC 984-10	SEC12	Peluso, Beth	PCH 30-2	SEC01
Parsons, Jamie	PC 984-11	TRN27	Peluso, Beth	PCH 30-3	SEC01
Parsons, Jamie	PC 984-12	ENV03	Peluso, Beth	PCH 30-4	AVA03
Pastorino, John	PC 284-1	ALT21	Peluso, Beth	PCH 30-5	UNC01
Paul, Gary	PC 1263-1	ALT03	Peluso, Beth	PCH 30-6	ALT13
Paul, Robin	PC 1263-1	ALT03	Peluso, Beth	PCH 30-6	SEC36
Pavia, Clare	PC 951-1	ALT13	Peluso, Beth	PCH 30-7	UNC01
Pavia, Clare	PC 951-2	SEC15	Penrose, Thomas P.	PC 591-1	SEC12
Pavia, Clare	PC 951-2	SEC19	Penrose, Thomas P.	PC 591-2	SEC18
Pavia, Clare	PC 951-2	SEC20	Penrose, Thomas P.	PC 591-3	TRN10
Pavia, Clare	PC 951-3	SEC20	Penwell, Robin	PC 956-1	ALT01
Pavia, Clare	PC 951-4	SEC22	Penwell, Robin	PC 956-2	SEC37
Pavia, Clare	PC 951-5	AVA01	Penwell, Robin	PC 956-3	TRN07
Pavia, Clare	PC 951-5	AVA03	Penwell, Robin	PC 956-4	TRN07
Pavia, Clare	PC 951-6	SEC24	Penwell, Robin	PC 956-5	SEC18
Peach, Dawn	PC 501-1	UNC01	Penwell, Robin	PC 956-6	SEC23
Peach, Dawn	PC 501-2	ALT04	Penwell, Robin	PC 956-7	ALT01
Peach, Dawn	PC 501-3	TRN02	Perry, Woodford	PC 613-1	ALT01
Peach, Dawn	PC 501-4	SEC03	Perry, Woodford	PC 613-2	SEC12
Peach, Dawn	PC 501-4	SEC12	Perry, Woodford	PC 613-2	TRN07
Peach, Dawn	PC 501-5	SEC03	Perry, Woodford	PC 613-3	TRN02
Peach, Dawn	PC 501-6	TRN10	Perry, Woodford	PC 613-3	TRN10
Pearsall, David O.	PC 615-1	ALT04	Perry, Woodford	PC 613-3	SEC23
Pearsall, David O.	PC 615-2	SEC12	Peska, Garrey	PC 308-1	ALT02
Pearsall, David O.	PC 615-2	TRN10	Pessolano, Jodie	PC 758-1	ALT08
Pearsall, David O.	PC 615-3	SEC18	Pessolano, Jodie	PC 758-1	SEC01
Pearsall, David O.	PC 615-3	SEC23	Pessolano, Jodie	PC 758-2	ENV01
Pearson, Emil J.	PC 1324-1	ALT01	Pessolano, Jodie	PC 758-2	TRN02
Pearson, Helga	PC 1323-1	ALT01	Pessolano, Jodie	PC 758-2	TRN10
Pearson, Helga	PC 1323-1	SEC18	Pessolano, Jodie	PC 758-3	LND04
Peimann, Nathan	PC 118-1	ALT09	Peterman, Polly	PC 1017-1	ALT04
Peimann, Nathan	PC 118-2	SEC01	Peterman, Polly	PC 1017-2	TRN10
Peltier, M	PC 7-1	ALT02	Peterman, Polly	PC 1017-3	SEC12

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

P

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Peters, Patricia	PCH 157-1	TRN04	Philips, Don	PCH 173-1	UNC01
Peters, Patricia	PCH 157-1	TRN07	Philips, Don	PCH 173-2	PAN06
Peters, Patricia	PCH 157-2	ALT08	Philips, Don	PCH 173-3	TRN03
Peters, Patricia	PCH 157-3	LND04	Phillips, Erika	PC 1208-1	ALT02
Peters, Patricia	PCH 157-3	SEC18	Phillips, Erika	PC 1208-2	ENV01
Peters, Patricia	PCH 157-4	VIS01	Phillips, Erika	PC 1208-2	SEC27
Peters, Patricia	PCH 157-5	TRN10	Phillips, Erika	PC 1208-3	AVA01
Peters, Patricia	PCH 157-5	SEC40	Phillips, Erika	PC 1208-3	AVA03
Peters, Patricia	PCH 157-6	AVA03	Phillips, Erika	PC 1208-3	SEC17
Peters, Patricia	PCH 157-6	LND04	Phillips, Erika	PC 1208-3	SEC24
Peters, Patricia	PCH 157-7	LND01	Phillips, Erika	PC 1208-3	SEC27
Peters, Patricia	PCH 157-8	AVA01	Phillips, Erika	PC 1208-3	SEC49
Peters, Patricia	PCH 157-8	AVA03	Phillips, Erika	PC 1208-4	ALT03
Peters, Patricia	PCH 157-9	SEC06	Phillips, Erika	PC 1208-4	ALT09
Peters, Patricia	PCH 157-10	UNC01	Phillips, Erika	PC 1208-4	ALT11
Peters, Patricia	PCH 157-11	LND04	Phillips, Erika	PC 1208-4	ENV02
Peters, Patricia	PCH 157-11	SEC40	Phillips, Ronald	PCH 1-1	ALT01
Peterson, Ashlee Ann Christi	PC 330-1	ALT04	Phillips, Ronald	PC 174-1	ALT01
Peterson, Erik	PC 336-1	ALT04	Philpott, Patrick	PC 254-1	ALT08
Peterson, Erik	PC 336-2	TRN10	Philpott, Patrick	PC 254-2	TRN02
Peterson, Erik	PC 336-3	SEC12	Philpott, Patrick	PC 254-3	ALT06
Peterson, Gerald	PC 773-1	ALT04	Philpott, Patrick	PC 254-4	AVA03
Peterson, Gerald	PC 773-2	SEC12	Piccolo, Jack	PC 1202-1	ALT09
Peterson, Gerald	PC 773-2	TRN02	Pickle, Dodie	PC 252-1	ALT01
Peterson, Gerald	PC 773-3	LND01	Pickle, Dodie	PC 252-2	SEC12
Peterson, Helfrid	PC 42-1	ALT12	Pickle, Dodie	PC 252-2	TRN07
Peterson, Helfrid	PC 42-2	AVA01	Pickle, Dodie	PC 252-3	SEC12
Peterson, Helfrid	PC 42-2	ENV01	Pickle, Dodie	PC 252-3	TRN15
Peterson, Helfrid	PC 42-2	SEC01	Pickle, Dodie	PC 252-4	TRN07
Peterson, Helfrid	PC 42-2	VIS01	Pickle, Dodie	PC 252-5	SEC48
Peterson, Helfrid	PC 42-2	SEC20	Pickle, Dodie	PC 252-6	SEC28
Peterson, Helfrid	PC 42-3	TRN08	Pickle, Dodie	PC 252-7	SEC16
Peterson, Helfrid	PC 42-4	ALT16	Pickle, Dodie	PC 252-8	PAN06
Peterson, Kirk	PC 161-1	ALT02	Pickle, Dodie	PC 252-9	UNC01
Peterson, Kirk	PC 161-1	ENV01	Piedra, Charles	PC 1247-1	ALT03
Peterson, Kirk	PC 161-2	ENV01	Piedra, Charles	PC 1247-1	ALT09
Peterson, Kirk	PC 161-2	SEC20	Piedra, Charles	PC 1247-1	ALT10

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

P

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Piedra, Charles	PC 1247-1	ALT11	Pitlo, Stan	PC 403-2	ALT04
Piedra, Charles	PC 1247-1	ALT12	Pitlo, Stan	PC 403-3	TRN02
Piedra, Charles	PC 1247-2	PAN01	Pitlo, Stan	PC 403-4	SEC03
Piedra, Charles	PC 1247-2	UNC01	Pitlo, Stan	PC 403-4	SEC12
Piedra, Charles	PC 1247-3	TRN14	Pitlo, Stan	PC 403-5	TRN10
Piedra, Charles	PC 1247-4	TRN08	Place, Gwendolyn	PC 1039-1	ALT01
Piedra, Charles	PC 1247-5	SEC42	Place, Gwendolyn	PC 1039-1	TRN02
Piedra, Charles	PC 1247-5	UNC01	Place, Gwendolyn	PC 1039-2	TRN02
Piedra, Charles	PC 1247-6	UNC01	Place, Gwendolyn	PC 1039-2	SEC23
Piedra, Charles	PC 1247-7	SEC19	Place, Gwendolyn	PC 1039-3	SEC18
Piedra, Charles	PC 1247-8	TRN11	Place, Gwendolyn	PC 1039-4	LND01
Piedra, Charles	PC 1247-9	TRN11	Place, Gwendolyn	PC 1039-4	TRN02
Piedra, Charles	PC 1247-10	SEC41	Place, Gwendolyn	PC 1039-5	LND01
Piedra, Charles	PC 1247-11	SEC04	Place, Gwendolyn	PC 1039-6	LND01
Piedra, Charles	PC 1247-12	SEC01	Place, Gwendolyn	PC 1039-6	SEC12
Piedra, Charles	PC 1247-12	SEC24	Place, Gwendolyn	PC 1039-7	SEC12
Piedra, Charles	PC 1247-13	SEC27	Place, Gwendolyn	PC 1039-7	TRN15
Piedra, Charles	PC 1247-14	TRN22	Place, Gwendolyn	PC 1039-8	TRN02
Piedra, Charles	PC 1247-15	SEC20	Plaquet, Jim	PC 1019-1	ALT04
Piedra, Charles	PC 1247-16	SEC19	Plaquet, Jim	PC 1019-2	TRN10
Piedra, Charles	PC 1247-17	SEC17	Plucker, Robert E.	PC 337-1	ALT11
Piedra, Charles	PC 1247-17	SEC20	Plucker, Robert E.	PC 337-2	TRN08
Piedra, Charles	PC 1247-18	ALT02	Plucker, Robert E.	PC 337-3	VIS01
Piedra, Charles	PC 1247-19	TRN08	Plucker, Robert E.	PC 337-4	TRN08
Piedra, Charles	PC 1247-20	SEC43	Plucker, Robert E.	PC 337-5	ALT17
Pierce, Bill	PCH 85-1	TRN02	Plunket, Seth	PCH 224-1	ALT13
Pierce, Bill	PCH 85-2	SEC12	Plunket, Seth	PCH 224-2	SEC17
Pierce, Bill	PCH 85-3	TRN10	Plunket, Seth	PCH 224-3	SEC17
Pierce, Bill	PCH 85-4	SEC12	Plunket, Seth	PCH 224-3	SEC22
Pierce, Bill	PCH 85-5	ALT01	Plunket, Seth	PCH 224-4	ALT22
Pierce, Nancy	PCH 80-1	ALT04	Plunket, Seth	PCH 224-4	SEC44
Pierce, Nancy	PCH 80-2	SEC12	Polasky, Jacqueline	PC 299-1	SEC04
Pierce, Nancy	PCH 80-3	TRN07	Polasky, Jacqueline	PC 299-2	SEC01
Pierce, Nancy	PCH 80-4	TRN10	Polasky, Jacqueline	PC 299-3	TRN03
Pierce, Nancy	PCH 80-5	TRN15	Polasky, Jacqueline	PC 299-4	SEC19
Pierce, Nancy	PCH 80-6	SEC12	Polasky, Jacqueline	PC 299-5	SEC19
Pitlo, Stan	PC 403-1	UNC01	Polasky, Jacqueline	PC 299-5	SEC22

P

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Polasky, Jacqueline	PC 299-6	WLD01	Poor, Joe	PC 1106-4	SEC03
Polasky, Jacqueline	PC 299-6	WLD08	Poor, Joe	PC 1106-5	PAN06
Polasky, Jacqueline	PC 299-6	SEC19	Poor, Joe	PC 1106-6	SEC03
Polasky, Jacqueline	PC 299-7	ALT13	Poor, Joe	PC 1106-7	SEC18
Polasky, Jacqueline	PC 1339-1	SEC44	Poor, Joe	PC 1106-8	TRN28
Polasky, Jacqueline	PC 1339-2	ALT03	Poor, Joe	PC 1106-9	SEC03
Polasky, Jacqueline	PC 1339-2	ALT09	Poor, Joe	PC 1106-10	UNC01
Polasky, Jacqueline	PC 1339-2	ALT11	Poor, Katie	PCH 65-1	ALT02
Polasky, Jacqueline	PC 1339-3	TRN03	Poor, Katie	PCH 65-1	ENV01
Polasky, Jacqueline	PC 1339-4	AVA02	Poor, Katie	PCH 65-1	SEC19
Polasky, Jacqueline	PC 1339-4	TRN11	Poor, Katie	PCH 65-2	TRN22
Polasky, Jacqueline	PC 1339-5	AVA02	Poor, Katie	PCH 65-3	SEC17
Polasky, Jacqueline	PC 1339-5	SEC08	Poor, Maddy	PCH 62-1	ALT02
Polasky, Jacqueline	PC 1339-6	SEC01	Poor, Maddy	PCH 62-1	ENV01
Polasky, Jacqueline	PC 1339-7	SEC25	Poor, Paige	PC 31-1	SEC12
Polasky, Jacqueline	PC 1339-8	LND02	Poor, Paige	PC 31-2	ALT01
Polasky, Jacqueline	PC 1339-8	VIS01	Poor, Paige	PC 31-2	LND01
Polasky, Jacqueline	PC 1339-8	WLD01	Poor, Peggy	PC 17-1	ALT04
Polasky, Jacqueline	PC 1339-8	SEC19	Poor, Peggy	PC 17-2	SEC12
Polasky, Jacqueline	PC 1339-9	ALT02	Poor, Peggy	PC 17-2	TRN10
Polk, Charles G	PC 708-1	ALT04	Poor, Rich	PC 122-1	SEC12
Polk, Charles G	PC 708-2	SEC12	Poor, Rich	PC 122-2	ALT04
Polk, Charles G	PC 708-2	TRN07	Poor, Rich	PC 122-3	ALT14
Polk, Charles G	PC 708-3	SEC18	Poor, Sara	PCH 63-1	ALT02
Ponder, Chad S.	PC 841-1	TRN02	Poor, Sara	PCH 63-1	ENV01
Ponder, Chad S.	PC 841-2	ALT04	Poor, Sara	PCH 63-2	SEC22
Ponder, Chad S.	PC 841-3	SEC03	Poor, Sue	PC 117-1	TRN07
Ponder, Chad S.	PC 841-4	LND01	Poor, Sue	PC 117-2	ALT04
Ponder, Chad S.	PC 841-4	TRN02	Pope, Daniel	PC 1032-1	ALT01
Ponder, Chad S.	PC 841-4	VIS02	Pope, Daniel	PC 1032-2	ALT04
Poor, Alice	PC 23-1	PAN06	Pope, Daniel	PC 1032-3	TRN02
Poor, Alice	PC 23-2	SEC12	Posey, Sarah	PC 536-1	TRN06
Poor, Alice	PC 23-2	TRN07	Posey, Sarah	PC 536-1	SEC19
Poor, Alice	PC 23-3	ALT04	Posey, Sarah	PC 536-2	AVA01
Poor, Joe	PC 1106-1	ALT04	Posey, Sarah	PC 536-2	TRN11
Poor, Joe	PC 1106-2	TRN07	Posey, Sarah	PC 536-3	SEC01
Poor, Joe	PC 1106-3	SEC12	Posey, Sarah	PC 536-4	SEC32

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

P

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Posey, Sarah	PC 536-5	UNC01	Pursell, Jenny	PC 663-3	AVA01
Posey, Sarah	PC 536-6	ALT13	Pursell, Jenny	PC 663-3	GEO01
Potratz, Jennifer	PC 386-1	ALT13	Pursell, Jenny	PC 663-4	AVA03
Potratz, Jennifer	PC 386-2	AVA01	Pursell, Jenny	PC 663-5	GEO01
Potratz, Jennifer	PC 386-2	SEC01	Pursell, Jenny	PC 663-5	SEC01
Potratz, Jennifer	PC 386-3	SUB01	Pursell, Jenny	PC 663-6	AVA02
Potratz, Jennifer	PC 386-3	SEC19	Pursell, Jenny	PC 663-7	SEC43
Potratz, Jennifer	PC 386-4	TRN04	Pursell, Jenny	PC 663-8	SEC01
Potratz, Jennifer	PC 386-5	SEC20	Pursell, Jenny	PC 663-8	SEC44
Potratz, Jennifer	PC 386-6	UNC01	Pursell, Jenny	PC 663-9	VIS01
Potratz, Jennifer	PC 386-7	AIR01	Pursell, Jenny	PC 663-10	EAG02
Potratz, Jennifer	PC 386-7	WAT01	Pursell, Jenny	PC 663-10	ENV01
Potratz, Jennifer	PC 386-8	TNE02	Pursell, Jenny	PC 663-10	EFH01
Power, Scott	PC 496-1	UNC01	Pursell, Jenny	PC 663-10	TNE02
Power, Scott	PC 496-2	ALT04	Pursell, Jenny	PC 663-11	AVA01
Power, Scott	PC 496-3	SEC12	Pursell, Jenny	PC 663-11	AVA03
Power, Scott	PC 496-3	TRN10	Pursell, Jenny	PC 663-11	ENV01
Power, Scott	PC 496-3	TRN18	Pursell, Jenny	PC 663-11	SEC01
Prater, Ben	PC 98-1	ALT04	Pursell, Jenny	PC 663-11	WLD01
Prater, Sevim	PC 99-1	ALT04			
Price, Catherine	PC 460-1	ALT04			
Price, Michael	PC 464-1	ALT04			
Privett, William B	PC 542-1	ALT04			
Privett, William B	PC 542-2	SEC12			
Privett, William B	PC 542-2	TRN02			
Privett, William B	PC 542-2	TRN10			
Privett, William B	PC 542-3	TRN02			
Privett, William B	PC 542-3	SEC18			
Pryor, Bruce	PC 9-1	ALT22			
Pryor, Bruce	PC 9-2	ENV01			
Pryor, Bruce	PC 9-2	TRN04			
Pryor, Wendy	PC 497-1	UNC01			
Pryor, Wendy	PC 497-2	ALT04			
Pryor, Wendy	PC 497-3	TRN07			
Pursell, Jenny	PC 663-1	ALT09			
Pursell, Jenny	PC 663-1	ALT11			
Pursell, Jenny	PC 663-2	SEC20			

Q

Quaile, Jerry	PC 757-1	SEC18
Quaile, Jerry	PC 757-2	SEC12
Quaile, Jerry	PC 757-2	TRN10
Quaile, Jerry	PC 757-3	VIS02
Quaile, Jerry	PC 757-3	SEC18
Quinn, Katherine	PC 319-1	TRN26
Quinn, Katherine	PC 319-2	SEC48
Quinn, Katherine	PC 319-3	TRN10
Quinn, Katherine	PC 319-4	SEC18
Quinn, Lewis	PC 609-1	UNC01
Quinn, Lewis	PC 609-2	ALT04
Quinn, Lewis	PC 609-3	SEC03
Quinn, Lewis	PC 609-3	SEC12
Quinn, Lewis	PC 609-4	TRN10
Quinn, Lewis	PC 609-5	TRN02
Quinn, Lewis	PC 609-6	TRN10

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

Q

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Quinn, Ted	PCH 93-1	ALT04	Race, Carol	PC 751-2	SEC01
Quinn, Ted	PCH 93-2	SEC03	Racz, Michael	PC 553-1	ALT04
Quinn, Ted	PCH 93-2	SEC12	Racz, Michael	PC 553-2	UNC01
Quinn, Ted	PCH 93-3	SEC12	Racz, Michael	PC 553-3	EAG03
Quinn, Ted	PCH 93-3	TRN10	Racz, Michael	PC 553-3	WLD13
Quinn, Ted	PCH 93-4	TRN27	Racz, Michael	PC 553-4	ENV03
Quinn, Ted	PCH 93-5	SEC18	Racz, Michael	PC 553-4	LND01
Quinn, Ted	PC 498-1	UNC01	Racz, Michael	PC 553-4	SEC18
Quinn, Ted	PC 498-2	ALT04	Racz, Michael	PC 553-5	TRN10
Quinn, Ted	PC 498-3	TRN02	Racz, Michael	PC 553-6	LND04
Quinn, Ted	PC 498-4	SEC03	Racz, Michael	PC 553-7	TRN10
Quinn, Ted	PC 498-4	SEC12	Racz, Michael	PC 553-8	LND01
Quinn, Ted	PC 498-5	TRN10	Racz, Michael	PC 553-8	TRN02
Quinn, Ted	PC 498-5	TRN18	Racz, Michael	PC 553-9	TRN10
Quinn, Ted	PC 498-6	SEC16	Racz, Michael	PC 553-9	VIS02
Quinn, Ted	PC 498-7	TRN10	Racz, Michael	PC 553-10	LND01
Quinn, Ted	PC 498-8	ERG01	Racz, Michael	PC 553-10	SEC18
Quinn, Ted	PC 498-9	TRN18	Racz, Michael	PC 553-11	ENV03
Quinn, Ted	PC 498-10	LND04	Rafferty, Joseph P	PC 451-1	ALT04
Quinn, Ted	PC 498-11	LND01	Rafferty, Joseph P	PC 451-1	SEC12
Quinn, Ted	PC 498-12	SEC18	Rafferty, Joseph P	PC 451-1	TRN10
Quinn, Ted	PC 498-13	SEC21	Rafferty, Joseph P	PC 451-1	SEC40
Quinn, Ted	PC 498-14	SEC18	Rafferty, Joseph P	PC 451-2	TRN10
Quinn, Ted	PC 498-14	SEC23	Rafferty, Joseph P	PC 451-3	SEC12
Quinn, Ted	PC 498-15	SEC12	Rafferty, Joseph P	PC 451-4	SEC40
Quinn, Ted	PC 498-16	TRN26	Rafferty, Joseph P	PC 451-5	AVA02
Quinn, Ted	PC 498-17	SEC18	Rafferty, Joseph P	PC 721-1	EDI01
Quinn, Ted	PC 499-1	ALT04	Rairick, Brian	PCH 87-1	ALT01
Quinn, Ted	PC 499-2	SEC03	Rairick, Brian	PC 171-1	ALT01
Quinn, Ted	PC 499-2	SEC12	Rairick, Brian	PC 171-1	SEC18
Quinn, Ted	PC 499-3	TRN10	Rairick, Brian	PC 171-1	PAN06
Quinn, Ted	PC 499-3	SEC18	Rairick, Brian	PC 171-2	SEC18
			Rairick, Brian	PC 171-2	PAN06
			Ramsey, Scott	PCH 181-1	UNC01
			Ramsey, Scott	PCH 181-2	ALT13
			Ramsey, Scott	PCH 181-3	SEC48
			Ramsey, Scott	PCH 181-4	UNC01

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Race, Carol	PC 751-1	ALT03
Race, Carol	PC 751-1	ALT09
Race, Carol	PC 751-1	ALT11

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

R

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Randall, LindaKay	PC 321-1	ALT01	Rehfeldt, Jim	PC 704-2	ALT17
Randall, LindaKay	PC 321-2	TRN02	Rehfeldt, Jim	PC 704-2	SEC04
Randall, LindaKay	PC 321-3	UNC01	Rehfeldt, Jim	PC 704-3	SEC08
Randall, LindaKay	PC 321-4	TRN02	Rehfeldt, Jim	PC 704-4	SEC27
Randall, LindaKay	PC 321-5	PAN06	Rehfeldt, Jim	PC 704-5	AVA01
Randolph, Loren	PC 1096-1	ALT04	Rehfeldt, Jim	PC 704-6	ENV02
Randolph, Loren	PC 1096-2	TRN10	Rehfeldt, Jim	PC 704-7	GEO01
Rasmussen, Steven	PC 211-1	ALT04	Rehfeldt, Jim	PC 704-8	SEC43
Rasmussen, Steven	PC 211-2	TRN02	Rehfeldt, Jim	PC 704-9	ALT14
Rasmussen, Steven	PC 211-3	LND01	Rehfeldt, Jim	PC 704-9	ALT15
Rasmussen, Steven	PC 211-4	SEC18	Rehfeldt, Jim	PC 704-9	LND01
Ray, Glen	PC 341-1	ALT02	Reid, Christina L.	PC 1139-1	ALT01
Ray, Glen	PC 341-2	ENV01	Reid, Christina L.	PC 1139-2	SEC40
Ray, Glen	PC 341-3	UNC01	Reid, Christina L.	PC 1139-3	SEC03
Ray, Glen	PC 341-4	ALT13	Reid, Christina L.	PC 1139-3	SEC12
Reddekopp, Nathan	PC 218-1	TRN26	Reid, Dale	PCH 92-1	ALT04
Reddekopp, Nathan	PC 218-2	SEC12	Reid, Dale	PCH 92-2	TRN18
Reddekopp, Nathan	PC 218-3	ALT01	Reid, Dale	PCH 92-3	UNC01
Reddekopp, Nathan	PC 218-4	SEC18	Reid, Dale	PCH 92-4	SEC03
Reddekopp, Nathan	PC 218-5	TRN07	Reid, Dale	PCH 92-5	TRN10
Reddekopp, Nathan	PC 894-1	TRN02	Reid, Dale	PCH 92-5	TRN15
Reddekopp, Nathan	PC 894-2	TRN02	Reid, Dale	PCH 92-6	SEC03
Reddekopp, Nathan	PC 894-3	TRN02	Reid, Dale	PCH 92-7	ALT20
Reddekopp, Nathan	PC 894-4	SEC18	Reid, Dale	PCH 92-8	SEC12
Reddekopp, Nathan	PC 894-5	ALT04	Reid, Dale	PCH 92-8	TRN02
Reed, Timothy R.	PC 781-1	ALT04	Reid, Dale	PCH 92-9	SEC18
Reese, Steven	PC 198-1	ALT02	Reid, Dale	PCH 92-10	LND01
Reese, Steven	PC 198-2	ALT13	Reid, Jani	PC 1004-1	ALT04
Reese, Steven	PC 198-3	UNC01	Reid, Jani	PC 1004-2	SEC12
Reeser, Robin	PC 927-1	ALT04	Reid, Jani	PC 1004-2	SEC16
Reeser, Robin	PC 927-2	SEC03	Reid, Jani	PC 1004-3	SEC12
Reeser, Robin	PC 927-2	SEC12	Reid, Jani	PC 1004-4	TRN27
Reeser, Robin	PC 927-3	TRN10	Reid, Jani	PC 1004-5	ERG01
Reeser, Robin	PC 927-4	TRN10	Reid, Jani	PC 1004-6	LND01
Rehfeldt, Jim	PC 704-1	ALT03	Reid, Jani	PC 1004-6	VIS02
Rehfeldt, Jim	PC 704-1	ALT09	Reid, Jani	PC 1004-7	SEC41
Rehfeldt, Jim	PC 704-1	ALT11	Reid, Jani	PC 1004-8	SEC18

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

R

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Reid, L. Dale	PC 1005-1	SEC12	Richardson, Gwen	PC 592-3	AVA01
Reid, L. Dale	PC 1005-2	ALT04	Richardson, Gwen	PC 592-3	AVA03
Reid, L. Dale	PC 1005-3	UNC01	Richardson, Gwen	PC 592-4	AVA02
Reid, L. Dale	PC 1005-4	SEC12	Richardson, Gwen	PC 592-5	SEC01
Reid, L. Dale	PC 1005-5	SEC03	Richardson, Gwen	PC 592-6	WLD01
Reid, L. Dale	PC 1005-6	TRN07	Richardson, Gwen	PC 592-7	SEC20
Reid, L. Dale	PC 1005-7	SEC03	Richardson, Gwen	PC 592-8	SEC17
Reid, L. Dale	PC 1005-8	UNC01	Richardson, Gwen	PC 592-9	ALT13
Reid, L. Dale	PC 1005-9	SEC03	Richardson, Gwen	PC 592-10	SEC44
Reid, L. Dale	PC 1005-9	SEC12	Richardson, Gwen	PC 592-11	SEC17
Reid, L. Dale	PC 1005-9	TRN10	Richardson, Gwen	PC 592-12	SEC44
Reid, L. Dale	PC 1005-10	LND01	Richey, Jill	PC 280-1	ALT02
Reid, Steve	PC 967-1	ALT04	Richey, Jill	PC 280-2	TRN03
Reid, Steve	PC 1057-1	TRN02	Richey, Jill	PC 280-2	TRN11
Reid, Steve	PC 1057-2	PAN02	Richey, Jill	PC 280-3	SEC32
Reid, Steve	PC 1057-3	ALT04	Richey, Jill	PC 280-3	TRN21
Reid, Steve	PC 1057-4	LND01	Richmond, Gregg	PC 555-1	ALT08
Reid, Steve	PC 1057-4	SEC12	Richmond, Gregg	PC 555-2	LND01
Reid, Steve	PC 1057-4	TRN10	Richmond, Gregg	PC 555-2	LND04
Resnick, Sharon	PC 297-1	ALT02	Richmond, Gregg	PC 555-2	TRN02
Resnick, Sharon	PC 297-2	ENV01	Richmond, Gregg	PC 555-2	SEC37
Resnick, Sharon	PC 297-3	SEC01	Richmond, Gregg	PC 555-3	SEC03
Resnick, Sharon	PC 297-4	TRN08	Rider, Brad	PCH 105-1	ALT04
Resnick, Sharon	PC 297-5	SEC44	Rider, Brad	PCH 105-2	UNC01
Resnick, Sharon	PC 297-6	ALT10	Rider, Brad	PCH 105-3	TRN07
Resnick, Sharon	PC 297-6	ALT11	Rider, Brad	PCH 105-3	TRN15
Resnick, Sharon	PC 297-6	ALT12	Rider, Brad	PCH 105-4	TRN02
Reusch, Jeremy	PC 659-1	ALT04	Rider, Brad	PC 204-1	ALT01
Reusch, Jeremy	PC 659-1	TRN10	Ridle, Brandon	PC 1046-1	TRN10
Reusch, Jeremy	PC 659-2	SEC12	Riederer, Jean	PC 228-1	ALT01
Reusch, Jeremy	PC 659-3	SEC18	Riederer, Jean	PC 228-2	TRN10
Reusch, Jeremy	PC 659-4	ENV01	Riederer, Jean	PC 228-3	SEC12
Reusch, Jeremy	PC 659-4	TRN10	Riederer, Jean	PC 228-3	TRN10
Richard, Ryan	PC 570-1	ALT01	Riederer, Mark S	PC 458-1	ALT01
Richard, Ryan	PC 570-2	SEC18	Riederer, Mark S	PC 458-2	TRN07
Richardson, Gwen	PC 592-1	ALT02	Riederer, Mark S	PC 458-3	LND01
Richardson, Gwen	PC 592-2	TRN23	Riley, Robert	PC 831-1	ALT04

R

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Riley, Robert	PC 831-2	SEC12	Robertson, Phil	PC 506-2	ALT04
Riley, Robert	PC 831-2	TRN02	Robertson, Phil	PC 506-3	TRN02
Riley, Robert	PC 831-2	TRN10	Robertson, Phil	PC 506-4	SEC03
Risley, Rose Lynn	PC 148-1	ALT04	Robertson, Phil	PC 506-4	SEC12
Risley, Rose Lynn	PC 148-2	SEC12	Robertson, Phil	PC 506-5	TRN10
Risley, Rose Lynn	PC 148-2	TRN07	Robertson, Phil	PC 506-5	TRN18
Ritter, Dana	PC 914-1	ALT04	Robertson, Phil	PC 506-6	SEC12
Ritter, Dana	PC 914-1	LND01	Robertson, Phil	PC 506-7	SEC03
Ritter, Dana	PC 914-1	SEC12	Robertson, Phil	PC 506-8	SEC18
Ritter, Dana	PC 914-1	TRN02	Robinson, Angela	PC 15-1	ALT06
Ritter, Dana	PC 914-1	TRN10	Robinson, Angela	PC 15-2	WLD13
Ritter, Dana	PC 928-1	ALT04	Robinson, Angela	PC 15-3	AVA02
Ritter, Dana	PC 928-2	SEC12	Robinson, Angela	PC 15-3	EAG01
Ritter, Dana	PC 928-2	TRN07	Robinson, Angela	PC 15-4	TRN02
Ritter, Jim	PC 973-1	ALT04	Robinson, Angela	PC 15-5	ALT14
Ritter, Lisa	PC 1036-1	ALT01	Robinson, Angela	PC 209-1	UNC01
Ritter, Lisa	PC 1036-2	ALT04	Robinson, Angela	PC 209-2	ALT04
Ritter, Lisa	PC 1036-3	SEC12	Robinson, Angela	PC 209-3	WLD13
Ritter, Lisa	PC 1036-4	LND01	Robinson, Angela	PC 209-4	SEC18
Ritter, Lisa	PC 1036-4	TRN02	Robinson, Angela	PC 209-5	LND01
Ritter, Richard	PC 1037-1	ALT01	Robinson, Angela	PC 209-6	UNC01
Ritter, Richard	PC 1037-2	SEC12	Robinson, Robin	PCH 214-1	UNC01
Ritter, Richard	PC 1037-2	SEC18	Robinson, Robin	PCH 214-2	TRN20
Robertson, John	PC 207-1	ALT01	Robus, Teri	PC 694-1	ALT03
Robertson, John	PC 207-1	SEC18	Roche, Fran	PC 1172-1	ALT09
Robertson, John	PC 207-2	SEC18	Roche, Fran	PC 1172-1	ALT10
Robertson, John	PC 207-3	SEC12	Roche, Fran	PC 1172-1	ALT11
Robertson, John	PC 207-3	SEC16	Roche, Fran	PC 1172-1	ALT12
Robertson, Mark	PC 157-1	ALT03	Roche, Fran	PC 1172-2	AVA01
Robertson, Mark	PC 157-1	ALT09	Roche, Fran	PC 1172-2	ENV01
Robertson, Mark	PC 157-2	SEC04	Roche, Fran	PC 1172-2	SEC04
Robertson, Mark	PC 157-3	ENV01	Roche, Fran	PC 1172-2	WLD01
Robertson, Mark	PC 157-4	LND02	Roche, Fran	PC 1172-3	TRN03
Robertson, Mark	PC 157-4	SUB01	Roche, Fran	PC 1172-4	UNC01
Robertson, Mark	PC 157-5	SEC19	Roehl, Henry J	PC 775-1	ALT04
Robertson, Mark	PC 157-6	AVA01	Roehl, Henry J	PC 775-2	TRN02
Robertson, Phil	PC 506-1	UNC01	Roehl, Henry J	PC 775-2	SEC23

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<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Roehl, Henry J	PC 775-3	AVA04	Rozbicki, Ned	PCH 170-3	TRN11
Roehl, Henry J	PC 775-4	TRN10	Rozbicki, Ned	PCH 170-3	SEC19
Roehl, Henry J	PC 775-4	SEC23	Rozbicki, Ned	PCH 170-3	UNC01
Roehl, Henry J	PC 775-4	TRN26	Rozbicki, Ned	PCH 170-4	VIS01
Rogers, James	PC 5-1	TRN10	Rozbicki, Ned	PCH 170-4	SEC19
Rogers, James	PC 5-2	ALT01	Rozbicki, Ned	PCH 170-5	ALT13
Roman, Cyndi	PC 1066-1	ALT01	Rud, Jeff	PC 911-1	ALT04
Roman, Cyndi	PC 1066-1	TRN02	Rud, Jeff	PC 911-2	SEC12
Roman, Cyndi	PC 1066-2	ALT13	Rud, Jeff	PC 911-2	TRN07
Roman, Cyndi	PC 1066-3	TRN27	Rud, Jeff	PC 911-3	TRN10
Roodenburg, Jane	PC 657-1	ALT03	Rudis, Deborah D.	PC 1341-1	ALT03
Roodenburg, Jane	PC 657-2	ALT13	Rudis, Deborah D.	PC 1341-1	ALT09
Roodenburg, Jane	PC 657-3	ALT09	Rudis, Deborah D.	PC 1341-1	ALT11
Roodenburg, Jane	PC 657-3	ALT11	Rudis, Deborah D.	PC 1341-2	TRN23
Rose, Benjamin	PC 281-1	ALT01	Rudis, Deborah D.	PC 1341-3	ALT02
Rose, Benjamin	PC 281-2	SEC18	Rudis, Deborah D.	PC 1341-4	TRN03
Rose, Heather	PC 282-1	ALT01	Rudis, Deborah D.	PC 1341-5	PAN06
Rose, Justin	PC 283-1	SEC18	Rudis, Deborah D.	PC 1341-6	TRN11
Rose, Justin	PC 283-2	ALT01	Rudis, Deborah D.	PC 1341-7	AVA02
Rose, Ralene	PC 138-1	SEC18	Rudis, Deborah D.	PC 1341-7	SEC20
Rose, Ralene	PC 138-1	SEC30	Rudis, Deborah D.	PC 1341-8	UNC01
Rose, Ralene	PC 138-2	TRN26	Rudis, Deborah D.	PC 1341-9	EFH01
Roskam, Al	PC 856-1	ALT04	Rudis, Deborah D.	PC 1341-9	WLD01
Roskam, Al	PC 856-2	TRN10	Rudis, Deborah D.	PC 1341-10	HAZ01
Roskam, Al	PC 856-3	SEC03	Rudis, Deborah D.	PC 1341-10	WET01
Ross, Crystal	PC 220-1	ALT01	Rudis, Deborah D.	PC 1341-11	HAZ01
Ross, Crystal	PC 220-2	SEC18	Rudis, Deborah D.	PC 1341-11	WLD01
Ross, Crystal	PC 220-3	ENV03	Rudis, Deborah D.	PC 1341-12	EFH01
Ross, Crystal	PC 220-3	SEC16	Rudis, Deborah D.	PC 1341-13	EFH01
Ross, Crystal	PC 220-3	SEC40	Rudis, Deborah D.	PC 1341-14	LND02
Ross, Crystal	PC 220-4	LND01	Rudis, Deborah D.	PC 1341-14	VIS02
Ross, Crystal	PC 220-5	PAN06	Rudis, Deborah D.	PC 1341-15	ENV01
Ross, Crystal	PC 220-6	SEC12	Rudis, Deborah D.	PC 1341-15	SEC17
Ross, Crystal	PC 220-7	SEC03	Rudis, Deborah D.	PC 1341-15	SEC20
Rounsley, Jerry	PC 658-1	ALT13	Rudis, Deborah D.	PC 1341-15	SEC22
Rozbicki, Ned	PCH 170-1	SEC19	Rudis, Deborah D.	PC 1341-16	SEC04
Rozbicki, Ned	PCH 170-2	SEC19	Rudis, Deborah D.	PC 1341-17	ENV01

R

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Rudis, Deborah D.	PC 1341-17	SEC36	Sachs, Glenn	PC 49-1	ALT01
Rudis, Deborah D.	PC 1341-17	UNC01	Sachs, Glenn	PC 49-2	ALT04
Rudis, Deborah D.	PC 1341-18	ALT02	Sachs, Glenn	PC 49-3	SEC12
Ruedrich, Randolph	PC 470-1	ALT04	Sachs, Glenn	PC 49-3	TRN10
Ruedrich, Randolph	PC 470-2	TRN02	Sachs, Glenn	PC 49-4	AVA01
Ruedrich, Randolph	PC 470-3	SEC12	Sage, Ashley	PC 50-1	ALT09
Ruedrich, Randolph	PC 470-4	TRN10	Sage, Ashley	PC 50-2	ALT10
Rusaw II, William Raymond	PC 402-1	ALT01	Sage, Ashley	PC 50-2	ALT16
Rushing, Cherie	PC 1013-1	ALT04	Sage, Ashley	PC 50-3	ALT02
Rushing, Cherie	PC 1013-2	SEC12	Sage, Ashley	PC 50-4	SEC19
Russo, Ken	PCH 201-1	ALT09	Sage, Ashley	PC 50-5	SEC01
Russo, Ken	PCH 201-1	ALT11	Sage, Ashley	PC 50-6	ALT16
Russo, Ken	PCH 201-2	AVA05	Sage, Ashley	PC 50-7	SEC01
Russo, Ken	PCH 201-3	SEC04	Sage, Ashley	PC 50-8	AVA02
Russo, Ken	PCH 201-4	PUB03	Sage, Ashley	PC 50-9	ALT17
Russo, Ken	PCH 201-4	UNC01	Sage, Ashley	PC 50-10	ALT17
Russo, Ken	PCH 201-5	LND02	Sage, Ashley	PC 50-11	ALT17
Russo, Ken	PCH 201-5	S4F03	Sage, Ashley	PC 50-12	PAN06
Russo, Ken	PCH 201-5	S4F04	Sage, Ashley	PC 50-13	UNC01
Russo, Ken	PCH 201-6	SEC19	Sage, Ashley	PC 50-14	ALT09
Russo, Ken	PC 1154-1	ALT11	Sage, Ashley	PC 50-14	ALT16
Russo, Ken	PC 1154-2	ENV01	Sage, Ashley	PC 50-15	TRN11
Russo, Ken	PC 1154-2	SEC01	Sakarias, Michael	PC 1213-1	ALT02
Russo, Ken	PC 1154-2	SEC17	Sakarias, Michael	PC 1213-1	UNC01
Russo, Ken	PC 1154-2	SEC19	Sakarias, Michael	PC 1213-2	ALT03
Russo, Ken	PC 1154-3	UNC01	Sakarias, Michael	PC 1213-2	UNC01
Russo, Ken	PC 1154-4	ENV01	Sakarias, Michael	PC 1213-3	PAN03
Russo, Ken	PC 1154-4	SEC02	Sakarias, Michael	PC 1213-4	AVA02
Russo, Ken	PC 1154-4	TRN06	Sakarias, Michael	PC 1213-4	SEC01
Russo, Ken	PC 1154-4	SEC20	Sakarias, Michael	PC 1213-5	UNC01
Russo, Ken	PC 1154-4	SEC44	Sakarias, Michael	PC 1213-6	UNC01
Russo, Ken	PC 1154-4	UNC01	Sakarias, Michael	PC 1213-7	TRN03
Ryan, James	PC 262-1	ALT04	Sakarias, Michael	PC 1213-8	SEC04
Ryan, James	PC 262-2	SEC03	Sakarias, Michael	PC 1213-9	ALT03
Ryan, James	PC 262-2	SEC12	Sakarias, Michael	PC 1213-10	SEC01
			Sakarias, Michael	PC 1213-11	ALT09
			Sakarias, Michael	PC 1213-11	ALT11

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S

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Saldi, Nancy	PC 429-1	ALT03	Sandor, John	PCH 26-5	TRN02
Saldi, Nancy	PC 429-2	AVA02	Sandor, John	PCH 26-5	SEC16
Saldi, Nancy	PC 429-3	ENV01	Sandor, John	PCH 26-5	SEC18
Saldi, Nancy	PC 429-4	LND02	Sandor, John	PCH 26-6	LND01
Sallee, Mike	PC 1290-1	ALT13	Sandor, John	PCH 26-6	SUB03
Sallee, Mike	PC 1290-2	AVA01	Sandor, John	PCH 26-7	SEC18
Sallee, Mike	PC 1290-2	GEO01	Sandor, John	PCH 26-8	SEC12
Sallee, Mike	PC 1290-3	ENV01	Sandor, John	PCH 26-8	TRN10
Sallee, Mike	PC 1290-3	TRN04	Sandor, John	PCH 26-9	SEC03
Sallee, Mike	PC 1290-4	ALT13	Sandor, John	PC 173-1	UNC01
Sallee, Mike	PC 1290-5	UNC01	Sandor, John	PC 173-2	ALT04
Salter, Tim	PC 433-1	UNC01	Sandor, John	PC 173-3	TRN02
Salter, Tim	PC 433-2	SEC01	Sandor, John	PC 173-4	TRN10
Salter, Tim	PC 433-2	PAN06	Sandor, John	PC 173-4	SEC23
Sanchez, Jason	PC 81-1	ALT04	Sandor, John	PC 173-4	TRN26
Sanchez, Jennifer	PC 72-1	SEC12	Sandor, John	PC 173-5	ENV03
Sanchez, Jennifer	PC 72-2	ALT04	Sandor, John	PC 173-5	SEC16
Sanders, Dale	PC 833-1	ALT04	Sandor, John	PC 173-5	SEC18
Sanders, Dale	PC 833-2	TRN10	Sandor, John	PC 173-5	TRN18
Sanders, Dale	PC 833-3	SEC12	Sandor, John	PC 173-6	LND01
Sanders, Dale	PC 833-4	TRN18	Sandor, John	PC 173-6	SUB03
Sanders, Dale	PC 833-5	SEC03	Sandor, John	PC 173-7	SEC18
Sanders, Dale	PC 833-6	TRN26	Sandor, John	PC 173-8	LND01
Sanders, Debra K	PC 518-1	ALT13	Sandor, John	PC 173-8	SEC12
Sanders, Debra K	PC 518-2	VIS01	Sandor, John	PC 173-8	TRN10
Sanders, Debra K	PC 518-2	WET01	Sandor, John	PC 173-8	SEC23
Sanders, Debra K	PC 518-2	WLD01	Sandor, John	PC 173-9	SEC03
Sanders, Debra K	PC 518-3	AVA02	Sanvik, Doug	PC 1075-1	SEC20
Sanders, Debra K	PC 518-4	LND02	Sanvik, Doug	PC 1075-2	UNC01
Sanders, Debra K	PC 518-5	ALT13	Sanvik, Doug	PC 1075-3	ALT03
Sandor, John	PCH 26-1	UNC01	Sanvik, Doug	PC 1075-3	ALT09
Sandor, John	PCH 26-2	ALT04	Sanvik, Doug	PC 1075-3	ALT11
Sandor, John	PCH 26-3	TRN02	Sanvik, Doug	PC 1075-4	ENV01
Sandor, John	PCH 26-3	PAN06	Sanvik, Doug	PC 1075-4	EVJ02
Sandor, John	PCH 26-4	TRN10	Sanvik, Doug	PC 1075-4	SEC20
Sandor, John	PCH 26-4	SEC23	Sanvik, Doug	PC 1075-5	SEC20
Sandor, John	PCH 26-5	ENV03	Sanvik, Doug	PC 1075-5	SEC45

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

S

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Sanvik, Doug	PC 1075-6	AVA02	Schaefer, Mark	PC 787-6	UNC01
Sanvik, Doug	PC 1075-6	AVA04	Schaefer, Mark	PC 787-7	UNC01
Sanvik, Doug	PC 1075-7	ENV01	Schane, Demian	PCH 131-1	SEC01
Sanvik, Doug	PC 1075-8	ENV01	Schane, Demian	PCH 131-2	TRN04
Sanvik, Doug	PC 1075-8	EFH01	Schane, Demian Asa	PC 1201-1	ALT11
Sanvik, Doug	PC 1075-8	WLD01	Schane, Demian Asa	PC 1201-2	ALT03
Sanvik, Doug	PC 1075-9	ALT13	Schane, Demian Asa	PC 1201-2	ALT09
Sanvik, Doug	PC 1075-10	ALT13	Schane, Demian Asa	PC 1201-2	ALT10
Sanvik, Doug	PC 1075-10	ENV01	Schane, Demian Asa	PC 1201-2	ALT11
Sanvik, Doug	PC 1075-10	SEC02	Schane, Demian Asa	PC 1201-2	ALT12
Sanvik, Doug	PC 1075-10	SEC20	Schane, Demian Asa	PC 1201-3	SEC04
Sauer, Jeff	PCH 15-1	SEC01	Schane, Demian Asa	PC 1201-4	UNC01
Sauer, Jeff	PCH 15-2	SEC04	Schane, Demian Asa	PC 1201-5	ENV01
Sauer, Jeff	PCH 15-3	TRN11	Schane, Demian Asa	PC 1201-5	EFH01
Sauer, Jeff	PCH 15-4	AVA02	Schane, Demian Asa	PC 1201-5	WLD01
Sauer, Jeff	PCH 15-4	TRN06	Schane, Demian Asa	PC 1201-6	SEC36
Saunders, Mike	PCH 169-1	UNC01	Schane, Demian Asa	PC 1201-7	ENV01
Saunders, Mike	PCH 169-2	TRN11	Schane, Demian Asa	PC 1201-8	ERG02
Saunders, Mike	PCH 169-3	ALT13	Schane, Demian Asa	PC 1201-9	SEC04
Saunders, Mike	PCH 169-4	TRN08	Schane, Demian Asa	PC 1201-10	SEC01
Savage, Lloyd O.	PC 931-1	ALT04	Schane, Demian Asa	PC 1201-10	SEC02
Savage, Lloyd O.	PC 931-2	TRN02	Schane, Demian Asa	PC 1201-11	SEC36
Savage, Lloyd O.	PC 931-2	TRN10	Schane, Demian Asa	PC 1201-11	UNC01
Savage, Lloyd O.	PC 931-3	LND01	Schave, Nancy	PC 459-1	ALT02
Savage, Lloyd O.	PC 931-4	SEC03	Schave, Nancy	PC 459-2	SEC17
Savage, Lloyd O.	PC 931-4	TRN27	Schave, Nancy	PC 459-3	SEC20
Savikko, Rick	PC 971-1	ALT04	Schave, Nancy	PC 459-4	AVA02
Scarrott, Sheldon	PC 649-1	ALT02	Schave, Nancy	PC 459-4	SEC19
Scarrott, Sheldon	PC 649-1	ENV01	Schave, Nancy	PC 459-5	VIS01
Scarrott, Sheldon	PC 649-2	TRN21	Schmid, Ann	PCH 118-1	ALT13
Scarrott, Sheldon	PC 649-2	SEC36	Schmid, Ann	PCH 118-2	SEC17
Schaefer, Mark	PC 787-1	ALT04	Schmid, Ann	PCH 118-3	UNC01
Schaefer, Mark	PC 787-2	SEC23	Schmid, Ann	PCH 118-4	SEC01
Schaefer, Mark	PC 787-3	TRN07	Schmid, Ann	PCH 118-4	ALT22
Schaefer, Mark	PC 787-4	SEC12	Schmid, Ann	PCH 118-5	SEC45
Schaefer, Mark	PC 787-4	TRN10	Schmiege, Bret	PC 1262-1	ALT03
Schaefer, Mark	PC 787-5	UNC01	Schmiege, Bret	PC 1262-2	SEC04

S

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Schmiege, Bret	PC 1262-3	PAN06	Schnabel, John J	PC 616-5	UNC01
Schmiege, Bret	PC 1262-4	WLD01	Schnabel, Roger	PC 653-1	TRN07
Schmitz, Gina T	PC 596-1	SEC12	Schnabel, Roger	PC 653-2	ALT01
Schmitz, Gina T	PC 596-2	SEC18	Schnabel, Roger	PC 653-2	SEC03
Schmitz, Gina T	PC 596-3	PAN06	Schnabel, Roger	PC 653-2	TRN07
Schmitz, Gina T	PC 596-4	SEC16	Schnabel, Roger	PC 655-1	ALT06
Schmitz, Gina T	PC 596-4	SEC18	Schnabel, Roger	PC 655-1	ALT08
Schmitz, Gina T	PC 596-5	SEC18	Schnabel, Roger	PC 655-2	UNC01
Schmitz, Gina T	PC 596-6	TRN26	Schneider, CJ	PC 314-1	ALT01
Schmitz, Gina T	PC 596-7	SEC48	Schonenbach, Nan	PC 1373-1	ALT03
Schmitz, Gina T	PC 596-8	TRN07	Schonenbach, Nan	PC 1373-2	AVA01
Schmitz, Gina T	PC 596-9	ALT01	Schonenbach, Nan	PC 1373-2	AVA03
Schnabel, Debra	PC 536-1	TRN06	Schonenbach, Nan	PC 1373-3	SEC47
Schnabel, Debra	PC 536-1	SEC19	Schonenbach, Nan	PC 1373-4	AVA06
Schnabel, Debra	PC 536-2	AVA01	Schonenbach, Nan	PC 1373-5	SEC01
Schnabel, Debra	PC 536-2	TRN11	Schonenbach, Nan	PC 1373-6	AVA03
Schnabel, Debra	PC 536-3	SEC01	Schonenbach, Nan	PC 1373-7	SEC27
Schnabel, Debra	PC 536-4	SEC32	Schonenbach, Nan	PC 1373-8	SEC01
Schnabel, Debra	PC 536-5	UNC01	Schonenbach, Nan	PC 1373-9	TRN11
Schnabel, Debra	PC 536-6	ALT13	Schonenbach, Nan	PC 1373-10	UNC01
Schnabel, John	PCH 148-1	ALT06	Schonenbach, Nan	PC 1373-11	ERG02
Schnabel, John	PCH 148-2	SEC37	Schonenbach, Nan	PC 1373-12	UNC01
Schnabel, John	PCH 148-3	TRN02	Schonenbach, Nan	PC 1373-13	SEC17
Schnabel, John	PCH 148-4	SEC05	Schonenbach, Nan	PC 1373-14	SEC19
Schnabel, John	PCH 148-5	ALT06	Schonenbach, Nan	PC 1373-15	SEC17
Schnabel, John	PCH 148-6	SEC37	Schonenbach, Nan	PC 1373-16	ENV02
Schnabel, John	PCH 148-7	TRN02	Schonenbach, Nan	PC 1373-16	TRN11
Schnabel, John	PCH 148-7	PAN06	Schonenbach, Ron	PC 1373-1	ALT03
Schnabel, John	PCH 148-8	SEC05	Schonenbach, Ron	PC 1373-2	AVA01
Schnabel, John J	PC 537-1	SEC37	Schonenbach, Ron	PC 1373-2	AVA03
Schnabel, John J	PC 537-2	TRN02	Schonenbach, Ron	PC 1373-3	SEC47
Schnabel, John J	PC 537-3	UNC01	Schonenbach, Ron	PC 1373-4	AVA06
Schnabel, John J	PC 537-4	ALT06	Schonenbach, Ron	PC 1373-5	SEC01
Schnabel, John J	PC 616-1	ALT06	Schonenbach, Ron	PC 1373-6	AVA03
Schnabel, John J	PC 616-2	UNC01	Schonenbach, Ron	PC 1373-7	SEC27
Schnabel, John J	PC 616-3	SEC03	Schonenbach, Ron	PC 1373-8	SEC01
Schnabel, John J	PC 616-4	SEC37	Schonenbach, Ron	PC 1373-9	TRN11

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

S

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Schonenbach, Ron	PC 1373-10	UNC01	Schutte, Steve	PC 1302-3	LND01
Schonenbach, Ron	PC 1373-11	ERG02	Schutte, Steve	PC 1302-3	SEC18
Schonenbach, Ron	PC 1373-12	UNC01	Schutte, Steve	PC 1302-4	TRN27
Schonenbach, Ron	PC 1373-13	SEC17	Schutte, Steve	PC 1302-5	ALT04
Schonenbach, Ron	PC 1373-14	SEC19	Schutte, Steve	PC 1302-5	UNC01
Schonenbach, Ron	PC 1373-15	SEC17	Scribner, Jon	PC 1073-1	UNC01
Schonenbach, Ron	PC 1373-16	ENV02	Scribner, Jon	PC 1073-2	ALT04
Schonenbach, Ron	PC 1373-16	TRN11	Scribner, Jon	PC 1073-3	SEC03
Schultz, Mark	PC 528-1	ALT01	Scribner, Jon	PC 1073-4	SEC03
Schultz, Mark	PC 528-2	SEC16	Scribner, Jon	PC 1073-5	SEC12
Schultz, Mark	PC 528-2	SEC18	Scribner, Jon	PC 1073-6	SEC03
Schultz, Mark	PC 528-3	TRN02	Scribner, Jon	PC 1073-7	SEC03
Schultz, Mark	PC 528-4	TRN10	Scribner, Jon	PC 1073-7	SEC18
Schupp, Beverly	PC 374-1	ALT13	Scribner, Jon	PC 1073-8	SEC03
Schupp, Beverly	PC 374-2	SEC01	Scribner, Jon	PC 1073-8	TRN27
Schupp, Beverly	PC 374-2	SEC20	Scribner, Jon	PC 1073-9	SEC03
Schupp, Beverly	PC 374-3	UNC01	Scribner, Jon	PC 1073-10	ERG01
Schupp, Beverly	PC 374-4	TRN08	Scribner, Jon	PC 1073-10	ENV03
Schutte, Kathy	PC 1303-1	ALT04	Scribner, Jon	PC 1073-11	AIR02
Schutte, Kathy	PC 1303-2	SEC12	Scribner, Jon	PC 1073-12	ENV03
Schutte, Kathy	PC 1303-2	TRN10	Scribner, Jon	PC 1073-12	EFH02
Schutte, Kathy	PC 1303-3	LND01	Scribner, Jon	PC 1073-12	VIS02
Schutte, Kathy	PC 1303-3	SEC18	Scribner, Jon	PC 1073-12	WLD13
Schutte, Kathy	PC 1303-4	TRN27	Scribner, Kathryn A.	PC 1086-1	ALT04
Schutte, Kathy	PC 1303-5	ALT04	Scribner, Kathryn A.	PC 1086-1	SEC12
Schutte, Kathy	PC 1303-5	UNC01	Scribner, Kathryn A.	PC 1086-1	TRN10
Schutte, Steve	PCH 144-1	UNC01	Scribner, Kathryn A.	PC 1086-2	SEC12
Schutte, Steve	PCH 144-2	SEC18	Scribner, Kathryn A.	PC 1086-2	TRN07
Schutte, Steve	PCH 144-3	ALT01	Scribner, Kathryn A.	PC 1086-3	SEC03
Schutte, Steve	PCH 144-3	TRN02	Scribner, Kathryn A.	PC 1086-3	SEC28
Schutte, Steve	PCH 144-4	TRN07	Scribner, Kathryn A.	PC 1086-4	ENV03
Schutte, Steve	PCH 144-5	SEC48	Scribner, Kathryn A.	PC 1086-4	EFH02
Schutte, Steve	PCH 144-6	TRN02	Scribner, Kathryn A.	PC 1086-4	VIS02
Schutte, Steve	PCH 144-6	SEC18	Scribner, Kathryn A.	PC 1086-4	WLD13
Schutte, Steve	PC 1302-1	ALT04	Scudder, Douglas	PC 316-1	ALT02
Schutte, Steve	PC 1302-2	SEC12	Scudder, Douglas	PC 316-2	SEC01
Schutte, Steve	PC 1302-2	TRN07	Scudder, Douglas	PC 316-3	SEC17

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

S

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Scudder, Douglas	PC 316-3	SEC22	Seifert, Shannon	PC 1134-5	TRN03
Scudder, Douglas	PC 316-4	ENV01	Seifert, Shannon	PC 1134-5	TRN11
Scudder, Douglas	PC 316-5	ALT13	Seifert, Shannon	PC 1134-6	AVA02
Sebens, Mary Jean	PC 536-1	TRN06	Seifert, Shannon	PC 1134-6	SEC01
Sebens, Mary Jean	PC 536-1	SEC19	Seifert, Shannon	PC 1134-6	TRN11
Sebens, Mary Jean	PC 536-2	AVA01	Seifert, Shannon	PC 1134-7	SEC20
Sebens, Mary Jean	PC 536-2	TRN11	Seifert, Shannon	PC 1134-8	VIS01
Sebens, Mary Jean	PC 536-3	SEC01	Seifert, Shannon	PC 1134-9	WAT03
Sebens, Mary Jean	PC 536-4	SEC32	Seifert, Shannon	PC 1134-9	VIS01
Sebens, Mary Jean	PC 536-5	UNC01	Seifert, Shannon	PC 1134-9	WLD01
Sebens, Mary Jean	PC 536-6	ALT13	Seifert, Shannon	PC 1134-10	AIR01
Seibel, Travis	PC 895-1	ALT04	Seifert, Shannon	PC 1134-11	ENV01
Seibel, Travis	PC 895-2	SEC12	Seifert, Shannon	PC 1134-11	SEC22
Seibel, Travis	PC 895-2	TRN07	Seifert, Shannon	PC 1134-12	UNC01
Seibel, Travis	PC 895-3	LND01	Sele, Lori	PC 736-1	ALT02
Seifert, Cary	PC 716-1	ALT04	Sele, Lori	PC 736-1	SEC17
Seifert, Cary	PC 716-2	AVA01	Selmer, Judy	PCH 199-1	UNC01
Seifert, Cary	PC 716-2	SEC25	Selmer, Judy	PCH 199-2	ENV01
Seifert, Cary	PC 716-3	SEC18	Selmer, Judy	PCH 199-2	WLD01
Seifert, Cary	PC 716-4	UNC01	Selmer, Judy	PCH 199-3	ALT13
Seifert, Cary	PC 716-5	SEC18	Selmer, Judy	PCH 199-4	UNC01
Seifert, Harley	PC 910-1	ALT04	Selmer, Judy	PCH 199-5	LND02
Seifert, Harley	PC 910-1	TRN02	Selmer, Judy	PCH 199-5	NOI01
Seifert, Harley	PC 910-2	AVA02	Selmer, Judy	PCH 199-6	AVA01
Seifert, Harley	PC 910-2	TRN07	Selmer, Judy	PCH 199-6	AVA02
Seifert, Harley	PC 910-3	TRN07	Selmer, Judy	PCH 199-6	AVA03
Seifert, Shannon	PC 1134-1	ALT03	Selmer, Judy	PCH 199-6	SEC20
Seifert, Shannon	PC 1134-1	ALT09	Selmer, Judy	PCH 199-7	TRN09
Seifert, Shannon	PC 1134-1	ALT11	Selmer, Judy	PC 948-1	UNC01
Seifert, Shannon	PC 1134-2	SEC17	Selmer, Judy	PC 948-2	SEC17
Seifert, Shannon	PC 1134-3	SEC22	Selmer, Judy	PC 948-3	ALT13
Seifert, Shannon	PC 1134-4	PAN03	Selmer, Judy	PC 948-4	ALT11
Seifert, Shannon	PC 1134-4	TRN06	Selmer, Judy	PC 948-5	AVA04
Seifert, Shannon	PC 1134-4	TRN12	Selmer, Judy	PC 948-5	SEC03
Seifert, Shannon	PC 1134-5	AVA02	Selmer, Judy	PC 948-6	SEC44
Seifert, Shannon	PC 1134-5	AVA04	Selmer, Judy	PC 948-6	UNC01
Seifert, Shannon	PC 1134-5	SEC01	Selmer, Judy	PC 948-7	SEC04

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

S

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Selmer, Judy	PC 948-8	UNC01	Shattuck, Allen	PC 53-6	LND01
Selmer, Judy	PC 948-9	UNC01	Shattuck, Allen	PC 53-7	SEC03
Selmer, Judy	PC 948-10	VIS01	Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-1	PAN02
Selmer, Judy	PC 948-10	WLD01	Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-2	ALT04
Selmer, Judy	PC 948-10	UNC01	Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-3	ALT01
Selmer, Judy	PC 948-11	AVA01	Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-4	SEC16
Selmer, Judy	PC 948-11	GEO01	Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-5	TRN04
Selmer, Judy	PC 948-12	ALT13	Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-6	SEC12
Selmer, Judy	PC 948-13	PAN06	Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-6	TRN07
Selmer, Wayne	PC 1293-1	UNC01	Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-7	LND01
Selmer, Wayne	PC 1293-2	ALT13	Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-7	TRN10
Selmer, Wayne	PC 1293-3	TRN07	Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-8	SEC12
Selmer, Wayne	PC 1293-4	UNC01	Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-8	TRN07
Sessions, Ed	PC 217-1	ALT04	Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-9	SEC12
Sessions, Ed	PC 217-2	TRN02	Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-9	TRN10
Sessions, Ed	PC 217-2	SEC21	Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-9	SEC18
Sessions, Ed	PC 217-3	AVA01	Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-10	SEC18
Sessions, Ed	PC 217-3	ENV03	Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-10	SEC23
Sessions, Ed	PC 217-4	ENV03	Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-11	TRN02
Sessions, Ed	PC 217-5	LND01	Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-11	TRN10
Sessions, Ed	PC 217-5	SEC12	Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-11	SEC18
Seward, Ian	PC 363-1	UNC01	Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-12	LND01
Seward, Ian	PC 363-2	SEC20	Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-12	SEC18
Seward, Ian	PC 363-3	AVA01	Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-13	ALT04
Seward, Ian	PC 363-4	SEC04	Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-14	SEC03
Seward, Ian	PC 363-5	ENV01	Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-14	SEC12
Seward, Ian	PC 363-6	FSH02	Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-14	SEC18
Seward, Ian	PC 363-6	SEC19	Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-14	TRN18
Seward, Ian	PC 363-7	ALT13	Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-15	SEC18
Shattuck, Allen	PC 53-1	ALT04	Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-16	SEC12
Shattuck, Allen	PC 53-2	LND01	Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-16	TRN01
Shattuck, Allen	PC 53-2	TRN02	Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-16	TRN02
Shattuck, Allen	PC 53-2	SEC18	Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-16	SEC18
Shattuck, Allen	PC 53-2	PAN06	Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-16	PAN06
Shattuck, Allen	PC 53-3	TRN09	Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-17	TRN26
Shattuck, Allen	PC 53-4	ENV03	Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-18	SEC03
Shattuck, Allen	PC 53-5	SEC03	Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-18	TRN07

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

S

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-19	AVA04	Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-18	SEC03
Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-19	SEC23	Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-18	TRN07
Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-20	SEC12	Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-19	AVA04
Shattuck, Kelly	PC 662-20	TRN01	Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-19	SEC23
Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-1	PAN02	Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-20	SEC12
Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-2	ALT04	Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-20	TRN01
Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-3	ALT01	Shaul, Leon D.	PC 949-1	SEC01
Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-4	SEC16	Shaul, Leon D.	PC 949-1	TRN21
Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-5	TRN04	Shaul, Leon D.	PC 949-2	SEC43
Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-6	SEC12	Shaul, Leon D.	PC 949-3	TRN11
Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-6	TRN07	Shaul, Leon D.	PC 949-4	VIS01
Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-7	LND01	Shaul, Leon D.	PC 949-4	WLD01
Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-7	TRN10	Shaul, Leon D.	PC 949-5	ALT13
Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-8	SEC12	Shaw, Albert	PC 165-1	ALT08
Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-8	TRN07	Shaw, Brita	PC 125-1	ALT11
Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-9	SEC12	Shaw, Brita	PC 125-2	TRN11
Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-9	TRN10	Shaw, Brita	PC 125-3	TRN11
Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-9	SEC18	Shaw, Brita	PC 125-4	TRN08
Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-10	SEC18	Shaw, Wesley	PC 1085-1	ENV01
Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-10	SEC23	Shaw, Wesley	PC 1085-1	VIS01
Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-11	TRN02	Shaw, Wesley	PC 1085-1	SEC17
Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-11	TRN10	Shaw, Wesley	PC 1085-2	ALT09
Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-11	SEC18	Shaw, Wesley	PC 1085-2	ALT11
Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-12	LND01	Shaw, Wesley	PC 1085-3	SEC47
Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-12	SEC18	Shaw, Wesley	PC 1085-4	SEC19
Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-13	ALT04	Shea, Dale A.	PC 834-1	ALT04
Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-14	SEC03	Shea, Dale A.	PC 834-2	TRN18
Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-14	SEC12	Shea, Dale A.	PC 834-3	TRN02
Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-14	SEC18	Shea, Dale A.	PC 834-4	SEC03
Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-14	TRN18	Shea, Dale A.	PC 834-5	SEC12
Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-15	SEC18	Shea, Dale A.	PC 834-5	TRN02
Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-16	SEC12	Shea, Dale A.	PC 834-5	TRN10
Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-16	TRN01	Sheakley, Sergius	PC 549-1	UNC01
Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-16	TRN02	Sheakley, Sergius	PC 549-2	ALT20
Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-16	SEC18	Sheakley, Sergius	PC 549-3	ENV03
Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-16	PAN06	Sheakley, Sergius	PC 549-3	FSH01
Shattuck, Rick	PC 662-17	TRN26	Shears, Georgianne	PC 668-1	ALT04

S

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Shears, Georgianne	PC 668-2	TRN10	Sherman, Dave	PCH 121-1	SEC17
Shears, Georgianne	PC 668-3	TRN15	Sherman, Dave	PCH 121-2	ALT13
Shears, Georgianne	PC 668-4	SEC12	Sherman, Dave	PCH 121-3	SEC22
Shears, Georgianne	PC 668-5	SEC01	Sherman, Dave	PCH 121-4	SEC01
Shears, Georgianne	PC 864-1	ALT04	Sherman, Dave	PCH 121-5	UNC01
Shears, Georgianne	PC 864-2	LND01	Sherman, Dave	PCH 121-6	UNC01
Shears, Georgianne	PC 864-2	SEC12	Sherman, Megan	PC 715-1	ALT02
Shears, Georgianne	PC 864-2	VIS02	Sherman, Megan	PC 715-2	ENV01
Sheggeby, Karie	PCH 81-1	ALT04	Sherman, Megan	PC 715-2	SEC01
Sheggeby, Karie	PCH 81-2	SEC12	Sherman, Megan	PC 715-3	SEC43
Sheldon, Burl	PCH 175-1	PAN04	Sherman, Megan	PC 715-4	UNC01
Sheldon, Burl	PCH 175-2	UNC01	Sherry, Maria	PC 638-1	ALT04
Sheldon, Burl	PCH 175-3	AVA01	Sherry, Maria	PC 638-2	SEC12
Sheldon, Burl	PCH 175-4	UNC01	Sherry, Maria	PC 638-2	TRN10
Sheldon, Burl	PCH 175-5	SEC01	Sherry, Maria	PC 638-3	SEC12
Sheldon, Burl	PCH 175-6	ALT13	Sherry, Maria	PC 638-3	TRN02
Shepherd, Howard	PCH 76-1	ALT01	Shields, Tim	PCH 180-1	SEC04
Sheppard, Mary	PC 598-1	ALT13	Shields, Tim	PCH 180-2	SEC20
Sheppard, Mary	PC 598-1	WAT01	Shields, Tim	PCH 180-2	SEC29
Sheppard, Mary	PC 598-1	WLD01	Shields, Tim	PC 536-1	TRN06
Sheppard, Mary	PC 598-2	AVA01	Shields, Tim	PC 536-1	SEC19
Sheppard, Mary	PC 598-2	SEC01	Shields, Tim	PC 536-2	AVA01
Sheppard, Mary	PC 598-2	SEC20	Shields, Tim	PC 536-2	TRN11
Shepro DC, Gordon L.	PC 1001-1	SEC12	Shields, Tim	PC 536-3	SEC01
Shepro DC, Gordon L.	PC 1001-1	TRN10	Shields, Tim	PC 536-4	SEC32
Shepro DC, Gordon L.	PC 1001-2	SEC23	Shields, Tim	PC 536-5	UNC01
Shepro DC, Gordon L.	PC 1001-3	SEC12	Shields, Tim	PC 536-6	ALT13
Shepro DC, Gordon L.	PC 1001-4	SEC12	Shier, Natalie	PC 153-1	ALT04
Shepro DC, Gordon L.	PC 1001-5	SEC18	Shier, Natalie	PC 153-2	SEC18
Shepro DC, Gordon L.	PC 1001-6	SEC40	Shier, Natalie	PC 153-3	TRN10
Shepro DC, Gordon L.	PC 1001-7	AVA02	Shier, Natalie	PC 153-4	ENV03
Shepro DC, Gordon L.	PC 1001-7	UNC01	Shier, Natalie	PC 153-5	SEC18
Shepro DC, Gordon L.	PC 1001-8	TRN07	Shier, Patrick	PCH 5-1	ALT04
Shepro DC, Gordon L.	PC 1001-9	UNC01	Shier, Patrick	PCH 5-2	SEC03
Shepro DC, Gordon L.	PC 1001-10	PAN06	Shier, Patrick	PCH 5-3	TRN18
Shepro DC, Gordon L.	PC 1001-11	SEC23	Shier, Patrick	PCH 5-4	TRN26
Shepro DC, Gordon L.	PC 1001-12	ALT01	Shier, Patrick	PCH 5-5	AVA01

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

S

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Shier, Patrick	PC 69-1	ALT07	Shook, Julia A.	PC 1111-3	SEC04
Shier, Patrick	PC 69-1	SEC03	Shook, Julia A.	PC 1111-4	AVA01
Shier, Patrick	PC 69-2	AVA02	Shook, Julia A.	PC 1111-5	VIS01
Shier, Patrick	PC 312-1	ALT04	Shook, Julia A.	PC 1111-6	TRN04
Shier, Patrick	PC 312-2	SEC03	Shorey, Bob	PC 965-1	ALT04
Shier, Patrick	PC 312-3	TRN10	Shorey, Bob	PC 965-2	PAN06
Shier, Patrick	PC 312-4	TRN27	Shorey, Bob	PC 965-3	SEC18
Shirley, Thomas	PC 1223-1	ALT02	Shorey, Bob	PC 965-4	TRN10
Shirley, Thomas	PC 1223-2	ALT03	Shows, Steve	PCH 74-1	ALT01
Shirley, Thomas	PC 1223-3	SEC01	Shows, Steve	PCH 74-2	SEC03
Shirley, Thomas	PC 1223-3	WLD01	Shows, Steve	PCH 74-3	TRN10
Shirley, Thomas	PC 1223-3	SEC17	Shtipelman, Nonna	PCH 49-1	UNC01
Shirley, Thomas	PC 1223-3	SEC22	Shtipelman, Nonna	PCH 49-2	AVA02
Shirley, Thomas	PC 1223-4	UNC01	Shtipelman, Nonna	PCH 49-2	TRN11
Shivers, Caroline	PC 332-1	UNC01	Shtipelman, Nonna	PCH 49-3	SEC17
Shivers, Caroline	PC 332-2	ALT04	Shtipelman, Nonna	PCH 49-3	TRN22
Shivers, Caroline	PC 332-3	SEC18	Shtipelman, Nonna	PCH 49-4	WLD02
Shivers, Caroline	PC 332-4	UNC01	Shtipelman, Nonna	PCH 49-4	WLD08
Shivers, Russell	PC 332-1	UNC01	Shtipelman, Nonna	PCH 49-5	AVA01
Shivers, Russell	PC 332-2	ALT04	Shtipelman, Nonna	PCH 49-5	AVA03
Shivers, Russell	PC 332-3	SEC18	Shtipelman, Nonna	PCH 49-6	SEC24
Shivers, Russell	PC 332-4	UNC01	Shtipelman, Nonna	PCH 49-7	ALT13
Shogan, Cindy	PC 998-1	ENV01	Shuler, Judy	PC 955-1	ALT13
Shogan, Cindy	PC 998-1	SEC01	Shuler, Judy	PC 955-2	SEC01
Shogan, Cindy	PC 998-2	AVA01	Shuler, Judy	PC 955-2	SEC20
Shogan, Cindy	PC 998-2	ENV02	Shuler, Judy	PC 955-2	SEC24
Shogan, Cindy	PC 998-2	LND03	Shuler, Judy	PC 955-2	UNC01
Shogan, Cindy	PC 998-3	EAG02	Shuler, Judy	PC 955-3	SEC38
Shogan, Cindy	PC 998-3	WET01	Shuler, Judy	PC 955-4	TRN04
Shogan, Cindy	PC 998-3	WLD02	Shuler, Judy	PC 955-4	TRN06
Shogan, Cindy	PC 998-4	FSH01	Shuler, Judy	PC 955-5	SEC44
Shogan, Cindy	PC 998-4	EFH01	Shuler, Judy	PC 955-6	SEC19
Shogan, Cindy	PC 998-5	SEC19	Shuler, Judy	PC 955-7	SEC45
Shogan, Cindy	PC 998-6	UNC01	Shull, Delmar L	PC 614-1	ALT04
Shogan, Cindy	PC 998-7	ALT13	Shull, Delmar L	PC 614-1	TRN10
Shook, Julia A.	PC 1111-1	ALT13	Shull, Delmar L	PC 614-2	SEC03
Shook, Julia A.	PC 1111-2	ALT02	Shull, Delmar L	PC 614-2	SEC12

S

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Shull, Delmar L	PC 614-3	SEC50	Simpson, Ian	PC 586-4	SEC03
Shull, Delmar L	PC 614-4	UNC01	Simpson, Ian	PC 586-5	SEC12
Shutt, Margaret	PC 166-1	ALT04	Simpson, Ian	PC 586-6	ERG01
Shutt, Margaret	PC 166-1	ALT05	Simpson, Kevin C.	PC 482-1	ALT04
Sidney, Amanda	PC 18-1	SEC12	Simpson, Kevin C.	PC 482-2	SEC12
Sidney, Amanda	PC 18-2	TRN15	Simpson, Kevin C.	PC 482-3	SEC12
Sidney, Amanda	PC 18-3	SEC12	Simpson, Kevin C.	PC 482-3	TRN10
Sidney, Amanda	PC 18-3	TRN10	Simpson, Kevin C.	PC 482-3	SEC18
Sidney, Amanda	PC 18-4	SEC12	Simpson, Kevin C.	PC 482-4	TRN10
Sidney, Amanda	PC 18-5	ALT04	Simpson, Paulette	PCH 19-1	ALT04
Sidney, Jeremy	PC 121-1	LND01	Simpson, Paulette	PCH 19-2	SEC16
Sidney, Jeremy	PC 121-2	SEC12	Simpson, Paulette	PCH 19-2	SEC18
Sidney, Jeremy	PC 121-2	TRN07	Simpson, Paulette	PCH 19-3	SEC03
Sidney, Jeremy	PC 121-3	ALT04	Simpson, Paulette	PCH 19-4	SEC12
Sidney, Jeremy	PC 121-4	LND01	Simpson, Paulette	PCH 19-5	EVJ01
Sidney, Jim	PCH 77-1	SEC12	Simpson, Paulette	PCH 19-5	SEC12
Sidney, Jim	PCH 77-2	ALT04	Simpson, Paulette	PCH 19-6	PUB02
Sidney, Jim	PCH 77-3	UNC01	Simpson, Paulette	PCH 19-7	ALT04
Simonson, Bruce	PCH 134-1	ALT03	Simpson, Paullette	PC 1078-1	ALT04
Simonson, Bruce	PCH 134-2	ALT11	Simpson, Paullette	PC 1078-2	SEC03
Simonson, Bruce	PCH 134-3	TRN23	Simpson, Paullette	PC 1078-2	SEC12
Simonson, Bruce	PCH 134-4	AVA02	Simpson, Paullette	PC 1078-3	SEC12
Simonson, Bruce	PCH 134-4	SEC01	Simpson, Paullette	PC 1078-3	TRN10
Simonson, Bruce	PCH 134-5	TRN11	Simpson, Paullette	PC 1078-4	SEC03
Simonson, Bruce	PCH 134-6	LND07	Simpson, Paullette	PC 1078-4	TRN02
Simpson, Bob	PC 273-1	ALT04	Simpson-Sugar, Cynthia	PC 1307-1	ALT01
Simpson, Bob	PC 273-2	TRN10	Simpson-Sugar, Cynthia	PC 1307-1	TRN02
Simpson, Erica M	PC 452-1	ALT04	Simpson-Sugar, Cynthia	PC 1307-1	SEC18
Simpson, Erica M	PC 452-2	SEC12	Sims, Donny	PC 1044-1	TRN02
Simpson, Erica M	PC 452-2	TRN07	Sims, Jason	PC 1045-1	ALT01
Simpson, Erica M	PC 452-3	LND01	Sims, Jason	PC 1045-2	LND01
Simpson, Erica M	PC 452-4	SEC18	Sims, Jason	PC 1045-3	SEC12
Simpson, Erica M	PC 452-5	AVA02	Sims, Rena	PC 550-1	ALT01
Simpson, Erica M	PC 452-5	ENV03	Sims, Rena	PC 550-1	SEC12
Simpson, Ian	PC 586-1	ALT04	Skaggs, Sam	PC 536-1	TRN06
Simpson, Ian	PC 586-2	SEC03	Skaggs, Sam	PC 536-1	SEC19
Simpson, Ian	PC 586-3	SEC18	Skaggs, Sam	PC 536-2	AVA01

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

S

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Skaggs, Sam	PC 536-2	TRN11	Smith, Tim K.	PC 904-2	TRN10
Skaggs, Sam	PC 536-3	SEC01	Smith, Tim K.	PC 904-3	SEC12
Skaggs, Sam	PC 536-4	SEC32	Smith, Tim K.	PC 904-4	LND01
Skaggs, Sam	PC 536-5	UNC01	Smith, Tim K.	PC 904-5	TRN27
Skaggs, Sam	PC 536-6	ALT13	Smith, Todd	PC 222-1	ALT01
Smith, Charles A	PC 486-1	ALT01	Smith, Todd	PC 222-2	TRN10
Smith, Charles A	PC 486-2	AVA02	Smith, Todd	PC 222-3	SEC03
Smith, Charles A	PC 486-3	VIS01	Smith, Todd	PC 222-4	TRN07
Smith, Graham	PC 97-1	ALT07	Smith, Todd	PC 222-5	ENV03
Smith, Graham	PC 97-2	SEC12	Smith, Toni	PC 1175-1	ALT08
Smith, Graham	PC 97-2	TRN07	Smith, Jr., Jack	PCH 154-1	ALT08
Smith, Graham	PC 97-3	SEC12	Smith, Jr., Jack	PCH 154-2	LND04
Smith, Graham	PC 97-3	TRN10	Smith, Jr., Jack	PCH 154-3	LND01
Smith, Joseph M.	PC 899-1	ALT04	Smith, Jr., Jack	PCH 154-4	SEC18
Smith, Joseph M.	PC 899-2	SEC03	Smith, Jr., Jack	PCH 154-5	TRN07
Smith, Joseph M.	PC 899-2	SEC12	Smith, Sr., Jack	PCH 152-1	ALT08
Smith, Joseph M.	PC 899-3	SEC03	Smith, Sr., Jack	PCH 152-1	AVA02
Smith, Joseph M.	PC 899-3	TRN07	Smith, Sr., Jack	PCH 152-2	AVA02
Smith, Larry	PC 554-1	ALT04	Smith, Sr., Jack	PCH 152-3	LND01
Smith, Larry	PC 554-2	AVA01	Smith, Sr., Jack	PCH 152-3	SUB03
Smith, Larry	PC 554-3	SEC12	Smith, Sr., Jack	PCH 152-4	ALT08
Smith, Larry	PC 554-3	TRN07	Smith, Sr., Jack	PCH 152-5	SEC06
Smith, Myah	PC 206-1	ALT01	Snell-Dobert, Sandra	PC 1332-1	ALT09
Smith, Myah	PC 206-2	SEC12	Snell-Dobert, Sandra	PC 1332-2	TRN04
Smith, Myah	PC 206-3	SEC18	Snell-Dobert, Sandra	PC 1332-2	SEC17
Smith, Paula	PC 397-1	ALT04	Snell-Dobert, Sandra	PC 1332-3	SEC17
Smith, Paula	PC 397-1	ENV03	Snell-Dobert, Sandra	PC 1332-4	SEC17
Smith, Sam	PC 1063-1	ALT04	Snell-Dobert, Sandra	PC 1332-4	SEC19
Smith, Sam	PC 1063-2	TRN02	Snell-Dobert, Sandra	PC 1332-4	SEC20
Smith, Sam	PC 1063-3	ENV03	Snell-Dobert, Sandra	PC 1332-5	UNC01
Smith, Sam	PC 1063-3	LND01	Snell-Dobert, Sandra	PC 1332-6	GEO01
Smith, Sam	PC 1063-4	SEC18	Snell-Dobert, Sandra	PC 1332-6	SEC01
Smith, Sam	PC 1063-5	SEC03	Snell-Dobert, Sandra	PC 1332-7	CUL04
Smith, Thad	PC 837-1	ALT04	Snell-Dobert, Sandra	PC 1332-7	VIS03
Smith, Thad	PC 837-1	SEC12	Snell-Dobert, Sandra	PC 1332-7	SEC17
Smith, Thad	PC 837-1	TRN10	Snell-Dobert, Sandra	PC 1332-8	SEC19
Smith, Tim K.	PC 904-1	ALT04	Snell-Dobert, Sandra	PC 1332-9	SEC19

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

S

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Snell-Dobert, Sandra	PC 1332-10	ALT02	Sogge, Mark	PC 536-6	ALT13
Snell-Dobert, Sandra	PC 1332-11	SEC01	Sogge, Mark	PC 1143-1	ALT03
Snyder, Blake	PC 1233-1	ALT01	Sogge, Mark	PC 1143-2	TRN11
Snyder, Blake	PC 1233-2	SEC12	Sogge, Mark	PC 1143-2	SEC20
Snyder, Blake	PC 1233-2	SEC18	Sogge, Mark	PC 1143-3	ALT03
Snyder, Blake	PC 1233-3	TRN02	Sogge, Mark	PC 1143-3	AVA01
Snyder, Blake	PC 1233-3	SEC18	Sogge, Mark	PC 1143-3	AVA02
Snyder, Blake	PC 1233-4	SEC23	Sogge, Mark	PC 1143-4	AVA04
Snyder, Donna	PC 123-1	ALT09	Sogge, Mark	PC 1143-4	AVA06
Snyder, Donna	PC 123-2	ALT11	Sogge, Mark	PC 1143-5	AVA01
Snyder, Donna	PC 123-3	AVA01	Sogge, Mark	PC 1143-5	TRN23
Snyder, Donna	PC 123-3	SEC20	Sogge, Mark	PC 1143-6	TRN23
Snyder, Donna	PC 123-4	VIS01	Sogge, Mark	PC 1143-7	SEC04
Snyder, Donna	PC 123-5	UNC01	Sogge, Mark	PC 1143-8	VIS01
Snyder, Donna	PC 123-6	WLD01	Sogge, Mark	PC 1143-8	SEC19
Snyder, Donna	PC 123-7	LND02	Sogge, Mark	PC 1143-9	EFH01
Snyder, Donna	PC 123-8	SEC19	Sogge, Mark	PC 1143-9	EFH03
Snyder, Donna	PC 123-9	UNC01	Sogge, Mark	PC 1143-10	UNC01
Snyder, Garret	PC 1232-1	ALT01	Sollars, Debbie	PC 897-1	ALT04
Snyder, Garret	PC 1232-2	TRN02	Sollars, Debbie	PC 897-2	SEC16
Snyder, Garret	PC 1232-2	SEC16	Sollars, Debbie	PC 897-3	SEC12
Snyder, Joan M	PC 360-1	ALT13	Sollars, Debbie	PC 897-4	TRN26
Snyder, Joan M	PC 360-2	SEC19	Sollars Jr., Barton A.	PC 881-1	SEC12
Snyder, Linda	PC 1235-1	ALT04	Sollars Jr., Barton A.	PC 881-2	TRN02
Snyder, Linda	PC 1235-2	SEC12	Sollars Jr., Barton A.	PC 881-3	ALT04
Snyder, Linda	PC 1235-2	SEC18	Somerville, Ronald J.	PC 1199-1	ALT01
Snyder, Linda	PC 1235-3	TRN02	Somerville, Ronald J.	PC 1199-2	TRN02
Snyder, Linda	PC 1235-4	SEC12	Sonneman, Joe	PC 74-1	ALT13
Snyder, Linda	PC 1235-4	TRN02	Sonneman, Joe	PC 74-2	ALT02
Snyder, Rhonda	PC 463-1	ALT04	Sonneman, Joe	PC 74-3	SEC20
Sogge, Mark	PC 536-1	TRN06	Sonneman, Joe	PC 74-4	SEC01
Sogge, Mark	PC 536-1	SEC19	Sonneman, Joe	PC 74-5	SEC15
Sogge, Mark	PC 536-2	AVA01	Sonneman, Joe	PC 74-6	TRN21
Sogge, Mark	PC 536-2	TRN11	Sonneman, Joe	PC 74-7	TRN11
Sogge, Mark	PC 536-3	SEC01	Sonneman, Joe	PC 74-8	AVA01
Sogge, Mark	PC 536-4	SEC32	Sonneman, Joe	PC 74-8	AVA02
Sogge, Mark	PC 536-5	UNC01	Sonneman, Joe	PC 74-8	SEC01

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

S

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Sonneman, Joe	PC 74-9	SEC25	Sowa, Jarrod	PC 1170-1	ALT03
Sonneman, Joe	PC 104-1	ALT13	Sowa, Jarrod	PC 1170-2	ALT14
Sonneman, Joe	PC 104-2	SEC32	Sowa, Jarrod	PC 1170-2	WLD02
Sonneman, Joe	PC 104-2	TRN21	Sowa, Jarrod	PC 1170-2	WLD07
Sonneman, Joe	PC 104-3	SEC20	Sowa, Jarrod	PC 1170-3	ALT14
Sonneman, Joe	PC 104-4	TRN11	Sowa, Jarrod	PC 1170-3	ENV02
Sonneman, Joe	PC 104-5	SEC04	Sowa, Jarrod	PC 1170-4	FSH01
Sonneman, Joe	PC 104-6	AVA01	Spencer, Kenneth M.	PC 974-1	ALT04
Sonneman, Joe	PC 104-7	UNC01	Spengler, Larri Irene	PC 22-1	ALT09
Sonneman, Joe	PC 104-8	UNC01	Spengler, Larri Irene	PC 22-1	ALT11
Sonneman, Joe	PC 104-9	ENV01	Spengler, Larri Irene	PC 22-2	AVA01
Sonneman, Joe	PC 162-1	ALT03	Spengler, Larri Irene	PC 22-2	SEC01
Sonneman, Joe	PC 162-1	ALT13	Spengler, Larri Irene	PC 22-3	ENV02
Sontag, Ted	PC 1012-1	ALT04	Spickler, Betty	PC 255-1	ALT04
Sontag, Ted	PC 1012-2	SEC12	Spickler, Betty	PC 255-2	SEC03
Sontag, Ted	PC 1012-3	TRN10	Spickler, Betty	PC 255-2	SEC18
Southwick, Samuel G.	PC 1210-1	ALT02	Spickler, Kasen	PC 814-1	SEC12
Southwick, Samuel G.	PC 1210-2	SEC22	Spickler, Kasen	PC 814-1	TRN02
Southwick, Samuel G.	PC 1210-3	SEC22	Spickler, Kasen	PC 814-2	ALT04
Southwick, Samuel G.	PC 1210-4	SEC22	Spickler, Kasen	PC 814-3	ENV03
Southwick, Samuel G.	PC 1210-5	AIR01	Spickler, Kasen	PC 814-4	LND01
Southwick, Samuel G.	PC 1210-5	ENV01	Spickler, Kyle	PC 815-1	SEC12
Southwick, Samuel G.	PC 1210-5	SEC02	Spickler, Kyle	PC 815-1	TRN02
Southwick, Samuel G.	PC 1210-5	TRN04	Spickler, Kyle	PC 815-2	ALT04
Southwick, Samuel G.	PC 1210-5	VIS01	Spickler, Kyle	PC 815-3	ENV03
Southwick, Samuel G.	PC 1210-5	SEC20	Spickler, Kyle	PC 815-4	LND01
Southwick, Samuel G.	PC 1210-6	ENV01	Spickler, Lee	PC 255-1	ALT04
Southwick, Samuel G.	PC 1210-6	SEC01	Spickler, Lee	PC 255-2	SEC03
Southwick, Samuel G.	PC 1210-6	VIS01	Spickler, Lee	PC 255-2	SEC18
Southwick, Samuel G.	PC 1210-6	WLD08	Spickler, Sandy	PC 790-1	ALT04
Southwick, Samuel G.	PC 1210-6	SEC20	Spickler, Sandy	PC 790-1	TRN02
Southwick, Samuel G.	PC 1210-7	UNC01	Spickler, Sandy	PC 790-2	SEC03
Southwick, Samuel G.	PC 1210-8	AVA02	Spickler, Sandy	PC 790-2	UNC01
Southwick, Samuel G.	PC 1210-8	ENV01	Spickler, Sandy	PC 790-3	SEC03
Southwick, Samuel G.	PC 1210-8	SEC01	Spickler, Sandy	PC 790-3	TRN07
Southwick, Samuel G.	PC 1210-8	VIS01	Spickler, Sandy	PC 790-4	TRN18
Southwick, Samuel G.	PC 1210-8	SEC20	Spickler, Sandy	PC 790-4	TRN27

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

S

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Spickler, Sandy	PC 790-5	LND01	Stamard, Bill	PC 832-1	ALT04
Spickler, Sandy	PC 790-5	SEC12	Stamard, Bill	PC 832-2	TRN10
Spickler, Sandy	PC 790-5	TRN10	Stamard, Bill	PC 832-3	SEC12
Spickler, Scott	PCH 104-1	UNC01	Stand, Frank	PC 674-1	SEC18
Spickler, Scott	PCH 104-2	TRN18	Stand, Frank	PC 674-2	ALT01
Spickler, Scott	PCH 104-3	TRN02	Staske, Jake	PC 562-1	ALT06
Spickler, Scott	PCH 104-4	SEC12	Staske, Jake	PC 562-1	SEC37
Spickler, Scott	PCH 104-4	TRN10	Staske, Jake	PC 562-2	SEC05
Spickler, Scott	PCH 104-5	TRN18	Stats, Laura	PCH 57-1	SEC17
Spickler, Scott	PCH 104-6	ENV03	Stats, Laura	PCH 57-2	LND05
Spickler, Scott	PCH 104-7	ALT04	Stats, Laura	PCH 57-2	SUB01
Spickler, Scott	PC 790-1	ALT04	Stats, Laura	PCH 57-2	VIS01
Spickler, Scott	PC 790-1	TRN02	Stearns, Kristine M	PC 245-1	ALT01
Spickler, Scott	PC 790-2	SEC03	Steinman, Scott	PC 61-1	ALT01
Spickler, Scott	PC 790-2	UNC01	Steinman, Scott	PC 61-2	SEC12
Spickler, Scott	PC 790-3	SEC03	Steinman, Scott	PC 61-2	TRN10
Spickler, Scott	PC 790-3	TRN07	Steinman, Scott	PC 964-1	ALT04
Spickler, Scott	PC 790-4	TRN18	Steinman, Scott	PC 964-2	SEC12
Spickler, Scott	PC 790-4	TRN27	Steinman, Scott	PC 964-3	TRN07
Spickler, Scott	PC 790-5	LND01	Stenson, Zach	PCH 52-1	ENV01
Spickler, Scott	PC 790-5	SEC12	Stenson, Zach	PCH 52-1	SEC01
Spickler, Scott	PC 790-5	TRN10	Stenson, Zach	PCH 52-1	WLD01
St. Clair, Gina	PCH 159-1	UNC01	Stenson, Zach	PCH 52-2	SEC46
St. Clair, Gina	PCH 159-2	ALT19	Stepien, Kathy	PC 810-1	ALT03
St. Clair, Gina	PCH 159-3	ALT13	Stern, Cecily	PC 536-1	TRN06
St. Clair, Gina	PCH 159-4	SEC19	Stern, Cecily	PC 536-1	SEC19
Staebell, Gary	PC 617-1	TRN02	Stern, Cecily	PC 536-2	AVA01
Staebell, Gary	PC 617-2	TRN02	Stern, Cecily	PC 536-2	TRN11
Staebell, Gary	PC 617-2	TRN26	Stern, Cecily	PC 536-3	SEC01
Staebell, Gary	PC 617-3	TRN02	Stern, Cecily	PC 536-4	SEC32
Staebell, Gary	PC 617-3	SEC18	Stern, Cecily	PC 536-5	UNC01
Staebell, Gary	PC 617-4	ALT01	Stern, Cecily	PC 536-6	ALT13
Staebell, Gary	PC 617-4	SEC12	Stern, Cecily	PC 1156-1	ALT03
Stafford, Anne E.	PC 801-1	TRN06	Stern, Cecily	PC 1156-2	AVA04
Stafford, Anne E.	PC 801-2	SEC01	Stern, Cecily	PC 1156-2	TRN02
Stafford, Anne E.	PC 801-2	SEC19	Stern, Cecily	PC 1156-2	TRN06
Stafford, Anne E.	PC 801-3	ALT02	Stern, Cecily	PC 1156-3	AVA01

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

S

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Stern, Cecily	PC 1156-3	AVA02	Stickler, Robert	PC 556-1	SEC18
Stern, Cecily	PC 1156-4	TRN06	Still, Ben	PCH 8-1	ALT13
Stern, Cecily	PC 1156-4	SEC19	Still, Ben	PCH 8-2	ALT02
Stern, Cecily	PC 1156-5	SEC19	Stoddard, Kevin	PC 887-1	ALT04
Stern, Cecily	PC 1156-6	AVA01	Stoddard, Kevin	PC 887-2	SEC12
Stern, Cecily	PC 1156-6	TRN03	Stoddard, Kevin	PC 887-2	TRN09
Stern, Cecily	PC 1156-7	TRN04	Stone, Cher	PC 695-1	SEC12
Stern, Cecily	PC 1156-7	SEC19	Stone, Cher	PC 695-1	TRN10
Stern, Cecily	PC 1156-8	TRN11	Stone, Cher	PC 695-2	AVA02
Stern, Cecily	PC 1156-8	TRN23	Stone, Cher	PC 695-3	TRN02
Stern, Cecily	PC 1156-9	TRN23	Stone, Cher	PC 695-4	SEC12
Stern, Cecily	PC 1156-10	TRN06	Stone, Cher	PC 695-4	VIS02
Stern, Cecily	PC 1156-10	SEC20	Stone, Cher	PC 695-5	ALT01
Stern, Cecily	PC 1156-11	LND01	Story, Andrea D.	PC 1230-1	ALT01
Stern, Cecily	PC 1156-11	SEC41	Story, Andrea D.	PC 1230-2	SEC16
Stern, Cecily	PC 1156-12	TRN11	Story, Andrea D.	PC 1230-3	PUB01
Stern, Cecily	PC 1156-12	SEC20	Story, Andrea D.	PC 1230-4	LND01
Stevens, Frank	PC 320-1	ALT01	Story, Andrea D.	PC 1230-5	SEC12
Stevens, Frank	PC 320-2	SEC12	Story, Andrea D.	PC 1230-5	SEC18
Stevens, Frank	PC 320-2	TRN07	Story, Andrea D.	PC 1230-6	LND01
Stevens, Frank	PC 320-3	AVA02	Story, Andrea D.	PC 1230-6	SEC12
Stevens, Frank	PC 320-4	SEC48	Story, Andrea D.	PC 1230-6	TRN02
Stevens, Frank	PC 320-5	ENV03	Story, Andrea D.	PC 1230-7	PUB03
Stevens, Frank	PC 320-6	TRN02	Story, Andrea D.	PC 1230-8	SEC12
Stevens, Frank	PC 320-6	SEC18	Story, Andrea D.	PC 1230-8	SEC18
Stevenson, David	PC 1246-1	ALT04	Story, Andrea D.	PC 1230-9	TRN15
Stevenson, David	PC 1246-2	LND01	Story, Andrea D.	PC 1230-10	TRN15
Stevenson, David	PC 1246-2	TRN10	Story, Andrea D.	PC 1230-11	SEC18
Stevenson, David	PC 1246-3	SEC03	Story, Andrea D.	PC 1230-12	SEC23
Stevenson, David	PC 1246-4	SEC03	Story, Andrea D.	PC 1230-13	ERG01
Stickler, David	PC 579-1	ALT08	Story, Andrea D.	PC 1230-14	TRN02
Stickler, David	PC 579-1	AVA01	Story, Andrea D.	PC 1230-15	ENV03
Stickler, David	PC 579-1	VIS01	Story, Andrea D.	PC 1230-16	LND06
Stickler, David	PC 579-2	SEC06	Story, Andrea D.	PC 1230-17	ENV03
Stickler, David	PC 579-2	TRN02	Story, Andrea D.	PC 1230-18	SEC18
Stickler, David	PC 579-2	SEC17	Story, Andrea D.	PC 1230-19	UNC01
Stickler, Robert	PC 556-1	ALT06	Story, Ellen	PC 1229-1	ALT04

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

S

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Story, Ellen	PC 1229-2	PUB03	Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-15	AVA06
Story, Ellen	PC 1229-3	SEC03	Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-16	AVA02
Story, Ellen	PC 1229-3	SEC18	Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-16	AVA06
Story, Ellen	PC 1229-4	TRN15	Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-17	AVA02
Story, Ellen	PC 1229-5	TRN15	Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-18	AVA06
Story, Ellen	PC 1229-6	SEC12	Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-19	UNC01
Story, Ellen	PC 1229-6	SEC18	Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-20	UNC01
Story, Ellen	PC 1229-7	SEC23	Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-21	TRN26
Story, Ellen	PC 1229-8	ERG01	Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-22	SEC23
Story, Ellen	PC 1229-9	TRN02	Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-23	TRN01
Story, Ellen	PC 1229-10	AVA02	Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-24	PAN06
Story, Ellen	PC 1229-10	AVA06	Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-25	TRN02
Story, Ellen	PC 1229-11	ALT14	Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-26	SEC03
Story, Ellen	PC 1229-12	ALT01	Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-27	SEC03
Story, Ellen	PC 1229-13	ENV03	Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-28	ENV03
Story, Ellen	PC 1229-13	VIS02	Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-29	ENV03
Story, Ellen	PC 1229-14	LND06	Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-29	VIS02
Story, Ellen	PC 1229-15	ENV03	Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-30	ENV03
Story, Ellen	PC 1229-16	UNC01	Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-31	UNC01
Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-1	UNC01	Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-32	SEC18
Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-2	PUB02	Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-33	UNC01
Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-3	ALT04	Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-34	PAN02
Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-4	LND01	Story, Mike	PCH 36-1	UNC01
Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-5	TRN01	Story, Mike	PCH 36-2	PUB01
Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-5	UNC01	Story, Mike	PCH 36-3	ALT04
Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-6	SEC03	Story, Mike	PCH 36-4	LND01
Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-6	SEC18	Story, Mike	PCH 36-5	SEC03
Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-7	TRN15	Story, Mike	PCH 36-6	SEC12
Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-8	TRN15	Story, Mike	PCH 36-6	TRN10
Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-8	SEC18	Story, Mike	PCH 36-7	TRN18
Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-9	SEC12	Story, Mike	PCH 36-8	TRN17
Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-9	TRN10	Story, Mike	PCH 36-9	TRN26
Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-10	TRN26	Story, Mike	PCH 36-10	SEC23
Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-11	SEC23	Story, Mike	PCH 36-11	ERG01
Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-12	ERG01	Story, Mike	PCH 36-12	TRN02
Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-13	TRN02	Story, Mike	PCH 36-13	TRN02
Story, Michael C.	PC 1266-14	AVA01	Stout, Wayne	PC 728-1	SEC12

S

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Stout, Wayne	PC 728-1	TRN31	Sullivan, Dan	PC 154-6	ALT09
Stout, Wayne	PC 728-2	SEC01	Sullivan, Dan	PC 154-6	ALT11
Stout, Wayne	PC 728-3	ALT01	Sullivan, Dan	PC 154-6	UNC01
Stout, Wayne	PC 728-3	PAN06	Sullivan, Kevin J.	PC 1183-1	ALT04
Stout, Wayne	PC 728-4	LND01	Sullivan, Kevin J.	PC 1183-2	TRN02
Stout, Wayne	PC 728-4	TRN02	Sullivan, Kevin J.	PC 1183-3	SEC12
Straight, Shannon	PCH 32-1	ALT02	Sullivan, Kevin J.	PC 1183-3	TRN10
Straight, Shannon	PCH 32-1	SEC17	Sullivan, Kevin J.	PC 1183-4	SEC12
Straight, Shannon	PCH 32-2	SEC17	Sullivan, Kevin J.	PC 1183-4	TRN10
Straight, Shannon	PCH 32-3	UNC01	Sullivan, Kevin J.	PC 1183-5	LND01
Strand, Tim	PC 331-1	ALT22	Sullivan, Kevin J.	PC 1183-5	SEC12
Strand, Tim	PC 331-2	ALT22	Sullivan, Kevin J.	PC 1183-5	TRN10
Strand, Tim	PC 331-3	ENV02	Summers, David	PC 62-1	ALT04
Strand, Tim	PC 331-3	VIS01	Summers, David	PCH 97-1	ALT04
Strand, Tim	PC 331-3	SEC19	Summers, David	PCH 97-2	SEC03
Strand, Tim	PC 331-3	SEC22	Summers, David	PCH 97-2	SEC12
Streu, Helen	PC 359-1	ALT13	Summers, David	PCH 97-2	TRN10
Streu, Helen	PC 359-1	TRN07	Summers, David	PCH 97-2	TRN18
Struble, Matthew G.	PC 804-1	ALT04	Summers, David	PCH 97-3	TRN10
Struble, Matthew G.	PC 804-2	SEC12	Summers, David	PCH 97-4	SEC03
Stumpf, Karen	PC 583-1	AVA06	Summers, David	PCH 97-5	SEC12
Stumpf, Karen	PC 583-2	PAN06	Summers, David	PCH 97-6	SEC18
Suckling, Theodore	PC 675-1	PAN06	Summers, David	PCH 97-7	TRN18
Suckling, Theodore	PC 675-2	ALT01	Summers, David	PCH 97-8	ENV02
Suckling, Theodore	PC 675-2	SEC18	Summers, David	PCH 97-8	EFH02
Sullivan, Dan	PC 154-1	ALT02	Summers, David	PCH 97-8	TNE05
Sullivan, Dan	PC 154-2	SEC44	Summers, David	PCH 97-8	WLD13
Sullivan, Dan	PC 154-3	SEC01	Summers, David	PCH 97-9	AVA02
Sullivan, Dan	PC 154-3	SEC32	Summers, David	PCH 97-10	UNC01
Sullivan, Dan	PC 154-3	TRN21	Sund, John	PC 1080-1	ALT04
Sullivan, Dan	PC 154-4	EAG02	Sund, John	PC 1080-2	TRN10
Sullivan, Dan	PC 154-4	EFH01	Sund, Kathleen	PC 1081-1	ALT04
Sullivan, Dan	PC 154-4	TNE02	Sund, Kathleen	PC 1081-2	SEC12
Sullivan, Dan	PC 154-4	WLD01	Sund, Kathleen	PC 1081-2	TRN10
Sullivan, Dan	PC 154-4	WLD08	Sund, Kathleen	PC 1081-3	SEC12
Sullivan, Dan	PC 154-5	AVA01	Sundberg, Scott	PC 362-1	LND04
Sullivan, Dan	PC 154-5	GEO01	Sundberg, Scott	PC 362-2	UNC01

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

S

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Sundberg, Scott	PC 362-3	ALT08	Swanson, Lorilyn E.	PC 1231-2	SEC12
Sundberg, Scott	PC 362-3	LND01	Swanson, Lorilyn E.	PC 1231-2	TRN07
Sundberg, Scott	PC 362-3	LND04	Swanson, Lorilyn E.	PC 1231-3	TRN02
Sundberg, Scott	PC 362-4	TRN02	Swift, Paul	PC 819-1	ALT13
Sundberg, Scott	PC 362-5	ALT02	Swift, Paul	PC 819-2	AVA01
Sundberg, Scott	PC 362-6	ALT13	Swift, Paul	PC 819-2	AVA02
Surgeon, Donald	PC 439-1	ALT02	Swift, Paul	PC 819-2	SEC01
Surgeon, Donald	PC 439-2	ALT13	Swift, Paul	PC 819-2	TRN04
Surgeon, Donald	PC 439-3	SEC01	Swift, Paul	PC 819-2	TRN06
Surgeon, Donald	PC 439-4	SEC01	Swift, Paul	PC 819-2	WLD01
Surgeon, Donald	PC 439-5	SEC19	Swift, Paul	PC 819-2	SEC20
Surgeon, Donald	PC 439-6	AVA01	Swift, Paul	PC 819-3	SEC44
Surgeon, Donald	PC 439-7	WLD01	Swift, Paul	PC 819-4	SEC17
Swain, Zelda	PC 149-1	SEC45	Swinton, Ralph	PC 623-1	ALT06
Swain, Zelda	PC 149-1	SEC46	Swinton, Ralph	PC 623-1	ALT08
Swain, Zelda	PC 149-2	AVA02	Swinton, Ralph	PC 623-2	SEC18
Swain, Zelda	PC 149-2	PAN06	Swinton, Sarah	PC 622-1	ALT06
Swanson, Ferdie	PC 682-1	ALT04	Swinton, Sarah	PC 622-1	ALT08
Swanson, Ferdie	PC 682-2	AVA04	Swinton, Sarah	PC 622-2	SEC18
Swanson, Ferdie	PC 682-2	SEC12	Swofford, David	PC 809-1	ALT01
Swanson, Ferdie	PC 682-2	TRN02	Swofford, David	PC 809-1	SEC16
Swanson, Ferdie	PC 682-3	SEC12	Swofford, David	PC 809-2	SEC03
Swanson, Ferdie	PC 682-3	TRN15	Swofford, David	PC 809-3	UNC01
Swanson, Ferdie	PC 682-4	SEC03	Syrene, Eric	PC 1285-1	ALT03
Swanson, Ferdie	PC 682-4	SEC28	Syrene, Eric	PC 1285-2	UNC01
Swanson, Ferdie	PC 865-1	ALT04	Syrene, Eric	PC 1285-3	PAN03
Swanson, Ferdie	PC 865-2	SEC12	Syrene, Eric	PC 1285-3	SEC36
Swanson, Ferdie	PC 865-2	TRN10	Syrene, Eric	PC 1285-4	SEC36
Swanson, John R.	PC 1346-1	ALT02	Syrene, Eric	PC 1285-5	ENV01
Swanson, John R.	PC 1346-2	AIR01	Syrene, Eric	PC 1285-5	SEC17
Swanson, John R.	PC 1346-2	ENV01	Syrene, Eric	PC 1285-6	UNC01
Swanson, John R.	PC 1346-2	WAT01	Syrene, Eric	PC 1285-7	SEC43
Swanson, John R.	PC 1346-2	VIS01	Syrene, Eric	PC 1285-7	SEC45
Swanson, John R.	PC 1346-2	WLD01	Syrene, Eric	PC 1285-8	ALT03
Swanson, John R.	PC 1346-2	TER02	Syrene, Eric	PC 1285-9	AIR01
Swanson, John R.	PC 1346-3	ENV02	Syrene, Eric	PC 1285-9	FSH01
Swanson, Lorilyn E.	PC 1231-1	ALT01	Syrene, Eric	PC 1285-9	TNE02

S

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Syrene, Eric	PC 1285-10	UNC01	Taylor, Bob	PCH 102-2	UNC01
T			Taylor, Bob	PCH 102-3	AVA02
			Taylor, Bob	PCH 102-4	SEC12
Tagaban, Tanya	PCH 82-1	ALT01	Taylor, Bob	PCH 102-5	TRN07
Tallino, Giovanni	PC 522-1	ALT04	Taylor, Bob	PC 287-1	UNC01
Tallino, Giovanni	PC 522-2	TRN27	Taylor, Bob	PC 287-2	ALT04
Tappe, Cindy	PC 294-1	ALT04	Taylor, Bob	PC 287-3	SEC03
Tappe, Cindy	PC 294-2	SEC12	Taylor, Bob	PC 287-3	SEC12
Tappe, Cindy	PC 294-3	SEC12	Taylor, Bob	PC 287-4	TRN10
Tappe, Cindy	PC 294-3	TRN07	Taylor, Bob	PC 287-4	TRN18
Tappe, Cindy	PC 294-4	LND01	Taylor, Bob	PC 287-5	VIS02
Tappe, Cindy	PC 294-5	SEC18	Taylor, Daniel	PC 112-1	ALT01
Tappe, Cindy	PC 294-6	TRN02	Taylor, Daniel	PC 112-2	SEC03
Tappe, Cindy	PC 294-7	PAN06	Taylor, Daniel	PC 112-3	AVA02
Tappe, Cindy	PC 294-8	ENV03	Taylor, Daniel	PC 112-3	SEC48
Tappe, Jeff	PC 295-1	ALT01	Taylor, Gordon	PC 116-1	ALT08
Tappe, Jeff	PC 295-1	WLD13	Taylor, Norm	PC 746-1	TRN08
Tappe, Jeff	PC 295-2	SEC12	Taylor, Norm	PC 746-2	SEC20
Tate, Charline	PC 405-1	ALT11	Taylor, Norm	PC 746-3	SEC08
Tate, Charline	PC 405-1	TRN08	Taylor, Norm	PC 746-4	TRN06
Tate, J.A.	PC 436-1	ALT17	Taylor, Norm	PC 746-5	UNC01
Tate, J.A.	PC 436-2	ALT08	Taylor, Norm	PC 746-6	ALT09
Tate, J.A.	PC 436-3	ALT09	Taylor, Patrick M	PC 536-1	TRN06
Tate, J.A.	PC 436-4	ALT16	Taylor, Patrick M	PC 536-1	SEC19
Taug, Stella	PC 304-1	ALT02	Taylor, Patrick M	PC 536-2	AVA01
Taug, Stella	PC 304-2	SEC01	Taylor, Patrick M	PC 536-2	TRN11
Taug, Stella	PC 304-3	SEC17	Taylor, Patrick M	PC 536-3	SEC01
Taug, Stella	PC 304-4	ENV01	Taylor, Patrick M	PC 536-4	SEC32
Taug, Stella	PC 304-4	EFH01	Taylor, Patrick M	PC 536-5	UNC01
Taug, Stella	PC 304-4	WET01	Taylor, Patrick M	PC 536-6	ALT13
Taug, Stella	PC 304-4	WLD01	Tempel, Grieko	PC 1043-1	ALT01
Taug, Stella	PC 304-5	UNC01	Tempel, Grieko	PC 1043-1	SEC12
Tavel, Theresa	PC 155-1	UNC01	Tempel, Grieko	PC 1043-1	TRN10
Tavel, Theresa	PC 155-2	SEC01	Tempel, Grieko	PC 1043-2	PAN06
Tavel, Theresa	PC 155-3	SEC36	Tempel, Grieko	PC 1118-1	SEC23
Tavel, Theresa	PC 155-4	ALT04	Tempel, Grieko	PC 1118-2	SEC12
Taylor, Bob	PCH 102-1	ALT04	Tempel, Grieko	PC 1118-2	TRN02

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

T

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Tempel, Grieko	PC 1118-3	PAN06	Thomas, Scott M.	PC 587-4	TRN02
Tempel, Grieko	PC 1118-4	ALT01	Thompson, Andrew	PCH 78-1	ALT04
Tengs, Helen B	PC 388-1	ALT21	Thompson, Jennifer	PC 1334-1	ALT02
Tennison, Mike	PC 279-1	TRN10	Thompson, Jennifer	PC 1334-2	ALT03
Tennison, Mike	PC 279-2	ALT04	Thompson, Jennifer	PC 1334-2	ALT09
Tennyson, Eleanore	PC 490-1	ALT13	Thompson, Jennifer	PC 1334-2	ALT11
Tennyson, Todd	PC 490-1	ALT13	Thompson, Jennifer	PC 1334-3	TRN03
Terrall, Curtis	PC 38-1	PUB01	Thompson, Jennifer	PC 1334-4	UNC01
Terrall, Curtis	PC 38-2	ALT11	Thompson, Jennifer	PC 1334-5	ENV01
Terrall, Curtis	PC 38-3	SEC01	Thompson, Jennifer	PC 1334-5	EFH01
Terrall, Curtis	PC 199-1	SEC01	Thompson, Jennifer	PC 1334-5	WLD01
Terrall, Curtis	PC 199-2	TRN11	Thompson, Jennifer	PC 1334-6	AVA02
Terrall, Curtis	PC 199-3	SEC01	Thompson, Jennifer	PC 1334-6	AVA03
Terrall, Curtis	PC 199-4	SEC01	Thompson, Jennifer	PC 1334-6	SEC01
Terrall, Curtis	PC 199-4	TRN09	Thompson, Jennifer	PC 1334-6	TRN11
Terrall, Curtis	PC 199-5	ALT13	Thompson, Jennifer	PC 1334-7	ENV01
Theroux, Earl F	PC 677-1	SEC12	Thompson, Jennifer	PC 1334-8	SEC04
Theroux, Earl F	PC 677-1	TRN10	Thompson, Jennifer	PC 1334-9	SEC01
Theroux, Earl F	PC 677-2	ALT04	Thomson, Blaine C	PC 379-1	ALT13
Thoe, Brad	PC 800-1	ALT01	Thomson, Blaine C	PC 379-2	TRN28
Thoe, Brad	PC 800-2	ALT14	Thomson, Blaine C	PC 379-3	SEC01
Thoe, Brad	PC 800-3	SEC18	Thomson, Blaine C	PC 379-4	ALT20
Thoe, Brad	PC 800-4	ALT17	Thomton, Jamie	PC 4-1	ALT02
Thole, Cory	PCH 205-1	LND02	Thomton, Jamie	PC 4-2	SEC46
Thole, Cory	PCH 205-2	WLD04	Thomton, Jamie	PC 4-3	ENV01
Thole, Cory	PCH 205-3	TER03	Thomton, Jamie	PC 4-4	UNC01
Thole, Cory	PCH 205-4	ALT02	Thomton, Jamie	PC 4-5	UNC01
Thole, Cory	PCH 205-4	VIS01	Tillotson, Kevin W.	PC 1195-1	SEC12
Thole, Cory	PCH 205-5	SEC04	Tillotson, Kevin W.	PC 1195-1	TRN07
Thole, Cory	PCH 205-6	SEC20	Tillotson, Kevin W.	PC 1195-2	TRN07
Thole, Cory	PCH 205-7	GEO01	Tillotson, Kevin W.	PC 1195-3	ALT04
Thole, Cory	PCH 205-7	SEC01	Tobin, Michael W.	PC 796-1	ALT09
Thomas, Chad	PC 922-1	ALT04	Tobin, Michael W.	PC 796-1	ALT11
Thomas, Chad	PC 922-2	SEC12	Tobin, Michael W.	PC 796-2	AVA01
Thomas, Scott M.	PC 587-1	ALT04	Tobin, Michael W.	PC 796-2	AVA02
Thomas, Scott M.	PC 587-2	SEC12	Tobin, Michael W.	PC 796-3	TRN06
Thomas, Scott M.	PC 587-3	TRN15	Tobin, Michael W.	PC 796-3	SEC20

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

T

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Tobin, Michael W.	PC 796-3	SEC41	Triem, Fred W.	PC 1329-1	EVJ02
Tobin, Michael W.	PC 796-4	AVA02	Triem, Fred W.	PC 1329-1	TRN29
Tobin, Michael W.	PC 796-4	TRN03	Trott, Kristine	PCH 132-1	SEC01
Tobin, Michael W.	PC 796-5	SEC24	Trott, Kristine	PCH 132-2	TRN11
Tobin, Michael W.	PC 796-6	ALT11	Trott, Kristine	PCH 132-3	SEC20
Tobin, Michael W.	PC 796-6	AVA03	Trott, Kristine	PCH 132-4	SEC11
Tobin, Michael W.	PC 796-6	TRN08	Trott, Kristine	PCH 132-5	UNC01
Tobin, Michael W.	PC 796-7	ALT09	Trucano, James	PC 905-1	ERG01
Tobin, Michael W.	PC 796-7	TRN08	Trucano, James	PC 905-1	SEC12
Tobin, Michael W.	PC 796-8	ENV02	Trucano, James	PC 905-2	TRN27
Tobin, Michael W.	PC 796-8	LND01	Trucano, James	PC 905-3	SEC03
Tobin, Michael W.	PC 796-8	WLD01	Trucano, Nadine	PC 600-1	SEC01
Todercan, Daniel	PC 70-1	SEC16	Trucano, Nadine	PC 600-2	ALT13
Todercan, Daniel	PC 70-2	ALT04	Trucano, Nadine	PC 600-3	AVA02
Tomasic, Leon F.	PC 665-1	ALT04	Trucano, Nadine	PC 600-3	SEC01
Tomasic, Leon F.	PC 665-2	TRN10	Trucano, Nadine	PC 600-4	AVA02
Tomasic, Leon F.	PC 665-3	TRN15	Trucano, Nadine	PC 600-5	SEC19
Tomasic, Leon F.	PC 665-4	SEC12	Trucano, Nadine	PC 600-6	SEC17
Tonsgard, Loren	PC 909-1	ALT04	True, Buddy	PC 1282-1	ALT01
Tonsgard, Loren	PC 909-2	SEC12	True, Buddy	PC 1282-1	SEC23
Tonsgard, Loren	PC 909-2	TRN02	Truffer, Martin	PC 1151-1	SEC01
Tonsgard, Loren	PC 909-2	TRN10	Truffer, Martin	PC 1151-2	AVA04
Tormey, Haynes	PCH 210-1	ALT01	Truffer, Martin	PC 1151-2	AVA06
Tormey, Haynes	PCH 210-1	TRN07	Truffer, Martin	PC 1151-3	AVA02
Tormey, Haynes	PCH 210-2	LND01	Truffer, Martin	PC 1151-3	AVA06
Tormey, Haynes	PCH 210-2	TRN02	Truffer, Martin	PC 1151-4	SEC01
Tormey, Haynes	PCH 210-2	TRN10	Tucker, Dawn	PC 240-1	ALT01
Tormey, Haynes	PCH 210-3	TRN02	Tucker, Dawn	PC 240-2	TRN02
Tormey, Haynes	PCH 210-3	SEC48	Tucker, Dawn	PC 240-3	UNC01
Tow, Dorothy	PC 108-1	EDI01	Tucker, Desi	PC 1153-1	TRN02
Triem, Fred	PCH 130-1	TRN23	Tucker, Desi	PC 1153-1	TRN07
Triem, Fred	PCH 130-2	EVJ02	Tucker, Desi	PC 1153-1	SEC18
Triem, Fred	PCH 130-2	TRN23	Tucker, Desi	PC 1153-2	SEC18
Triem, Fred	PCH 130-3	SEC32	Tucker, Desi	PC 1153-2	SEC23
Triem, Fred	PCH 130-3	TRN21	Tucker, Desi	PC 1153-3	SEC12
Triem, Fred	PCH 130-3	TRN23	Tucker, Desi	PC 1153-3	SEC18
Triem, Fred	PCH 130-4	SEC45	Tucker, Desi	PC 1153-4	SEC12

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

T

Name	Comment #	SOC Code
Tucker, Desi	PC 1153-5	TRN02
Tucker, Desi	PC 1153-6	SEC18
Tucker, Desi	PC 1153-7	TRN02
Tucker, Desi	PC 1153-7	SEC18
Tucker, Desi	PC 1153-7	SEC23
Tugatuk, George	PC 1009-1	ALT04
Turek, Michael F	PC 702-1	ALT03
Turek, Michael F	PC 702-1	ALT09
Turek, Michael F	PC 702-1	ALT11
Turek, Michael F	PC 702-2	SEC01
Turek, Michael F	PC 702-3	SEC01
Turek, Michael F	PC 702-3	SEC43
Turek, Michael F	PC 702-4	EFH01
Turek, Michael F	PC 702-4	WLD08
Turek, Michael F	PC 702-4	WLD12
Turek, Michael F	PC 702-5	AVA02
Turek, Michael F	PC 702-5	SEC01
Turek, Michael F	PC 702-6	SEC44
Turek, Mike	PC 183-1	SEC01
Turek, Mike	PC 183-2	SEC43
Turek, Mike	PC 183-3	ENV02
Turek, Mike	PC 183-3	EFH01
Turek, Mike	PC 183-3	WLD08
Turek, Mike	PC 183-3	WLD12
Turek, Mike	PC 183-4	AVA02
Turek, Mike	PC 183-5	AVA01
Turek, Mike	PC 183-6	AVA02
Turek, Mike	PC 183-6	SEC01
Turek, Mike	PC 183-7	SEC44
Turner, Tom D	PC 1226-1	ALT02
Turner, Tom D	PC 1226-2	ALT03
Turner, Tom D	PC 1226-2	ALT09
Turner, Tom D	PC 1226-2	ALT11
Turner, Tom D	PC 1226-3	UNC01
Turner, Tom D	PC 1226-4	EFH01
Turner, Tom D	PC 1226-4	WLD01
Turner, Tom D	PC 1226-4	SEC17

Name	Comment #	SOC Code
Turner, Tom D	PC 1226-5	SEC01
Turner, Tom D	PC 1226-6	SEC17
Turner, Tom D	PC 1226-7	SEC04
Turner, Tom D	PC 1226-8	SEC02
Turner, Tom D	PC 1226-9	UNC01

U

Name	Comment #	SOC Code
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-1	LND05
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-2	ENV01
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-2	WLD01
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-2	SEC17
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-2	SEC20
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-3	TRN05
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-4	UNC01
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-5	TRN08
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-6	TRN05
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-7	UNC01
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-8	ALT19
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-9	TRN03
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-9	TRN04
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-10	ALT02
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-11	SEC46
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-12	SEC43
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-12	SEC46
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-13	SEC01
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-13	SEC43
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-14	UNC01
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-15	SEC43
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-16	SEC01
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-16	SEC22
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-16	SEC24
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-17	SEC24
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-18	SEC17
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-19	SEC19
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-20	LND05
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-20	SEC19
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-21	SEC17

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

U

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-22	TRN22	Van Dyke, Cheryl	PC 1113-2	WLD05
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-23	TRN04	Van Dyke, Cheryl	PC 1113-3	WET03
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-24	SEC11	Van Dyke, Cheryl	PC 1113-3	WLD05
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-24	VIS01	Van Dyke, Cheryl	PC 1113-4	WLD07
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-25	WLD01	Van Dyke, Cheryl	PC 1113-5	ALT02
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-25	SEC17	Van Dyke, Cheryl	PC 1113-6	EFH01
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-26	SEC46	Van Dyke, Cheryl	PC 1113-6	WLD12
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-27	ALT11	Van Dyke, Cheryl	PC 1113-7	ALT03
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-28	WLD01	Van Dyke, Cheryl	PC 1113-7	ALT09
Unruh, Helen	PC 1270-28	SEC17	Van Dyke, Cheryl	PC 1113-7	ALT11
Untalasco, Rosalia	PC 305-1	SEC01	Van Note, Michael L.	PC 1313-1	ALT13
Untalasco, Rosalia	PC 305-2	SEC17	Van Note, Michael L.	PC 1313-2	SEC20
Untalasco, Rosalia	PC 305-3	UNC01	Van Note, Michael L.	PC 1313-3	SEC15
Untalasco, Rosalia	PC 305-4	SEC17	Van Note, Michael L.	PC 1313-3	TRN23
Untalasco, Rosalia	PC 305-5	TRN21	Van Note, Michael L.	PC 1313-4	TRN08
Untalasco, Rosalia	PC 305-6	SEC46	Van Note, Michael L.	PC 1313-5	SEC22
Unzicker, Moriah	PC 323-1	ALT03	Van Note, Michael L.	PC 1313-6	TRN03
Unzicker, Moriah	PC 323-2	SEC01	Van Note, Michael L.	PC 1313-7	AVA03
Unzicker, Moriah	PC 323-3	SEC20	Van Note, Michael L.	PC 1313-8	ALT16
Urion, Rick	PCH 113-1	PAN06	Van Note, Michael L.	PC 1313-8	TRN08
Urion, Rick	PCH 113-2	SEC19	Van Note, Michael L.	PC 1313-8	SEC27
Urion, Rick	PCH 113-3	TRN02	Van Note, Michael L.	PC 1313-9	SEC04
Urion, Rick	PCH 113-3	SEC19	Van Note, Michael L.	PC 1313-9	SEC43
Urion, Rick	PCH 113-4	SEC12	Van Note, Michael L.	PC 1313-10	UNC01
Urion, Rick	PCH 113-4	TRN07	Van Note, Mike	PC 536-1	TRN06
Urion, Rick	PCH 113-5	VIS02	Van Note, Mike	PC 536-1	SEC19
Urion, Rick	PCH 113-6	SEC03	Van Note, Mike	PC 536-2	AVA01
Urion, Rick	PC 999-1	PAN06	Van Note, Mike	PC 536-2	TRN11
Urion, Rick	PC 999-2	SEC18	Van Note, Mike	PC 536-3	SEC01
Urion, Rick	PC 999-3	SEC12	Van Note, Mike	PC 536-4	SEC32
Urion, Rick	PC 999-4	TRN02	Van Note, Mike	PC 536-5	UNC01
Urion, Rick	PC 999-5	SEC03	Van Note, Mike	PC 536-6	ALT13
Urion, Rick	PC 999-6	ALT04	Van Slyke Sr., Robert S.	PC 1157-1	SEC12
Urion, Rick	PC 999-6	TRN27	Van Slyke Sr., Robert S.	PC 1157-1	TRN02
			Van Slyke Sr., Robert S.	PC 1157-1	TRN07
			Van Slyke Sr., Robert S.	PC 1157-2	ALT01
			Vance Sr., Alvin J	PC 691-1	ALT04

V

Van Dyke, Cheryl	PC 1113-1	UNC01
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Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

V

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Vance Sr., Alvin J	PC 691-2	PAN02	Vigesaa, Teri	PC 191-1	ALT01
VanDort, Jan	PC 748-1	ALT01	Vigesaa, Teri	PC 191-2	PAN06
VanDort, Jan	PC 748-2	TRN10	Vigesaa, Teri	PC 191-3	ENV03
VanDort, Jan	PC 748-3	SEC18	Vigesaa, Teri	PC 191-4	UNC01
VanPool, Patrick	PC 574-1	ALT01	Vigesaa, Teri	PC 191-5	PUB02
VanPool, Patrick	PC 574-1	TRN02	Vinson, Eleanor	PC 423-1	ALT01
VanPool, Patrick	PC 574-1	TRN10	Vinson, Eleanor	PC 423-2	SEC12
VanPool, Patrick	PC 574-1	SEC18	Vinson, Eleanor	PC 759-1	ALT04
Varness, Ingrid	PC 1310-1	ALT04	Vinson, Rayme	PC 425-1	ALT01
Varness, Ingrid	PC 1310-2	TRN07	Vinson, Rayme	PC 425-1	SEC12
Varness, Ingrid	PC 1310-3	SEC12	Vinson, Rayme	PC 425-1	TRN07
Varness, Ingrid	PC 1310-3	TRN10	Vinson, Rayme	PC 425-2	TRN02
Varosi, Ellen	PCH 68-1	ALT01	Vinson, Rayme	PC 425-2	SEC18
Varosi, Ellen	PCH 68-2	AVA04	Vizbar, Rodger	PC 6-1	ALT03
Varosi, Ellen	PCH 68-3	VIS02	Vizbar, Rodger	PC 6-2	TRN04
Varosi, Ellen	PCH 68-4	TRN02	Vizbar, Rodger	PC 6-3	SEC27
Veale, Mary	PC 407-1	ALT02	Voss, Pamela L	PC 603-1	TRN02
Veale, Mary	PC 407-2	SEC01	Voss, Pamela L	PC 603-2	SEC12
Veale, Mary	PC 407-3	SEC20	Voss, Pamela L	PC 603-3	SEC12
Vega, Juan	PC 824-1	ALT04	Voss, Pamela L	PC 603-4	SEC18
Vega, Juan	PC 824-2	SEC12	Voss, Pamela L	PC 603-5	ALT01
Vega, Juan	PC 824-3	SEC03	Voss, Pamela L	PC 603-5	TRN02
Vick, Joyce	PC 779-1	ALT01	<h1>W</h1>		
Vick, Joyce	PC 779-2	PAN06			
Vick, Joyce	PC 779-3	SEC12	Wacker, William	PCH 9-1	ALT13
Vick, Steve	PCH 179-1	UNC01	Wacker, William	PCH 9-2	LND02
Vick, Steve	PCH 179-2	SEC01	Wacker, William	PCH 9-2	VIS01
Vick, Steve	PCH 179-2	SEC20	Wacker, William	PCH 9-3	ALT13
Vick, Steve	PCH 179-3	LND05	Wacker, William	PCH 9-3	SEC01
Vick, Steve	PCH 179-4	AVA02	Wagner, Eileen	PC 754-1	ALT02
Vick, Steve	PCH 179-4	TRN11	Wagner, Eileen	PC 754-1	SEC17
Vick, Steve	PCH 179-5	TRN11	Wagner, Eileen	PC 754-2	SEC22
Vick, Steve	PCH 179-6	TRN04	Wagner, Eileen	PC 754-3	AVA01
Vick, Steve	PCH 179-7	ALT13	Wagner, Greg	PC 1295-1	ALT04
Vick, Steve	PCH 179-7	ERG02	Wagner, Greg	PC 1295-2	TRN02
Vidic, Ray	PC 475-1	ALT01	Wagner, Greg	PC 1295-3	SEC03
Vidic, Ray	PC 475-2	PAN06	Wagner, Greg	PC 1295-4	TRN26

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

W

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Wagner, Greg	PC 1295-5	AVA06	Wallen, Skip	PC 536-4	SEC32
Wagner, Greg	PC 1295-5	SEC12	Wallen, Skip	PC 536-5	UNC01
Wagner, Greg	PC 1295-5	TRN10	Wallen, Skip	PC 536-6	ALT13
Wagner, Greg	PC 1295-5	VIS02	Waller Jr., Jesse A	PC 597-1	ALT04
Wagner, Greg	PC 1295-5	WLD13	Waller Jr., Jesse A	PC 597-2	TRN10
Wagner, Greg	PC 1295-6	SEC23	Waller Jr., Jesse A	PC 597-3	SEC12
Wagner, Joanie	PC 391-1	ALT01	Waller Jr., Jesse A	PC 597-4	TRN10
Wagner, Joanie	PC 391-2	ENV01	Waller Jr., Jesse A	PC 597-4	SEC18
Wagoner, Chip	PCH 98-1	ALT04	Walmer, Margaret	PC 409-1	ALT01
Wagoner, Chip	PCH 98-2	VIS02	Walmer, Margaret	PC 409-1	SEC03
Wagoner, Chip	PCH 98-3	TRN10	Walmer, Margaret	PC 409-1	TRN10
Wagoner, Chip	PCH 98-4	ENV03	Walmer, Margaret	PC 409-2	SEC12
Wagoner, Chip	PCH 98-5	SEC03	Walmer, Margaret	PC 409-2	TRN07
Wagoner, Chip	PCH 98-5	SEC12	Walmer, Margaret	PC 409-3	SEC18
Wagoner, Chip	PCH 98-5	TRN10	Walmer, Margaret	PC 409-4	TRN02
Wagoner, Chip	PCH 98-5	TRN18	Walsh, Craig	PC 235-1	SEC12
Wagoner, Chip	PCH 98-6	SEC16	Walsh, Craig	PC 235-1	TRN07
Waldigs, Jesse	PC 1018-1	ALT04	Walsh, Craig	PC 235-2	TRN02
Waldigs, Jesse	PC 1018-2	SEC12	Walsh, Craig	PC 235-3	AVA01
Waldigs, Jesse	PC 1018-3	TRN10	Walsh, Craig	PC 235-4	ALT01
Walker, Brian J.	PC 1100-1	ALT04	Walsh, Craig	PC 235-4	SEC12
Walker, Zachary	PC 246-1	ALT04	Walsh, Craig	PC 235-4	TRN10
Walker, Zachary	PC 246-2	TRN06	Walsh, Murray	PCH 4-1	ALT01
Walker, Zachary	PC 246-3	SEC12	Walsh, Murray	PCH 4-2	UNC01
Wallen, Lynn	PC 536-1	TRN06	Walsh, Murray	PCH 4-3	ALT01
Wallen, Lynn	PC 536-1	SEC19	Walsh, Murray	PCH 4-4	UNC01
Wallen, Lynn	PC 536-2	AVA01	Walsh, Murray	PCH 4-5	UNC01
Wallen, Lynn	PC 536-2	TRN11	Walsh, Murray	PCH 111-1	PUB02
Wallen, Lynn	PC 536-3	SEC01	Walsh, Murray	PCH 111-2	ALT01
Wallen, Lynn	PC 536-4	SEC32	Walsh, Murray	PCH 111-3	EVJ01
Wallen, Lynn	PC 536-5	UNC01	Walsh, Murray	PCH 111-3	SEC12
Wallen, Lynn	PC 536-6	ALT13	Walsh, Murray	PCH 111-4	SEC16
Wallen, Skip	PC 536-1	TRN06	Walsh, Murray	PCH 111-4	SEC18
Wallen, Skip	PC 536-1	SEC19	Walter, Donna	PC 369-1	ALT02
Wallen, Skip	PC 536-2	AVA01	Walter, Donna	PC 369-1	SEC01
Wallen, Skip	PC 536-2	TRN11	Walter, Donna	PC 369-2	AVA01
Wallen, Skip	PC 536-3	SEC01	Walter, Donna	PC 369-3	SEC01

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

W

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Walter, Donna	PC 369-4	TRN23	Warder, Jr., John B.	PC 981-15	AVA05
Walter, Donna	PC 369-5	SEC19	Warder, Jr., John B.	PC 981-16	LND02
Walter, Donna	PC 369-6	ALT19	Warder, Jr., John B.	PC 981-16	LND03
Walter, Wayne	PC 368-1	SEC01	Warder, Jr., John B.	PC 981-16	S4F01
Walter, Wayne	PC 368-2	SEC32	Warder, Jr., John B.	PC 981-16	S4F02
Walter, Wayne	PC 368-3	ALT13	Warder, Jr., John B.	PC 981-17	LND02
Ward, Marge	PC 746-1	TRN08	Warder, Jr., John B.	PC 981-18	SEC27
Ward, Marge	PC 746-2	SEC20	Warder, Jr., John B.	PC 981-19	TRN21
Ward, Marge	PC 746-3	SEC08	Warder, Jr., John B.	PC 981-20	PAN01
Ward, Marge	PC 746-4	TRN06	Waring, Margo	PC 197-1	ALT02
Ward, Marge	PC 746-5	UNC01	Waring, Margo	PC 197-2	TRN06
Ward, Marge	PC 746-6	ALT09	Waring, Margo	PC 197-2	SEC20
Warder, John	PCH 211-1	S4F01	Waring, Margo	PC 197-3	TRN23
Warder, John	PCH 211-2	UNC01	Waring, Margo	PC 197-3	TRN24
Warder, John	PCH 211-3	AVA02	Waring, Margo	PC 197-4	SEC19
Warder, John	PCH 211-4	AVA01	Waring, Margo	PC 197-5	ALT22
Warder, John	PCH 211-5	TRN04	Waring, Margo	PC 197-6	SEC24
Warder, Jr., John B.	PC 981-1	UNC01	Waring, Margo	PC 197-7	TRN11
Warder, Jr., John B.	PC 981-2	ALT09	Waring, Margo	PC 197-7	TRN23
Warder, Jr., John B.	PC 981-2	ALT11	Waring, Margo	PC 197-7	TRN24
Warder, Jr., John B.	PC 981-3	UNC01	Warner, Susan	PC 1242-1	ALT03
Warder, Jr., John B.	PC 981-4	UNC01	Warner, Susan	PC 1242-1	ALT09
Warder, Jr., John B.	PC 981-5	SEC36	Warner, Susan	PC 1242-1	ALT11
Warder, Jr., John B.	PC 981-6	ALT17	Warner, Susan	PC 1242-2	TRN06
Warder, Jr., John B.	PC 981-7	NOI01	Warner, Susan	PC 1242-3	ALT02
Warder, Jr., John B.	PC 981-8	SEC22	Warner, Susan	PC 1242-4	SEC04
Warder, Jr., John B.	PC 981-9	ALT14	Warner, Wylie B.	PC 219-1	ALT01
Warder, Jr., John B.	PC 981-10	SEC01	Warner, Wylie B.	PC 219-1	SEC12
Warder, Jr., John B.	PC 981-10	SEC43	Warner, Wylie B.	PC 219-1	TRN10
Warder, Jr., John B.	PC 981-11	LND03	Warren, Patricia	PC 1158-1	ALT13
Warder, Jr., John B.	PC 981-11	S4F01	Warren, Patricia	PC 1158-2	AVA02
Warder, Jr., John B.	PC 981-11	S4F02	Warren, Patricia	PC 1158-2	SEC01
Warder, Jr., John B.	PC 981-12	EDI01	Warren, Patricia	PC 1158-3	ALT13
Warder, Jr., John B.	PC 981-13	EDI01	Warren, Patricia	PC 1158-3	TRN08
Warder, Jr., John B.	PC 981-14	SEC26	Warren, Peter	PC 743-1	ALT03
Warder, Jr., John B.	PC 981-14	UNC01	Warren, Peter	PC 743-2	SEC01
Warder, Jr., John B.	PC 981-15	AVA02	Warren, Peter	PC 743-3	ENV01

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

W

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Warren, Peter	PC 743-4	UNC01	Weedman, Gail	PC 1099-1	ALT04
Warren, Peter	PC 743-5	UNC01	Weedman, Gail	PC 1099-2	TRN02
Waterman, Nancy	PC 536-1	TRN06	Weedman, John	PC 1098-1	ALT04
Waterman, Nancy	PC 536-1	SEC19	Weedman, John	PC 1098-2	LND01
Waterman, Nancy	PC 536-2	AVA01	Weeks, Doug	PC 494-1	UNC01
Waterman, Nancy	PC 536-2	TRN11	Weeks, Doug	PC 494-2	ALT04
Waterman, Nancy	PC 536-3	SEC01	Weeks, Doug	PC 494-3	TRN02
Waterman, Nancy	PC 536-4	SEC32	Weeks, Doug	PC 494-4	SEC03
Waterman, Nancy	PC 536-5	UNC01	Weeks, Doug	PC 494-4	SEC12
Waterman, Nancy	PC 536-6	ALT13	Weeks, Doug	PC 494-5	TRN18
Watson, Dennis G.	PC 1145-1	ALT01	Weeks, Doug	PC 494-6	SEC12
Watson, Dennis G.	PC 1145-2	SEC18	Weeks, Doug	PC 494-7	TRN10
Watson, Dennis G.	PC 1145-3	SEC03	Weishahn, Carolyn	PC 1120-1	ALT11
Watson, Dennis G.	PC 1145-4	TRN27	Weishahn, Carolyn	PC 1120-1	SEC02
Watson, Dennis G.	PC 1145-5	SEC12	Weishahn, Carolyn	PC 1120-1	TRN08
Watson, Dennis G.	PC 1145-6	SEC03	Weishahn, Carolyn	PC 1120-2	TRN08
Watson, Dennis G.	PC 1145-7	TRN10	Weishahn, Carolyn	PC 1120-3	TRN23
Watson, Dennis G.	PC 1145-8	TRN02	Weishahn, Carolyn	PC 1120-4	ENV01
Watson, Dennis G.	PC 1145-8	SEC18	Weishahn, Carolyn	PC 1120-4	TRN11
Watson, Dennis G.	PC 1145-9	SEC21	Weishahn, Carolyn	PC 1120-4	WLD01
Weaver, Whit	PC 63-1	ALT01	Weishahn, Carolyn	PC 1120-5	AVA03
Weaver, Whit	PC 63-2	UNC01	Weishahn, Carolyn	PC 1120-6	AVA02
Weaver, RN, Cynthia	PC 447-1	ALT09	Weishahn, Carolyn	PC 1120-7	AVA06
Weaver, RN, Cynthia	PC 447-1	ALT10	Weishahn, Carolyn	PC 1120-7	GEO01
Weaver, RN, Cynthia	PC 447-1	ALT11	Weishahn, Carolyn	PC 1120-8	ALT11
Weaver, RN, Cynthia	PC 447-1	ALT12	Weishahn, Carolyn	PC 1120-8	TRN08
Weaver, RN, Cynthia	PC 447-1	SEC41	Weiss, Robert	PC 145-1	ALT04
Weaver, RN, Cynthia	PC 447-2	TRN07	Welch, Denise M	PC 545-1	ALT04
Weaver, RN, Cynthia	PC 447-2	TRN08	Welch, Denise M	PC 545-2	SEC23
Weaver, RN, Cynthia	PC 447-2	SEC41	Welch, Denise M	PC 545-3	SEC16
Weaver, RN, Cynthia	PC 447-3	AVA02	Welch, Denise M	PC 545-4	SEC12
Webster, Elias	PC 876-1	ALT04	Welch, Denise M	PC 545-4	TRN10
Webster, Elias	PC 876-2	TRN02	Welch, Denise M	PC 545-5	SEC03
Webster, Elias	PC 876-2	TRN10	Welch, Denise M	PC 545-6	SEC03
Webster, Elias	PC 876-3	TRN27	Welch, Denise M	PC 545-7	LND01
Webster, Elias	PC 876-4	SEC18	Welch, Denise M	PC 545-7	SEC16
Webster, Elias	PC 876-5	PAN06	Welch, Denise M	PC 545-7	SEC18

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

W

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Welch, Michael D	PC 546-1	ALT04	Wheaton, Charles	PCH 6-1	ALT01
Welch, Michael D	PC 546-2	SEC12	Wheaton, Charles	PCH 6-2	SEC18
Welch, Michael D	PC 546-2	TRN10	Wheaton, Charles	PCH 6-3	TRN02
Welch, Michael D	PC 546-3	SEC23	Wheeler, Marc	PC 1203-1	ALT13
Welch, Michael D	PC 546-4	UNC01	Wheeler, Marc	PC 1203-2	ENV02
Welch, Michael D	PC 546-5	LND01	Wheeler, Marc	PC 1203-2	SEC01
Welch, Michael D	PC 546-6	SEC18	Wheeler, Marc	PC 1203-2	UNC01
Welch, Michael D	PC 546-7	TRN10	Wheeler, Marc	PC 1203-3	ALT13
Weldon, Gregory J	PC 1161-1	TRN07	Wheeler, Paul	PC 536-1	TRN06
Weldon, Gregory J	PC 1161-2	SEC40	Wheeler, Paul	PC 536-1	SEC19
Weldon, Gregory J	PC 1161-3	TRN10	Wheeler, Paul	PC 536-2	AVA01
Weldon, Paul	PC 862-1	ALT04	Wheeler, Paul	PC 536-2	TRN11
Weldon, Paul	PC 862-2	SEC12	Wheeler, Paul	PC 536-3	SEC01
Weldon, Paul	PC 862-2	TRN10	Wheeler, Paul	PC 536-4	SEC32
Weldon, Paul	PC 862-3	SEC03	Wheeler, Paul	PC 536-5	UNC01
Weldon, Paul	PC 862-3	SEC28	Wheeler, Paul	PC 536-6	ALT13
Wells, Scott R.	PC 828-1	ALT04	Whelan, Douglas	PCH 79-1	ALT01
Wells, Scott R.	PC 828-2	TRN15	Whelan, Douglas	PCH 79-2	LND01
Wells, Scott R.	PC 828-3	TRN07	Whelan, Douglas	PCH 79-3	SEC12
Wells, Scott R.	PC 828-4	SEC03	Whelan, Douglas	PCH 79-3	TRN07
Wells, Scott R.	PC 828-4	SEC12	Whelan, Douglas	PCH 79-4	SEC18
Welsh, Layton	PC 1024-1	ALT01	White, Carla	PC 1094-1	ALT04
Welsh, Layton	PC 1024-2	LND01	White, Carla	PC 1094-2	TRN02
Welton, Rob	PCH 51-1	PUB02	White, David	PC 1097-1	ALT04
Welton, Rob	PCH 51-2	UNC01	White, David	PC 1097-2	TRN02
Welton, Rob	PCH 51-3	TRN04	White, David	PC 1097-3	SEC12
Welton, Rob	PCH 51-4	VIS01	White, Edward	PC 1259-1	ALT09
Welton, Rob	PCH 51-5	LND02	White, Edward	PC 1259-1	ALT10
Welton, Rob	PCH 51-6	SEC46	White, Edward	PC 1259-1	ALT11
Welton, Rob	PCH 51-7	PAN06	White, Edward	PC 1259-1	ALT12
Weske, Thomas	PC 111-1	SEC18	White, Edward	PC 1259-2	SEC04
Weske, Thomas	PC 111-2	TRN10	White, Edward	PC 1259-3	AVA01
Weske, Thomas	PC 111-3	SEC16	White, Edward	PC 1259-3	GEO01
Wettanen, Arthur K	PC 857-1	ALT04	White, Hinton E.	PC 1273-1	UNC01
Wettanen, Arthur K	PC 857-1	TRN02	White, Hinton E.	PC 1273-2	UNC01
Wettanen, Arthur K	PC 857-2	SEC12	White, Hinton E.	PC 1273-3	UNC01
Wettanen, Arthur K	PC 857-3	TRN07	White, Johnny	PC 536-1	TRN06

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

W

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
White, Johnny	PC 536-1	SEC19	Wiley, Silas	PC 839-1	ALT04
White, Johnny	PC 536-2	AVA01	Wiley, Silas	PC 839-2	SEC12
White, Johnny	PC 536-2	TRN11	Wiley, Silas	PC 839-2	TRN02
White, Johnny	PC 536-3	SEC01	Wiley, Silas	PC 839-3	AVA04
White, Johnny	PC 536-4	SEC32	Wiley, Silas	PC 839-4	TRN07
White, Johnny	PC 536-5	UNC01	Wilke, Mark	PC 167-1	SEC12
White, Johnny	PC 536-6	ALT13	Wilke, Mark	PC 167-1	TRN07
White, Kyle	PC 1031-1	ALT01	Wilke, Mark	PC 167-2	ALT01
White, Kyle	PC 1031-2	ALT04	Wilke, Mark	PC 168-1	ALT01
White, Kyle	PC 1031-3	TRN10	Wilke, Mark	PC 168-2	SEC12
White, Kyle	PC 1031-4	TRN07	Wilke, Mark	PC 168-3	LND01
Whitman, George M.	PC 1197-1	ALT02	Wilke, Mark	PC 168-4	SEC16
Whitman, George M.	PC 1197-2	UNC01	Wilke, Mark	PC 169-1	SEC12
Whitman, George M.	PC 1197-3	SEC04	Wilke, Mark	PC 170-1	ALT01
Whitman, George M.	PC 1197-4	ALT13	Wilke, Mark	PC 170-1	SEC18
Whitman, George M.	PC 1197-5	SEC19	Wilke, Mark	PC 170-2	SEC03
Whitman, George M.	PC 1197-6	ENV02	Wilke, Mark	PC 170-3	LND01
Whitman, George M.	PC 1197-7	SEC17	Wilkerson, Gerald L	PC 755-1	ALT04
Whitman, Linda	PC 1190-1	ALT02	Wilkerson, Gerald L	PC 755-2	LND01
Whitman, Linda	PC 1190-2	ENV01	Wilkerson, Gerald L	PC 755-2	SEC12
Whitman, Linda	PC 1190-2	SEC01	Wilkerson, Gerald L	PC 755-2	TRN10
Whitman, Linda	PC 1190-3	ALT13	Wilkerson, Gerald L	PC 755-3	TRN02
Whitman, Linda	PC 1190-4	WLD01	Wilkerson, Gerald L	PC 755-3	PAN06
Whitman, Linda	PC 1190-4	SEC17	Wilkerson, Gerald L	PC 755-4	SEC18
Whitney, Steve	PC 68-1	SEC46	Wilkerson, Gerald L	PC 755-5	SEC03
Whitney, Steve	PC 68-2	SEC45	Wilkerson, Gerald L	PC 755-6	TRN02
Whittaker, Richard	PC 8-1	ALT20	Wilkerson, Gerald L	PC 755-6	SEC18
Wierzelewski, Candy	PC 230-1	ALT01	Wilkinson, Kristin	PCH 209-1	VIS03
Wierzelewski, Candy	PC 230-2	SEC18	Wilkinson, Kristin	PCH 209-1	SEC17
Wierzelewski, Candy	PC 230-3	PAN06	Wilkinson, Kristin	PCH 209-1	SEC19
Wierzelewski, John	PC 1144-1	ALT01	Wilkinson, Kristin	PCH 209-2	ALT17
Wierzelewski, John	PC 1144-1	SEC18	Wilkinson, Kristin	PCH 209-2	NOI01
Wierzelewski, John	PC 1144-2	TRN02	Wilkinson, Kristin	PCH 209-2	VIS01
Wierzelewski, John	PC 1144-3	SEC03	Wilkinson, Kristin	PCH 209-2	SEC22
Wierzelewski, John	PC 1144-4	SEC12	Wilkinson, Kristin	PCH 209-3	LND02
Wierzelewski, John	PC 1144-5	ALT01	Wilkinson, Kristin	PCH 209-4	SEC04
Wierzelewski, John	PC 1144-5	SEC18	Wilkinson, Kristin	PCH 209-5	ALT02

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

W

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Wilkinson, Kristin	PCH 209-5	AVA02	Williams, George F.	PC 1079-5	TRN02
Williams, Billy J.	PC 903-1	ALT04	Williams, George F.	PC 1079-5	SEC30
Williams, Billy J.	PC 903-2	SEC03	Williams, George F.	PC 1079-6	ENV01
Williams, Billy J.	PC 903-2	SEC12	Williams, Jennifer	PC 71-1	ALT04
Williams, Dave W	PC 394-1	ALT04	Williams, Jennifer	PC 71-2	ALT04
Williams, Dave W	PC 394-2	TRN10	Williams, John	PC 248-1	ALT01
Williams, Dave W	PC 394-3	SEC12	Williams, Linda	PC 1315-1	ALT04
Williams, Dave W	PC 394-4	TRN10	Williams, Linda	PC 1315-2	ALT04
Williams, Dave W	PC 394-5	TRN02	Williams, Linda	PC 1315-3	SEC12
Williams, Dave W	PC 394-5	TRN18	Williams, Linda	PC 1315-3	TRN07
Williams, Dave W	PC 394-6	SEC18	Williams, Linda	PC 1315-4	SEC03
Williams, Dean	PC 96-1	PUB02	Williams, Linda	PC 1315-5	SEC12
Williams, Dean	PC 96-2	GEO01	Williams, Linda	PC 1315-5	TRN10
Williams, Dean	PC 96-3	ALT17	Williams, Linda	PC 1315-6	TRN02
Williams, Dean	PC 96-3	SEC02	Williams, Linda	PC 1315-7	SEC12
Williams, Dean	PC 96-4	ALT11	Williams, Linda	PC 1315-7	TRN07
Williams, Dean	PC 96-5	AVA01	Williams, Linda	PC 1315-8	TRN02
Williams, Dean	PC 939-1	GEO01	Williams, Linda	PC 1315-8	UNC01
Williams, Dean	PC 939-1	UNC01	Williams, Linda	PC 1315-8	PAN06
Williams, Dean	PC 939-2	GEO01	Williams, Michael	PC 75-1	ALT04
Williams, Dean	PC 939-2	GEO03	Williams, Michael	PC 75-2	SEC12
Williams, Dean	PC 939-3	SEC01	Williams, Michael	PC 75-2	TRN10
Williams, Dean	PC 939-3	SEC15	Williams, Michael	PC 75-3	PAN06
Williams, Dean	PC 939-4	AVA01	Williams, Michael	PCH 115-1	TRN02
Williams, Dean	PC 939-5	ALT13	Williams, Michael	PCH 115-1	SEC18
Williams, Dean	PC 939-6	SEC02	Williams, Michael	PCH 115-2	SEC03
Williams, Dean	PC 939-6	SEC19	Williams, Michael	PCH 115-2	SEC18
Williams, Dean	PC 939-7	ALT11	Williams, Michael	PCH 115-2	TRN18
Williams, Dean	PC 939-7	SEC01	Williams, Michael	PCH 115-3	AVA01
Williams, Dean	PC 939-7	TRN08	Williams, Michael	PCH 115-4	AVA01
Williams, Dean	PC 939-7	SEC20	Williams, Michael	PCH 115-4	SEC39
Williams, Dean	PC 939-8	SEC19	Williams, Michael	PCH 115-5	TRN15
Williams, George F.	PC 1079-1	ALT01	Williams, Michael	PCH 115-6	ALT01
Williams, George F.	PC 1079-2	SEC12	Williams, Michael	PCH 115-6	ALT13
Williams, George F.	PC 1079-3	TRN07	Williams, Michael	PCH 115-7	SEC25
Williams, George F.	PC 1079-4	SEC23	Williams, Michael	PCH 115-8	ALT01
Williams, George F.	PC 1079-4	TRN26	Williams, Michael	PCH 115-9	TRN02

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

W

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Williams, Michael	PCH 115-9	SEC18	Willis, Dagny	PC 1112-1	ALT04
Williams, Rusty	PC 33-1	SEC12	Willis, Dagny	PC 1112-2	TRN07
Williams, Rusty	PC 33-1	TRN07	Willis, Dagny	PC 1112-3	SEC03
Williams, Rusty	PC 33-2	SEC16	Willis, Kaitlin	PC 762-1	ALT01
Williams, Rusty	PC 33-3	SEC18	Willis, Kyla	PC 761-1	ALT01
Williams, Rusty	PC 33-4	AIR02	Willis, Kyla	PC 761-1	TRN02
Williams, Rusty	PC 33-4	LND01	Willis, Nico	PC 763-1	ALT01
Williams, Rusty	PC 33-4	SEC18	Willis, Nico	PC 763-2	TRN07
Williams, Rusty	PC 33-5	SEC03	Willis, Roy	PC 1119-1	ALT04
Williams, Rusty	PC 33-6	SEC28	Willis, Roy	PC 1119-2	TRN07
Williams, Rusty	PC 33-7	ALT01	Willis, Roy	PC 1119-3	SEC03
Williams, Sandy	PCH 14-1	SEC27	Willson, Beverly K.	PC 1185-1	ALT01
Williams, Sandy	PCH 14-2	SEC27	Willson, Mary F.	PC 1258-1	ALT02
Williams, Sandy	PCH 14-3	SEC12	Willson, Mary F.	PC 1258-2	TRN08
Williams, Sandy	PCH 14-4	SEC31	Willson, Mary F.	PC 1258-3	LND02
Williams, Sandy	PCH 14-5	SEC12	Willson, Mary F.	PC 1258-3	SEC01
Williams, Sandy	PC 76-1	LND01	Willson, Mary F.	PC 1258-3	WLD01
Williams, Sandy	PC 76-1	SEC16	Willson, Mary F.	PC 1258-3	SEC22
Williams, Sandy	PC 76-1	SEC18	Willson, Mary F.	PC 1258-4	ALT13
Williams, Sandy	PC 76-2	SEC12	Willson, Mary F.	PC 1258-4	LND02
Williams, Sandy	PC 76-2	TRN10	Willson, Mary F.	PC 1258-4	WLD01
Williams, Sandy	PC 76-3	ALT04	Willson, Mary F.	PC 1258-4	SEC17
Williams, Sandy	PC 76-3	PAN02	Wilson, Dorothy S.	PC 1133-1	ALT04
Williams, Stephen M.	PC 239-1	ALT01	Wilson, Dorothy S.	PC 1133-2	SEC12
Williams, Stephen M.	PC 239-2	TRN27	Wilson, Dorothy S.	PC 1133-2	TRN02
Williams, Stephen M.	PC 239-3	TRN02	Wilson, Dorothy S.	PC 1133-2	TRN10
Williams, Susanne	PC 47-1	SEC12	Wilson, Dorothy S.	PC 1133-3	SEC03
Williams, Susanne	PC 47-2	TRN18	Wilson, Dorothy S.	PC 1133-3	TRN02
Williams, Susanne	PC 47-3	TRN15	Wilson, Dorothy S.	PC 1133-4	SEC12
Williams, Susanne	PC 47-4	TRN10	Wilson, Dorothy S.	PC 1133-5	TRN02
Williams, Susanne	PC 47-5	SEC03	Wilson, Dorothy S.	PC 1133-5	PAN06
Williams, Susanne	PC 47-5	TRN10	Wilson, Elizabeth	PC 347-1	UNC01
Williams, Susanne	PC 47-6	ALT04	Wilson, Elizabeth	PC 347-2	SEC01
Williams, Thomas C.	PC 1252-1	ALT04	Wilson, Elizabeth	PC 347-2	TRN06
Williams, Thomas C.	PC 1252-2	UNC01	Wilson, Elizabeth	PC 347-3	AVA02
Willis, Ambre	PC 14-1	TRN10	Wilson, Elizabeth	PC 347-4	SEC43
Willis, Ambre	PC 14-2	SEC12	Wilson, Elizabeth	PC 347-5	FSH01

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

W

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Wilson, Elizabeth	PC 347-5	WLD01	Wilson, Kelly	PC 827-1	ALT04
Wilson, Elizabeth	PC 347-5	SEC19	Wilson, Kelly	PC 827-2	TRN10
Wilson, Elizabeth	PC 347-6	TNE02	Wilson, Kelly	PC 827-3	SEC12
Wilson, Elizabeth	PC 347-7	EAG02	Wilson, Ryan	PCH 39-1	SEC17
Wilson, Elizabeth	PC 347-7	WLD01	Wilson, Ryan	PCH 39-2	SEC19
Wilson, Elizabeth	PC 347-7	WLD02	Wilson, Ryan	PCH 39-3	SEC19
Wilson, Elizabeth	PC 347-8	TRN04	Wilson, Ryan	PCH 39-4	NOI01
Wilson, Elizabeth	PC 347-8	TRN06	Wilson, Ryan	PCH 39-4	VIS01
Wilson, Elizabeth	PC 347-9	AVA02	Wilson, Ryan	PCH 39-5	ALT02
Wilson, Elizabeth	PC 347-10	ALT13	Wimmer, William H.	PC 854-1	ALT04
Wilson, Elizabeth	PC 347-11	AVA02	Wimmer, William H.	PC 854-2	TRN02
Wilson, Elizabeth	PC 536-1	TRN06	Wimmer, William H.	PC 854-3	SEC12
Wilson, Elizabeth	PC 536-1	SEC19	Wimmer, William H.	PC 854-4	TRN07
Wilson, Elizabeth	PC 536-2	AVA01	Windle, Geo	PC 861-1	ALT04
Wilson, Elizabeth	PC 536-2	TRN11	Windle, Geo	PC 861-1	TRN02
Wilson, Elizabeth	PC 536-3	SEC01	Winn, Jene A.	PC 1249-1	ALT04
Wilson, Elizabeth	PC 536-4	SEC32	Winn, Jene A.	PC 1249-2	SEC12
Wilson, Elizabeth	PC 536-5	UNC01	Winn, Jene A.	PC 1249-2	TRN10
Wilson, Elizabeth	PC 536-6	ALT13	Winn, Jene A.	PC 1249-3	SEC18
Wilson, Hannah	PC 767-1	AVA01	Winn, Jene A.	PC 1249-4	TRN02
Wilson, Hannah	PC 767-1	ENV01	Winn, Jene A.	PC 1249-5	PAN06
Wilson, Hannah	PC 767-2	ALT13	Winsenberg, Tim	PC 664-1	ALT04
Wilson, Hannah	PC 767-3	TRN08	Winsenberg, Tim	PC 664-2	PAN02
Wilson, Hannah	PC 767-4	TRN03	Winsenberg, Tim	PC 664-3	SEC01
Wilson, Hannah	PC 767-4	SEC20	Winsenberg, Tim	PC 664-3	TRN10
Wilson, Jeff	PC 767-1	AVA01	Winsenberg, Tim	PC 664-4	SEC12
Wilson, Jeff	PC 767-1	ENV01	Winther, John	PC 472-1	ALT01
Wilson, Jeff	PC 767-2	ALT13	Winther, John	PC 472-2	TRN02
Wilson, Jeff	PC 767-3	TRN08	Winther, John	PC 472-2	SEC18
Wilson, Jeff	PC 767-4	TRN03	Withrow, Alison	PC 530-1	ALT01
Wilson, Jeff	PC 767-4	SEC20	Withrow, Alison	PC 530-2	SEC16
Wilson, Karen	PC 767-1	AVA01	Withrow, Rick	PC 529-1	ALT01
Wilson, Karen	PC 767-1	ENV01	Withrow, Rick	PC 529-2	SEC18
Wilson, Karen	PC 767-2	ALT13	Wittwer, Dustin	PC 139-1	SEC12
Wilson, Karen	PC 767-3	TRN08	Wittwer, Dustin	PC 139-2	ALT01
Wilson, Karen	PC 767-4	TRN03	Wittwer, Jeanna M.	PC 232-1	ALT01
Wilson, Karen	PC 767-4	SEC20	Wittwer, Jeanna M.	PC 232-2	ALT14

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

W

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Wittwer, Jeanna M.	PC 232-3	UNC01	Woodrow, Tony	PC 418-2	SEC12
Wittwer, Jeanna M.	PC 232-4	SEC12	Woodruff, Luke	PC 536-1	TRN06
Wittwer, Jeanna M.	PC 232-5	TRN10	Woodruff, Luke	PC 536-1	SEC19
Wittwer, Jeanna M.	PC 232-5	TRN18	Woodruff, Luke	PC 536-2	AVA01
Wittwer, Jeanna M.	PC 232-6	SEC03	Woodruff, Luke	PC 536-2	TRN11
Wittwer, Jeanna M.	PC 232-7	SEC12	Woodruff, Luke	PC 536-3	SEC01
Wittwer, Jeanna M.	PC 232-7	TRN24	Woodruff, Luke	PC 536-4	SEC32
Wittwer, Jeanna M.	PC 232-8	SEC18	Woodruff, Luke	PC 536-5	UNC01
Wittwer, Jeanna M.	PC 232-9	SEC40	Woodruff, Luke	PC 536-6	ALT13
Wittwer, Jeanna M.	PC 232-10	SEC18	Woolford, Larry	PC 309-1	ALT09
Wittwer, Jeanna M.	PC 232-11	SEC03	Woolford, Larry	PC 309-1	ALT10
Wittwer, Jeanna M.	PC 232-12	PAN06	Woolford, Larry	PC 309-1	ALT11
Wittwer, Jeanna M.	PC 232-13	UNC01	Woolford, Larry	PC 309-1	ALT12
Wolf, Wendy	PC 536-1	TRN06	Woolford, Larry	PC 309-2	SEC19
Wolf, Wendy	PC 536-1	SEC19	Workshaly, Dan	PC 963-1	ALT04
Wolf, Wendy	PC 536-2	AVA01	Workshaly, Dan	PC 963-2	SEC12
Wolf, Wendy	PC 536-2	TRN11	Workshaly, Dan	PC 963-2	TRN10
Wolf, Wendy	PC 536-3	SEC01	Workshaly, Dan	PC 963-3	TRN23
Wolf, Wendy	PC 536-4	SEC32	Workshaly, Dan	PC 963-4	SEC03
Wolf, Wendy	PC 536-5	UNC01	Workshaly, Dan	PC 963-5	AVA02
Wolf, Wendy	PC 536-6	ALT13	Workshaly, Dan	PC 963-5	TRN26
Womack, Ivan R	PC 564-1	ALT04	Workshaly, Dan	PC 963-5	SEC39
Womack, Ivan R	PC 564-2	TRN02	Workshaly, Dan	PC 963-6	TRN27
Womack, Ivan R	PC 564-3	SEC12	Worsham, Dan	PC 226-1	ALT06
Womack, Ivan R	PC 564-3	TRN10	Worsham, Dan	PC 226-2	SEC12
Wood, David E.	PC 1200-1	ALT01	Worsham, Dan	PC 226-2	TRN07
Wood, Ronald L.	PC 961-1	LND02	Worsham, Dan	PC 226-3	SEC03
Wood, Ronald L.	PC 961-1	SEC17	Worsham, Dan	PC 226-4	SEC12
Wood, Ronald L.	PC 961-2	SEC17	Wrentmore, Jan	PCH 215-1	UNC01
Wood, Ronald L.	PC 961-3	PAN06	Wrentmore, Jan	PCH 215-2	PUB05
Wood, Ronald L.	PC 961-4	SEC02	Wrentmore, Jan	PCH 215-3	SEC44
Wood, Ronald L.	PC 961-5	SEC04	Wrentmore, Jan	PCH 215-3	UNC01
Wood, Ronald L.	PC 961-6	SEC17	Wrentmore, Jan	PCH 215-4	LND03
Wood, Ronald L.	PC 961-7	ALT09	Wrentmore, Jan	PCH 215-4	SEC17
Wood, Ronald L.	PC 961-7	ALT10	Wrentmore, Jan	PCH 215-4	UNC01
Wood, Ronald L.	PC 961-8	PUB02	Wrentmore, Jan	PCH 215-5	PUB05
Woodrow, Tony	PC 418-1	ALT01	Wrentmore, Jan	PCH 215-5	UNC01

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

W

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Wrentmore, Jan	PC 540-1	TRN06	Wright, Brenda	PC 774-6	SEC46
Wrentmore, Jan	PC 540-1	SEC19	Wyatt, Chris	PC 989-1	UNC01
Wrentmore, Jan	PC 540-2	SEC02	Wyatt, Chris	PC 989-2	ALT04
Wrentmore, Jan	PC 540-3	SEC19	Wyatt, Chris	PC 989-3	TRN02
Wrentmore, Jan	PC 540-4	UNC01	Wyatt, Chris	PC 989-4	SEC03
Wrentmore, Jan	PC 540-5	ALT13	Wyatt, Chris	PC 989-4	SEC12
Wrentmore, Jan	PC 1328-1	ALT09	Wyatt, Chris	PC 989-5	TRN10
Wrentmore, Jan	PC 1328-1	ALT11	Wyatt, Chris	PC 989-5	TRN18
Wrentmore, Jan	PC 1328-2	PUB05	Wyatt, Chris	PC 989-6	SEC18
Wrentmore, Jan	PC 1328-2	UNC01			
Wrentmore, Jan	PC 1328-3	UNC01			
Wrentmore, Jan	PC 1328-4	UNC01			
Wrentmore, Jan	PC 1328-5	LND03			
Wrentmore, Jan	PC 1328-5	LND08			
Wrentmore, Jan	PC 1328-6	SEC27			
Wrentmore, Jan	PC 1328-6	UNC01			
Wrentmore, Jan	PC 1328-7	UNC01			
Wrentmore, Jan	PC 1328-8	PUB05			
Wrentmore, Jan	PC 1328-8	S4F02			
Wrentmore, Jan	PC 1328-8	NEP03			
Wrentmore, Jan	PC 1328-9	PUB05			
Wrentmore, Jan	PC 1328-9	S4F01			
Wrentmore, Jan	PC 1328-9	S4F02			
Wrentmore, Jan	PC 1328-9	NEP03			
Wrentmore, Jan	PC 1328-9	UNC01			
Wright, Brenda	PC 774-1	ALT13			
Wright, Brenda	PC 774-2	ALT02			
Wright, Brenda	PC 774-2	AVA02			
Wright, Brenda	PC 774-2	GEO01			
Wright, Brenda	PC 774-2	SEC01			
Wright, Brenda	PC 774-2	WLD01			
Wright, Brenda	PC 774-3	ALT03			
Wright, Brenda	PC 774-4	SEC11			
Wright, Brenda	PC 774-4	SEC20			
Wright, Brenda	PC 774-5	ALT09			
Wright, Brenda	PC 774-5	ALT11			
Wright, Brenda	PC 774-6	SEC45			

Y

Yannotti, Louie	PC 438-1	ALT04
Yannotti, Louie	PC 438-1	ALT07
Yannotti, Louie	PC 438-2	TRN02
Yannotti, Louie	PC 438-2	TRN10
Yates, Courtney	PC 1344-1	ALT04
Yates, Courtney	PC 1344-2	TRN02
Yates, Courtney	PC 1344-3	SEC12
Yates, Courtney	PC 1344-3	TRN07
Yates, Courtney	PC 1344-4	TRN02
Yearty, Patricia	PC 1062-1	ALT04
Yearty, Patricia	PC 1062-2	SEC12
Yearty, Patricia	PC 1062-2	TRN02
Yearty, Patricia	PC 1062-2	SEC23
Yearty, Patricia	PC 1062-3	SEC18
Yearty, Patricia	PC 1062-4	SEC16
Yearty, Patricia	PC 1062-4	SEC23
Yee, Michael	PC 435-1	UNC01
Yee, Michael	PC 435-2	SEC01
Yee, Michael	PC 435-2	SEC32
Yee, Michael	PC 435-3	UNC01
Yee, Michael	PC 558-1	ALT02
Yee, Michael	PC 558-1	UNC01
Yee, Michael	PC 566-1	WLD02
Yee, Michael	PC 566-2	ALT11
York, Jay	PC 966-1	ALT04
York, Jay	PC 966-2	TRN02

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

Y

<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOC Code</i>
Young, Richard	PCH 59-1	TRN07	Zeiger, Mark Andrew	PC 697-3	TRN08
Young, Richard	PCH 59-2	ALT04	Zeiger, Mark Andrew	PC 697-4	SEC01
Young, Thomas W.	PC 878-1	ALT04	Zeiger, Mark Andrew	PC 697-5	SEC43
Young, Thomas W.	PC 878-2	SEC12	Zeiger, Mark Andrew	PC 697-6	ENV01
Young, Thomas W.	PC 878-3	SEC18	Zeiger, Mark Andrew	PC 697-6	ENV02
Youngs, Robert	PC 907-1	ALT04	Zeiger, Mark Andrew	PC 697-7	ENV01
Youngs, Robert	PC 907-2	SEC12	Zeiger, Mark Andrew	PC 697-7	LND01
Youngs, Robert	PC 907-2	TRN02	Zeiger, Mark Andrew	PC 697-8	SEC01
Youngs, Robert	PC 907-3	LND01	Zeiger, Mark Andrew	PC 697-9	TRN11

Z

Zahnd, Nathan	PC 1198-1	ALT02	Zeiger, Mark Andrew	PC 697-3	TRN08
Zahnd, Nathan	PC 1198-2	SEC01	Zeiger, Mark Andrew	PC 697-4	SEC01
Zahnd, Nathan	PC 1198-3	SEC17	Zeiger, Mark Andrew	PC 697-5	SEC43
Zahnd, Nathan	PC 1198-4	ALT09	Zeiger, Mark Andrew	PC 697-6	ENV01
Zahnd, Nathan	PC 1198-5	SEC19	Zeiger, Mark Andrew	PC 697-6	ENV02
Zahnd, Nathan	PC 1198-6	SEC36	Zeiger, Mark Andrew	PC 697-7	ENV01
Zahnd, Rachel	PC 1193-1	ALT02	Zeiger, Mark Andrew	PC 697-7	LND01
Zahnd, Rachel	PC 1193-2	SEC17	Zeiger, Mark Andrew	PC 697-8	SEC01
Zahnd, Rachel	PC 1193-3	ENV01	Zeiger, Mark Andrew	PC 697-9	TRN11
Zahnd, Rachel	PC 1193-3	SEC01	Zeiger, Mark Andrew	PC 697-10	ALT13
Zahnd, Rachel	PC 1193-3	SEC20	Zeller, Lyndsey	PC 1167-1	ALT01
Zahnd, Rachel	PC 1193-3	SEC22	Zeller, Lyndsey	PC 1167-2	UNC01
Zahnd, Rachel	PC 1193-4	ALT09	Zeller, Lyndsey	PC 1167-3	AVA02
Zahnd, Rachel	PC 1193-5	SEC11	Zeller, Lyndsey	PC 1167-3	ENV03
Zahnd, Rachel	PC 1193-5	TRN06	Zeller, Lyndsey	PC 1167-4	AVA03
Zahnd, Rachel	PC 1193-6	UNC01	Ziegenfuss, Mary	PC 265-1	ALT04
Zeiger, Dave	PC 92-1	PAN06	Ziegenfuss, Mary	PC 265-2	AIR02
Zeiger, Dave	PC 92-2	SEC36	Ziegenfuss, Mary	PC 265-3	SEC18
Zeiger, Dave	PC 92-3	SEC19	Ziegenfuss, Mary	PC 265-4	SEC12
Zeiger, Dave	PC 92-4	ENV01	Ziegenfuss, Mary	PC 265-5	TRN02
Zeiger, Dave	PC 92-4	VIS01	Ziegenfuss, Mary	PC 265-6	SEC16
Zeiger, Dave	PC 92-4	SEC19	Ziegenfuss, Zach	PC 271-1	ALT04
Zeiger, Dave	PC 92-5	UNC01	Ziegenfuss, Zach	PC 271-2	LND01
Zeiger, Mark Andrew	PC 697-1	ALT09	Ziegenfuss, Zach	PC 271-3	SEC12
Zeiger, Mark Andrew	PC 697-1	ALT11	Ziegenfuss, Zach	PC 271-4	TRN10
Zeiger, Mark Andrew	PC 697-2	SEC17	Ziegenfuss, Zach	PC 271-5	TRN26
			Ziegenfuss, Zach	PC 271-6	SEC18
			Zimmer, Tom	PCH 61-1	ALT01

Organization Index

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Index of Organizations

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
A			
Alaska Center for the Environment	Skibo, Bobbie Jo.	OR 983-1	ENV01
Alaska Center for the Environment	Skibo, Bobbie Jo.	OR 983-1	SEC01
Alaska Center for the Environment	Skibo, Bobbie Jo.	OR 983-2	ALT03
Alaska Center for the Environment	Skibo, Bobbie Jo.	OR 983-2	ALT09
Alaska Center for the Environment	Skibo, Bobbie Jo.	OR 983-2	ALT11
Alaska Center for the Environment	Skibo, Bobbie Jo.	OR 983-3	ENV01
Alaska Center for the Environment	Skibo, Bobbie Jo.	OR 983-3	SEC02
Alaska Center for the Environment	Skibo, Bobbie Jo.	OR 983-3	SEC20
Alaska Center for the Environment	Skibo, Bobbie Jo.	OR 983-4	UNC01
Alaska Center for the Environment	Skibo, Bobbie Jo.	OR 983-5	UNC01
Alaska Coalition	Bristol, Tim	ORH 28-1	PUB01
Alaska Coalition	Bristol, Tim	ORH 28-2	LND03
Alaska Coalition	Bristol, Tim	ORH 28-3	ALT03
Alaska Coalition	Bristol, Tim	OR 1146-1	ENV02
Alaska Coalition	Bristol, Tim	OR 1146-1	CUL02
Alaska Coalition	Bristol, Tim	OR 1146-1	LND02
Alaska Coalition	Bristol, Tim	OR 1146-1	SUB01
Alaska Coalition	Bristol, Tim	OR 1146-2	ENV01
Alaska Coalition	Bristol, Tim	OR 1146-2	SEC01
Alaska Coalition	Bristol, Tim	OR 1146-3	ALT13
Alaska Coalition	Bristol, Tim	OR 1146-3	ENV01
Alaska Coalition	Bristol, Tim	OR 1146-3	SEC02
Alaska Coalition	Bristol, Tim	OR 1146-3	SEC20
Alaska Coalition	Bristol, Tim	OR 1146-4	UNC01
Alaska Coalition	Bristol, Tim	OR 1146-5	ENV02
Alaska Coalition	Bristol, Tim	OR 1146-5	LND03
Alaska Coalition	Bristol, Tim	OR 1146-6	PAN03
Alaska Coalition	Bristol, Tim	OR 1146-7	UNC01
Alaska Committee	Gruening, Win	ORH 37-1	UNC01
Alaska Committee	Gruening, Win	ORH 37-2	ALT04
Alaska Committee	Gruening, Win	ORH 37-3	PAN06
Alaska Committee	Gruening, Win	ORH 37-4	TRN01

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

A

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
Alaska Committee	Gruening, Win	ORH 37-5	TRN01
Alaska Committee	Gruening, Win	ORH 37-6	TRN02
Alaska Committee	Gruening, Win	ORH 37-7	UNC01
Alaska Committee	Gruening, Win	ORH 37-8	PAN06
Alaska Committee	Gruening, Win	ORH 37-9	SEC03
Alaska Committee	Gruening, Win	ORH 37-10	SEC12
Alaska Committee	Gruening, Win	ORH 37-10	TRN10
Alaska Committee	Gruening, Win	ORH 37-10	TRN18
Alaska Committee	Gruening, Win	ORH 37-11	LND01
Alaska Committee	Gruening, Win	ORH 37-12	TRN07
Alaska Committee	Gruening, Win	ORH 37-12	TRN10
Alaska Committee	Gruening, Win	ORH 37-12	TRN26
Alaska Committee	Gruening, Win	ORH 37-13	PAN06
Alaska State Chamber of Commerce	Stevens, Wayne	ORH 99-1	TRN10
Alaska State Chamber of Commerce	Stevens, Wayne	ORH 99-1	TRN18
Alaska State Chamber of Commerce	Stevens, Wayne	ORH 99-2	SEC18
Alaska State Chamber of Commerce	Stevens, Wayne	ORH 99-3	SEC03
Alaska State Chamber of Commerce	Stevens, Wayne	ORH 99-3	TRN18
Alaska State Chamber of Commerce	Stevens, Wayne	ORH 99-4	ALT04
Alaska State Legislature	Lowell, Suzi	SA 1367-1	ALT04
Alaska State Legislature	Waid, Kirsten	SA 1368-1	ALT04
Alaska Transportation Priorities Project	Ferry, Emily	ORH 25-1	ALT02
Alaska Transportation Priorities Project	Ferry, Emily	ORH 25-2	UNC01
Alaska Transportation Priorities Project	Ferry, Emily	ORH 25-3	AVA01
Alaska Transportation Priorities Project	Ferry, Emily	ORH 25-3	AVA02
Alaska Transportation Priorities Project	Ferry, Emily	ORH 25-4	EAG02
Alaska Transportation Priorities Project	Ferry, Emily	ORH 25-4	ENV02
Alaska Transportation Priorities Project	Ferry, Emily	ORH 25-4	LND02
Alaska Transportation Priorities Project	Ferry, Emily	ORH 25-4	LND03
Alaska Transportation Priorities Project	Ferry, Emily	ORH 25-5	SEC22
Alaska Transportation Priorities Project	Ferry, Emily	ORH 25-6	ALT13
Alaska Transportation Priorities Project	Ferry, Emily	ORH 25-7	SEC02
Alaska Transportation Priorities Project	Ferry, Emily	ORH 25-8	SEC45
Alaska Transportation Priorities Project	Ferry, Emily	ORH 25-9	SEC01
Alaska Transportation Priorities Project	Ferry, Emily	ORH 25-10	SEC43
Alaska Transportation Priorities Project	Ferry, Emily	ORH 25-11	SEC19
Auk Kwaan	Miller, Rosa	OR 1211-1	CUL01

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

A

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
Auk Kwaan	Miller, Rosa	OR 1211-2	CUL01
Auk Kwaan	Miller, Rosa	OR 1211-3	PUB01
Auk Kwaan	Miller, Rosa	OR 1211-3	UNC01
Auk Kwaan	Miller, Rosa	OR 1211-4	ALT02
Auk Kwaan	Miller, Rosa	OR 1211-4	PUB01
Auk Kwaan	Miller, Rosa	OR 1211-5	CUL01
Auk Kwaan	Miller, Rosa	OR 1211-6	ALT02
Auk Kwaan	Miller, Rosa	OR 1211-6	ENV02
Auk Kwaan	Miller, Rosa	OR 1211-6	CUL01

B

Better Ferries for Alaska	Doll, Bob	ORH 114-1	UNC01
Better Ferries for Alaska	Doll, Bob	ORH 114-2	SEC09
Better Ferries for Alaska	Doll, Bob	ORH 114-2	SEC44
Better Ferries for Alaska	Doll, Bob	ORH 114-3	SEC44
Better Ferries for Alaska	Doll, Bob	ORH 114-4	SEC44

C

Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-1	ENV01
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-1	SEC17
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-2	UNC01
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-3	NEP08
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-4	SEC17
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-5	ALT13
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-6	NEP01
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-6	UNC01
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-7	PUB02
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-8	UNC01
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-9	TNE06
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-9	UNC01
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-10	UNC01
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-11	PAN01
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-12	PAN01
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-13	PAN04
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-14	PAN01
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-15	TRN03

C

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-16	TRN11
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-17	TRN05
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-18	TRN05
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-18	TRN20
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-19	PUB04
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-19	NEP07
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-20	PAN01
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-21	UNC01
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-22	ALT13
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-23	SEC44
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-24	ALT13
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-24	SEC19
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-25	SEC36
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-26	TRN22
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-27	TRN13
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-28	SEC27
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-28	TRN20
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-29	TRN11
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-29	SEC22
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-30	SEC01
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-31	SEC27
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-32	SEC27
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-33	TRN23
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-34	EVJ02
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-34	TRN23
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-35	EVJ01
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-35	TRN23
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-36	SEC17
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-37	SEC17
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-38	SEC17
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-38	SEC20
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-38	SEC22
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-39	TRN11
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-40	NOI02
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-41	SEC19
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-42	PAN01
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-43	SEC19

C

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-44	VIS01
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-45	VIS01
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-46	CUL03
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-47	CUL03
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-47	LND02
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-48	CUL04
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-49	SEC17
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-50	CUL04
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-51	AVA01
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-52	AVA01
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-52	UNC01
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-53	AVA01
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-53	AVA02
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-54	AVA02
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-54	AVA06
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-54	SEC04
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-55	AVA02
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-56	GEO01
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-57	AVA01
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-57	AVA02
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-57	GEO01
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-57	SEC01
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-58	AVA06
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-59	AVA06
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-59	LND02
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-60	WET03
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-61	WAT01
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-62	WLD01
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-63	TER01
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-64	UNC01
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-65	TER03
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-66	TER02
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-67	WLD01
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-67	WLD02
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-68	WLD05
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-68	WLD08
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-69	WLD01

C

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-69	WLD05
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-70	WLD12
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-71	WLD02
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-72	TNE02
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-73	TNE06
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-74	NEP08
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-75	NEP07
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-76	ALT13
Cascadia Wildlands Project	Scott, Gabriel	OR 1251-77	PUB02
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LAH 189-1	ALT13
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LAH 189-2	TRN04
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LAH 189-2	SEC19
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LAH 189-3	TRN03
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LAH 189-4	ALT13
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LAH 189-5	TRN03
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LAH 189-5	SEC19
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LAH 189-6	UNC01
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LAH 189-7	ALT13
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LAH 189-7	SEC44
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-1	ALT13
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-1	ENV01
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-1	TRN08
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-1	SEC17
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-1	SEC19
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-1	SEC20
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-2	PUB04
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-3	ALT03
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-3	ALT16
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-4	ALT09
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-5	ALT02
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-6	ALT22
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-7	ALT22
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-8	ALT19
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-8	ALT22
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-9	ALT22
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-10	ALT22
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-11	ALT02

C

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-11	ALT19
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-11	ALT22
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-12	ALT22
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-13	ALT22
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-14	UNC01
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-15	PAN01
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-16	AVA01
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-16	PAN04
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-17	SEC20
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-18	AVA01
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-18	AVA02
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-18	AVA06
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-19	AVA02
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-19	SEC24
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-20	AVA01
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-20	AVA06
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-21	AVA03
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-22	SEC01
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-22	SEC04
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-23	TRN03
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-23	SEC19
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-23	SEC32
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-23	TRN21
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-24	SEC27
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-24	TRN33
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-25	SEC27
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-26	SEC27
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-27	TRN14
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-27	TRN20
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-27	NEP01
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-28	TRN14
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-28	SEC27
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-29	PAN01
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-30	ALT16
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-30	ALT19
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-30	SEC27
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-31	ERG02

C

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-31	SEC27
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-31	SEC34
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-31	TRN23
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-32	SEC27
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-32	SEC32
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-32	TRN21
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-33	ALT23
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-34	SEC27
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-35	SEC27
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-35	TRN23
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-36	SEC27
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-37	SEC27
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-37	SEC34
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-38	SEC27
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-39	S4F01
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-39	S4F07
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-40	SEC27
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-41	TRN23
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-42	TRN13
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-42	SEC27
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-43	SEC27
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-44	SEC27
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-44	SEC34
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-45	TRN13
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-45	SEC27
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-46	SEC26
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-47	SEC27
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-47	SEC34
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-48	SEC19
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-48	SEC24
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-48	SEC27
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-49	TRN23
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-50	AVA02
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-50	TRN13
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-50	TRN23
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-51	AVA02
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-51	SEC27

C

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-52	VIS01
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-52	SEC17
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-53	NOI01
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-53	SEC17
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-54	ENV01
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-55	VIS02
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-55	SEC49
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-56	ENV01
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-56	ENV02
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-56	NEP01
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-57	ENV01
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-57	EFH03
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-57	WET03
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-57	WLD05
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-57	TER02
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-57	SEC27
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-57	NEP01
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-58	SEC49
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-59	EAG01
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-59	EAG02
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-59	SEC01
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-59	EAG04
City of Haines	Case, Mike	LA 1215-60	TNE06
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LAH 223-1	ALT17
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LAH 223-1	SEC22
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LAH 223-2	ALT17
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LAH 223-3	SEC24
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LAH 223-4	SEC27
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LAH 223-4	UNC01
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-1	ALT02
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-1	ALT13
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-2	SEC18
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-2	SEC38
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-3	SEC02
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-4	ALT17
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-4	VIS03
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-5	SEC17

C

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-6	ALT17
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-7	SEC02
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-7	SEC17
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-8	SEC27
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-9	HAZ01
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-10	SEC19
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-11	SEC19
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-12	S4F01
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-13	CUL03
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-14	LND03
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-14	NOI01
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-15	VIS04
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-16	LND08
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-16	S4F04
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-17	SEC20
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-18	VIS05
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-19	VIS05
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-20	VIS05
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-21	VIS05
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-22	VIS05
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-23	VIS05
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-24	VIS05
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-25	VIS05
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-26	ALT17
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-26	VIS05
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-27	AVA03
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-28	AVA03
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-29	ALT17
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-30	AVA05
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-31	AVA05
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-32	AVA05
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-32	GEO01
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-33	SEC24
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-34	TRN33
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-35	SEC17
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-35	SEC19
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-36	ALT17

C

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-37	SEC19
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-38	SEC19
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-39	SEC17
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-39	SEC19
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-40	SEC26
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-41	SEC22
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-42	SEC19
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-43	VIS01
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-43	SEC17
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-44	SEC24
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-45	SEC27
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-46	SEC27
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-47	SEC27
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-47	TRN30
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-48	SEC27
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-49	SEC27
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-50	LND02
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-50	VIS01
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-50	SEC27
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-51	WAT01
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-51	WAT03
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-51	SEC27
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-52	PUB02
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-53	S4F02
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-54	S4F01
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-55	S4F01
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-56	S4F01
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-57	LND03
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-57	S4F02
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-58	EDI01
City of Skagway	Bourcy, Tim	LA 1003-58	S4F01
City of Whitehorse	Bourassa, Ernie	LA 1356-1	ALT04
City of Whitehorse	Bourassa, Ernie	LA 1356-2	TRN10
City of Whitehorse	Bourassa, Ernie	LA 1356-3	SEC12
City of Whitehorse	Bourassa, Ernie	LA 1356-4	TRN02
City of Whitehorse	Bourassa, Ernie	LA 1356-5	UNC01
City of Whitehorse	Bourassa, Ernie	LA 1356-6	UNC01

C

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
City of Whitehorse	Bourassa, Ernie	LA 1356-7	UNC01
City of Whitehorse	Bourassa, Ernie	LA 1356-8	SEC12
City of Whitehorse	Bourassa, Ernie	LA 1356-8	TRN10
City of Whitehorse	Bourassa, Ernie	LA 1356-9	SEC18
Copper River Watershed Project	Smith, Kristin	OR 1361-1	UNC01
Copper River Watershed Project	Smith, Kristin	OR 1361-2	SEC36
Copper River Watershed Project	Smith, Kristin	OR 1361-3	ALT13
Copper River Watershed Project	Smith, Kristin	OR 1361-3	SEC01
Copper River Watershed Project	Smith, Kristin	OR 1361-3	SEC19
Copper River Watershed Project	Smith, Kristin	OR 1361-4	UNC01

D

Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-1	WLD08
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-2	LND03
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-2	PUB07
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-2	TER03
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-3	WLD10
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-3	WLD12
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-4	WLD10
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-5	WLD05
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-5	WLD12
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-6	WLD02
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-6	WLD08
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-7	WLD02
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-7	WLD07
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-7	WLD08
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-8	WLD05
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-8	WLD07
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-9	WLD05
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-10	WLD05
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-11	WLD02
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-11	WLD05
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-11	WLD07
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-11	WLD08
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-12	WLD02
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-12	WLD05
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-13	WLD05

D

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-13	WLD07
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-13	WLD08
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-14	WLD07
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-14	WLD09
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-15	WLD03
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-15	TNE06
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-15	TNE08
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-15	NEP08
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-15	EFH07
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-16	EFH03
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-17	EFH01
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-18	EFH06
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-19	FSH02
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-19	WLD08
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-19	SEC51
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-20	SEC27
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-21	WLD01
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-21	WLD05
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-21	WLD07
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-22	WLD02
Department of Natural Resources	Schrader, Carl	SA 1365-22	WLD15
Department of Natural Resources	Bittner, Judith E.	SA 1366-1	CUL05

F

Friends of Berners Bay	Hudson, John	ORH 48-1	ENV02
Friends of Berners Bay	Hudson, John	ORH 48-1	LND02
Friends of Berners Bay	Hudson, John	ORH 48-2	VIS01
Friends of Berners Bay	Hudson, John	ORH 48-3	ENV01
Friends of Berners Bay	Hudson, John	ORH 48-3	NOI01
Friends of Berners Bay	Hudson, John	ORH 48-4	FSH01
Friends of Berners Bay	Hudson, John	ORH 48-5	TER01
Friends of Berners Bay	Hudson, John	ORH 48-6	WLD08
Friends of Berners Bay	Hudson, John	ORH 48-6	WLD12
Friends of Berners Bay	Hudson, John	ORH 48-7	SUB01
Friends of Berners Bay	Hudson, John	ORH 48-8	SEC19
Friends of Berners Bay	Hudson, John	ORH 48-9	ALT13

G

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
G			
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	LaPerriere, Marcel	OR 1333-1	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Young, Cameron	OR 1333-1	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Monteith, Dan	OR 1333-1	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Smith, Pete	OR 1333-1	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Allred, Carlene	OR 1333-1	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Allred, Kevin	OR 1333-1	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Morgan, Barbara	OR 1333-1	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Myron, Rachel	OR 1333-1	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Knotts, Robb	OR 1333-1	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	LaPerriere, Connie	OR 1333-1	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Love, David	OR 1333-1	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Branson, Peter	OR 1333-1	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Griffin, Jennifer	OR 1333-1	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Esterson, Kris	OR 1333-1	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Klinger, David	OR 1333-1	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Van Note, Mike	OR 1333-1	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Kondzela, Kurt	OR 1333-1	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Jaynes, Michael	OR 1333-1	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Olmstead, Molly	OR 1333-1	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Lewis, Steve	OR 1333-1	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Raab, Diane	OR 1333-1	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Rockwell, Jay	OR 1333-1	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	White, Bruce	OR 1333-1	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Olmstead, Nick	OR 1333-1	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Jaynes, Michael	OR 1333-2	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Raab, Diane	OR 1333-2	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Morgan, Barbara	OR 1333-2	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Klinger, David	OR 1333-2	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	White, Bruce	OR 1333-2	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Olmstead, Nick	OR 1333-2	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Myron, Rachel	OR 1333-2	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Lewis, Steve	OR 1333-2	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Monteith, Dan	OR 1333-2	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Olmstead, Molly	OR 1333-2	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Kondzela, Kurt	OR 1333-2	GEO02

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

G

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Rockwell, Jay	OR 1333-2	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	LaPerriere, Connie	OR 1333-2	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	LaPerriere, Marcel	OR 1333-2	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Knotts, Robb	OR 1333-2	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Young, Cameron	OR 1333-2	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Griffin, Jennifer	OR 1333-2	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Branson, Peter	OR 1333-2	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Smith, Pete	OR 1333-2	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Allred, Carlene	OR 1333-2	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Allred, Kevin	OR 1333-2	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Love, David	OR 1333-2	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Van Note, Mike	OR 1333-2	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Esterson, Kris	OR 1333-2	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Smith, Pete	OR 1333-3	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Morgan, Barbara	OR 1333-3	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Kondzela, Kurt	OR 1333-3	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Van Note, Mike	OR 1333-3	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Allred, Kevin	OR 1333-3	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Knotts, Robb	OR 1333-3	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Klinger, David	OR 1333-3	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Jaynes, Michael	OR 1333-3	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Branson, Peter	OR 1333-3	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Olmstead, Nick	OR 1333-3	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Allred, Carlene	OR 1333-3	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	White, Bruce	OR 1333-3	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Raab, Diane	OR 1333-3	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Monteith, Dan	OR 1333-3	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Lewis, Steve	OR 1333-3	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Griffin, Jennifer	OR 1333-3	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Young, Cameron	OR 1333-3	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Rockwell, Jay	OR 1333-3	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	LaPerriere, Connie	OR 1333-3	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	LaPerriere, Marcel	OR 1333-3	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Love, David	OR 1333-3	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Myron, Rachel	OR 1333-3	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Olmstead, Molly	OR 1333-3	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Esterson, Kris	OR 1333-3	GEO02

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

G

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Allred, Kevin	OR 1333-4	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Myron, Rachel	OR 1333-4	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	LaPerriere, Marcel	OR 1333-4	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Knotts, Robb	OR 1333-4	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Klinger, David	OR 1333-4	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Allred, Carlene	OR 1333-4	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Jaynes, Michael	OR 1333-4	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Olmstead, Nick	OR 1333-4	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	White, Bruce	OR 1333-4	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	LaPerriere, Connie	OR 1333-4	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Young, Cameron	OR 1333-4	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Rockwell, Jay	OR 1333-4	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Olmstead, Molly	OR 1333-4	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Raab, Diane	OR 1333-4	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Monteith, Dan	OR 1333-4	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Love, David	OR 1333-4	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Lewis, Steve	OR 1333-4	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Kondzela, Kurt	OR 1333-4	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Griffin, Jennifer	OR 1333-4	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Smith, Pete	OR 1333-4	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Morgan, Barbara	OR 1333-4	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Esterson, Kris	OR 1333-4	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Van Note, Mike	OR 1333-4	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Branson, Peter	OR 1333-4	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Olmstead, Molly	OR 1333-5	GEO01
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Raab, Diane	OR 1333-5	GEO01
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Jaynes, Michael	OR 1333-5	GEO01
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Morgan, Barbara	OR 1333-5	GEO01
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Griffin, Jennifer	OR 1333-5	GEO01
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Monteith, Dan	OR 1333-5	GEO01
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Esterson, Kris	OR 1333-5	GEO01
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Smith, Pete	OR 1333-5	GEO01
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Olmstead, Nick	OR 1333-5	GEO01
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Kondzela, Kurt	OR 1333-5	GEO01
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	White, Bruce	OR 1333-5	GEO01
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Rockwell, Jay	OR 1333-5	GEO01
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Lewis, Steve	OR 1333-5	GEO01

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

G

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Van Note, Mike	OR 1333-5	GEO01
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Young, Cameron	OR 1333-5	GEO01
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Myron, Rachel	OR 1333-5	GEO01
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Allred, Kevin	OR 1333-5	GEO01
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Knotts, Robb	OR 1333-5	GEO01
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	LaPerriere, Connie	OR 1333-5	GEO01
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Branson, Peter	OR 1333-5	GEO01
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Allred, Carlene	OR 1333-5	GEO01
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	LaPerriere, Marcel	OR 1333-5	GEO01
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Love, David	OR 1333-5	GEO01
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Klinger, David	OR 1333-5	GEO01
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Love, David	OR 1333-6	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Branson, Peter	OR 1333-6	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Raab, Diane	OR 1333-6	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Griffin, Jennifer	OR 1333-6	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Van Note, Mike	OR 1333-6	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	White, Bruce	OR 1333-6	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Esterson, Kris	OR 1333-6	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Young, Cameron	OR 1333-6	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Lewis, Steve	OR 1333-6	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Rockwell, Jay	OR 1333-6	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Knotts, Robb	OR 1333-6	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	LaPerriere, Connie	OR 1333-6	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Allred, Carlene	OR 1333-6	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Allred, Kevin	OR 1333-6	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Klinger, David	OR 1333-6	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	LaPerriere, Marcel	OR 1333-6	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Olmstead, Molly	OR 1333-6	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Myron, Rachel	OR 1333-6	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Jaynes, Michael	OR 1333-6	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Smith, Pete	OR 1333-6	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Monteith, Dan	OR 1333-6	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Kondzela, Kurt	OR 1333-6	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Olmstead, Nick	OR 1333-6	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Morgan, Barbara	OR 1333-6	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Morgan, Barbara	OR 1333-7	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Myron, Rachel	OR 1333-7	GEO02

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

G

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	LaPerriere, Marcel	OR 1333-7	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Love, David	OR 1333-7	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Griffin, Jennifer	OR 1333-7	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	LaPerriere, Connie	OR 1333-7	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Esterson, Kris	OR 1333-7	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Rockwell, Jay	OR 1333-7	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Jaynes, Michael	OR 1333-7	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Van Note, Mike	OR 1333-7	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Knotts, Robb	OR 1333-7	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Allred, Carlene	OR 1333-7	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Olmstead, Molly	OR 1333-7	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Klinger, David	OR 1333-7	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Allred, Kevin	OR 1333-7	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Monteith, Dan	OR 1333-7	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Kondzela, Kurt	OR 1333-7	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Young, Cameron	OR 1333-7	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Smith, Pete	OR 1333-7	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Olmstead, Nick	OR 1333-7	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	White, Bruce	OR 1333-7	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Raab, Diane	OR 1333-7	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Branson, Peter	OR 1333-7	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Lewis, Steve	OR 1333-7	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Smith, Pete	OR 1333-8	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	LaPerriere, Marcel	OR 1333-8	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Allred, Kevin	OR 1333-8	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Monteith, Dan	OR 1333-8	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Myron, Rachel	OR 1333-8	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Morgan, Barbara	OR 1333-8	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Allred, Carlene	OR 1333-8	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Young, Cameron	OR 1333-8	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Lewis, Steve	OR 1333-8	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Knotts, Robb	OR 1333-8	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	White, Bruce	OR 1333-8	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Jaynes, Michael	OR 1333-8	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Raab, Diane	OR 1333-8	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Branson, Peter	OR 1333-8	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Klinger, David	OR 1333-8	ALT02

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

G

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Olmstead, Nick	OR 1333-8	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Olmstead, Molly	OR 1333-8	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Esterson, Kris	OR 1333-8	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Love, David	OR 1333-8	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Griffin, Jennifer	OR 1333-8	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Kondzela, Kurt	OR 1333-8	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Rockwell, Jay	OR 1333-8	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Van Note, Mike	OR 1333-8	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	LaPerriere, Connie	OR 1333-8	ALT02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Knotts, Robb	OR 1333-8	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Lewis, Steve	OR 1333-8	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Allred, Kevin	OR 1333-8	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Klinger, David	OR 1333-8	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Kondzela, Kurt	OR 1333-8	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Smith, Pete	OR 1333-8	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Allred, Carlene	OR 1333-8	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Jaynes, Michael	OR 1333-8	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Esterson, Kris	OR 1333-8	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Branson, Peter	OR 1333-8	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Olmstead, Molly	OR 1333-8	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	LaPerriere, Connie	OR 1333-8	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Rockwell, Jay	OR 1333-8	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Myron, Rachel	OR 1333-8	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	LaPerriere, Marcel	OR 1333-8	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Love, David	OR 1333-8	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Monteith, Dan	OR 1333-8	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Griffin, Jennifer	OR 1333-8	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Olmstead, Nick	OR 1333-8	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Young, Cameron	OR 1333-8	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Raab, Diane	OR 1333-8	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	White, Bruce	OR 1333-8	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Morgan, Barbara	OR 1333-8	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Van Note, Mike	OR 1333-8	GEO02
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Olmstead, Molly	OR 1333-9	ALT11
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Allred, Kevin	OR 1333-9	ALT11
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Morgan, Barbara	OR 1333-9	ALT11
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Esterson, Kris	OR 1333-9	ALT11

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

G

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Kondzela, Kurt	OR 1333-9	ALT11
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Myron, Rachel	OR 1333-9	ALT11
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Branson, Peter	OR 1333-9	ALT11
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Monteith, Dan	OR 1333-9	ALT11
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Rockwell, Jay	OR 1333-9	ALT11
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Griffin, Jennifer	OR 1333-9	ALT11
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	LaPerriere, Marcel	OR 1333-9	ALT11
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Lewis, Steve	OR 1333-9	ALT11
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Love, David	OR 1333-9	ALT11
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Raab, Diane	OR 1333-9	ALT11
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Young, Cameron	OR 1333-9	ALT11
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Olmstead, Nick	OR 1333-9	ALT11
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Allred, Carlene	OR 1333-9	ALT11
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Jaynes, Michael	OR 1333-9	ALT11
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Smith, Pete	OR 1333-9	ALT11
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Knotts, Robb	OR 1333-9	ALT11
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	LaPerriere, Connie	OR 1333-9	ALT11
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Van Note, Mike	OR 1333-9	ALT11
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	White, Bruce	OR 1333-9	ALT11
Glacier Grotto/Tongass Cave Project	Klinger, David	OR 1333-9	ALT11
Greater Sitka Chamber of Commerce	Crews, Larry	ORH 100-1	ALT04
Greater Sitka Chamber of Commerce	Crews, Larry	ORH 100-1	UNC01
Greater Sitka Chamber of Commerce	Crews, Larry	ORH 100-2	TRN07
Greater Sitka Chamber of Commerce	Crews, Larry	ORH 100-3	EVJ01
Greater Sitka Chamber of Commerce	Crews, Larry	ORH 100-3	SEC12
Greater Sitka Chamber of Commerce	Crews, Larry	ORH 100-4	UNC01
Greater Sitka Chamber of Commerce	Crews, Larry	ORH 100-5	TRN02
Greater Sitka Chamber of Commerce	Crews, Larry	ORH 100-5	VIS02

H

Haines Borough Planning Commission	Goldberg, Rob	LAH 187-1	PUB04
Haines Borough Planning Commission	Goldberg, Rob	LAH 187-2	ALT22
Haines Borough Planning Commission	Goldberg, Rob	LAH 187-3	SEC01
Haines Borough Planning Commission	Goldberg, Rob	LAH 187-3	SEC10
Haines Borough Planning Commission	Goldberg, Rob	LAH 187-4	TRN07
Haines Borough Planning Commission	Goldberg, Rob	LAH 187-4	SEC44
Haines Borough Planning Commission	Goldberg, Rob	LAH 187-5	ALT22

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

J

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
J			
Juneau Audubon Society	Saunders, Sari	OR 995-1	WLD01
Juneau Audubon Society	Saunders, Sari	OR 995-1	WLD05
Juneau Audubon Society	Saunders, Sari	OR 995-1	WLD12
Juneau Audubon Society	Saunders, Sari	OR 995-2	WLD05
Juneau Audubon Society	Saunders, Sari	OR 995-3	TER01
Juneau Audubon Society	Saunders, Sari	OR 995-4	WLD05
Juneau Audubon Society	Saunders, Sari	OR 995-4	WLD08
Juneau Audubon Society	Saunders, Sari	OR 995-5	WLD08
Juneau Audubon Society	Saunders, Sari	OR 995-6	WLD02
Juneau Audubon Society	Saunders, Sari	OR 995-6	WLD08
Juneau Audubon Society	Saunders, Sari	OR 995-7	WLD08
Juneau Audubon Society	Saunders, Sari	OR 995-8	WET01
Juneau Audubon Society	Saunders, Sari	OR 995-8	WET03
Juneau Audubon Society	Saunders, Sari	OR 995-8	TER01
Juneau Audubon Society	Saunders, Sari	OR 995-9	WLD09
Juneau Audubon Society	Saunders, Sari	OR 995-10	WET03
Juneau Audubon Society	Saunders, Sari	OR 995-11	WLD01
Juneau Audubon Society	Saunders, Sari	OR 995-12	LND05
Juneau Audubon Society	Saunders, Sari	OR 995-13	WLD07
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Wyatt, Chris	ORH 24-1	ALT04
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Wyatt, Chris	ORH 24-2	TRN02
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Wyatt, Chris	ORH 24-2	TRN18
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Wyatt, Chris	ORH 24-3	SEC18
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Wyatt, Chris	ORH 24-4	ENV03
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Wyatt, Chris	ORH 24-4	SEC16
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Wyatt, Chris	ORH 24-4	SEC18
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Wyatt, Chris	ORH 24-4	TRN18
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Wyatt, Chris	ORH 24-5	SEC12
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Wyatt, Chris	ORH 24-6	SEC03
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Wyatt, Chris	ORH 24-6	SEC12
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Wyatt, Chris	ORH 24-7	PAN06
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Wyatt, Chris	ORH 24-8	LND01
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Wyatt, Chris	ORH 24-8	TRN02
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Wyatt, Chris	ORH 24-8	SEC18
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Wyatt, Chris	ORH 24-8	SEC23

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

J

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Juneau Chamber of Commerce,	SA 478-1	TRN02
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Juneau Chamber of Commerce,	SA 478-1	PAN06
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Juneau Chamber of Commerce,	SA 478-2	TRN15
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Juneau Chamber of Commerce,	SA 478-3	SEC03
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Juneau Chamber of Commerce,	SA 478-3	SEC12
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Juneau Chamber of Commerce,	SA 478-4	PAN06
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Juneau Chamber of Commerce,	SA 478-5	LND01
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Juneau Chamber of Commerce,	SA 478-5	TRN02
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Juneau Chamber of Commerce,	SA 478-5	SEC23
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Juneau Chamber of Commerce,	SA 478-6	SEC12
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Juneau Chamber of Commerce,	SA 478-6	TRN10
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Juneau Chamber of Commerce,	SA 478-6	SEC18
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Juneau Chamber of Commerce,	SA 478-7	ALT04
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Wyatt, Chris	OR 990-1	ALT04
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Wyatt, Chris	OR 990-2	TRN18
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Wyatt, Chris	OR 990-3	UNC01
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Wyatt, Chris	OR 990-4	SEC27
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Wyatt, Chris	OR 990-5	SEC03
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Wyatt, Chris	OR 990-5	SEC12
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Wyatt, Chris	OR 990-6	TRN31
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Wyatt, Chris	OR 990-7	SEC18
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Wyatt, Chris	OR 990-8	LND01
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Wyatt, Chris	OR 990-8	TRN02
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Wyatt, Chris	OR 990-8	SEC23
Juneau Chamber of Commerce	Wyatt, Chris	OR 990-9	PAN06
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-1	ALT13
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-2	UNC01
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-3	SEC04
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-4	SEC32
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-5	SEC27
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-6	ALT16
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-6	ALT19
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-6	SEC27
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-7	ALT16
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-7	ALT19
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-7	SEC27
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-7	TRN20

J

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-8	ALT19
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-9	SEC27
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-10	SEC26
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-11	AVA01
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-11	SEC26
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-12	TRN13
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-12	SEC26
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-13	SEC26
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-13	TRN20
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-14	SEC27
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-14	TRN20
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-15	SEC02
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-15	TRN08
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-16	SEC27
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-16	TRN23
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-17	TRN20
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-18	PUB05
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-18	TRN06
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-18	SEC27
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-19	SEC26
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-19	SEC27
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-20	S4F01
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-21	SEC20
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-22	AVA03
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-22	SEC20
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-23	AVA01
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-23	AVA06
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-23	SEC01
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-24	UNC01
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-25	AVA01
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-26	SEC24
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-27	AVA02
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-27	AVA03
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-28	TRN06
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-29	AVA03
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-30	AVA02
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-30	AVA06

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

J

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-31	AVA03
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-32	ENV02
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-32	WET01
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-32	WLD01
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-32	WLD08
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-33	LND03
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-34	EAG02
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-34	FSH01
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-34	TNE02
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-34	WLD03
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-34	WLD04
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-35	WAT03
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-35	NOI01
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-35	WLD08
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-35	WLD15
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-36	WLD04
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-36	WLD08
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-37	SEC01
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-38	WLD14
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-39	ENV01
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-40	PUB03
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-40	UNC01
Juneau Group of the Sierra Club	Rorick, Mark	OR 1088-41	CUL01
Juneau Snowmobile Club	Juneau Snowmobile Club,	OR 216-1	ALT04
Juneau Snowmobile Club	Juneau Snowmobile Club,	OR 216-1	ALT06
Juneau Snowmobile Club	Juneau Snowmobile Club,	OR 216-2	LND01
Juneau Snowmobile Club	Juneau Snowmobile Club,	OR 216-2	TRN10

L

Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Carey, Scott	ORH 184-1	EFH01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Carey, Scott	ORH 184-2	SEC01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Carey, Scott	ORH 184-2	UNC01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Carey, Scott	ORH 184-3	SEC25
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Carey, Scott	ORH 184-4	SEC04
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Carey, Scott	ORH 184-5	SEC22
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Carey, Scott	ORH 184-5	SEC27
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Carey, Scott	ORH 184-5	SEC43

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

L

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Carey, Scott	ORH 184-6	EFH01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Carey, Scott	ORH 184-7	FSH01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Carey, Scott	ORH 184-8	EAG02
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Carey, Scott	ORH 184-9	WLD01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Carey, Scott	ORH 184-9	WLD02
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Carey, Scott	ORH 184-9	WLD08
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Carey, Scott	ORH 184-10	TNE02
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Carey, Scott	ORH 184-11	WLD01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Carey, Scott	ORH 184-12	ALT13
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-1	EFH01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-1	SEC01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-1	TRN03
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-1	TRN11
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-1	WLD01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-1	SEC20
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-2	PUB04
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-3	PAN01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-4	SEC27
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-5	UNC01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-6	SEC44
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-6	UNC01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-7	PAN01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-7	NEP06
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-7	UNC01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-8	PAN01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-9	PAN01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-9	PAN04
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-10	NEP01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-11	SEC27
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-12	SEC27
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-12	TRN33
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-13	TRN13
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-13	SEC27
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-14	SEC27
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-14	SEC32
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-14	TRN21
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-15	TRN20

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

L

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-16	TRN14
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-16	SEC27
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-17	TRN03
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-17	UNC01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-18	SEC27
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-18	TRN23
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-19	AVA02
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-19	TRN11
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-20	ENV01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-20	SEC20
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-20	SEC27
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-20	NEP01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-21	EVJ02
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-21	SEC01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-21	TRN23
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-22	AVA02
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-22	TRN13
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-22	TRN20
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-23	VIS03
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-24	SEC11
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-24	TRN20
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-25	SEC27
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-25	SEC34
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-26	ALT16
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-26	ALT19
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-27	AVA04
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-28	SEC27
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-28	TRN23
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-28	TRN33
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-29	SEC01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-29	TNE06
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-29	EAG04
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-30	EFH03
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-30	SEC01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-31	SEC01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-31	SEC27
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-32	ENV01

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

L

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-32	SEC27
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-33	EFH03
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-33	WET03
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-33	WLD05
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-33	TER02
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-33	NEP01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-34	FSH02
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-34	EFH01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-34	EFH03
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-35	AVA06
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-35	WLD05
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-35	WLD08
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-35	WLD12
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-36	AVA01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-36	WLD08
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-37	ENV01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-37	NEP01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-37	EAG04
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-38	SEC19
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-39	SEC27
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-39	TRN23
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-40	SEC27
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-41	SEC27
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-42	SEC27
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-43	ALT17
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-43	S4F01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-43	S4F07
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-43	SEC27
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-44	SEC27
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-45	TRN23
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-46	TRN13
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-46	UNC01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-47	TRN13
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-47	SEC27
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-48	SEC27
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-49	TRN29
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-50	TRN11

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

L

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-50	TRN29
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-51	AVA02
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-51	TRN11
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-51	TRN29
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-52	TRN29
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-53	AVA02
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-53	TRN11
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-53	SEC20
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-53	TRN29
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-54	TRN29
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-54	UNC01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-55	AVA02
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-55	PAN03
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-56	TRN20
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-57	SEC27
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-58	SEC26
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-59	SEC27
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-60	TNE06
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-61	SEC19
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-61	SEC24
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-62	ALT17
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-63	SEC27
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-64	AVA06
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-64	SEC04
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-65	SEC01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-66	SEC01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-66	ALT25
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-67	ALT17
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-67	AVA02
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-68	SEC04
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-69	SEC27
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-70	SEC01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-71	SEC25
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-72	SEC25
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-73	SEC01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-74	AVA02
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-74	SEC01

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

L

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-75	LND01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-75	SEC01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-76	SEC01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-77	SEC24
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-78	EVJ01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-79	SEC27
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-80	SEC27
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-80	TRN33
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-81	SEC32
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-82	SEC19
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-83	SEC04
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-84	ALT15
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-85	AVA02
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-86	SEC20
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-86	SEC24
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-87	AVA02
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-88	AVA02
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-89	AVA01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-89	AVA06
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-89	SEC01
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-90	NEP06
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.	Berland, Nancy	OR 1212-90	UNC01
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-1	UNC01
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-3	ALT19
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-4	ALT19
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-4	TRN04
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-5	ALT19
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-5	TRN13
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-6	SEC01
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-7	ALT19
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-8	ALT19
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-9	SEC27
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-10	SEC27
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-10	TRN30
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-11	SEC22
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-11	TRN23
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-11	TRN34

Responses to Supplemental Draft EIS Comments

L

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-12	SEC27
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-13	LND02
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-13	LND05
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-13	VIS01
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-13	SEC27
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-13	SEC49
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-14	ENV01
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-14	WAT03
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-14	SEC27
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-15	UNC01
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-16	ALT13
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-16	UNC01
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-17	SEC02
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-18	SEC01
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-18	SEC02
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-19	ALT13
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-19	SEC44
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-20	SEC32
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-20	TRN21
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-21	SEC27
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-22	SEC44
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-23	SEC01
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-23	UNC01
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-24	SEC44
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-24	UNC01
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-25	ALT13
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-25	UNC01
Lynn Canal Transportation Project	Henderson, Bart	OR 1331-26	ALT19

M

Marine Engineers Beneficial Association	Goldrich, Ben	ORH 43-1	TRN06
Marine Engineers Beneficial Association	Goldrich, Ben	ORH 43-1	SEC20
Marine Engineers Beneficial Association	Goldrich, Ben	ORH 43-2	TRN06
Marine Engineers Beneficial Association	Goldrich, Ben	ORH 43-3	SEC02
Marine Engineers Beneficial Association	Goldrich, Ben	ORH 43-4	SEC44
Marine Engineers Beneficial Association	Goldrich, Ben	ORH 43-5	ALT13
Marine Engineers Beneficial Association	Goldrich, Ben	ORH 43-6	AVA02

N

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
N			
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Kennedy, Susan	FA 1363-1	EFH05
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Kennedy, Susan	FA 1363-2	ENV02
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Kennedy, Susan	FA 1363-2	EFH01
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Kennedy, Susan	FA 1363-3	EFH05
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Kennedy, Susan	FA 1363-3	EFH06
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Kennedy, Susan	FA 1363-4	EFH05
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Kennedy, Susan	FA 1363-4	EFH06
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Kennedy, Susan	FA 1363-5	EFH01
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Kennedy, Susan	FA 1363-5	EFH05
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Kennedy, Susan	FA 1363-6	TNE08
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Kennedy, Susan	FA 1363-7	TNE08
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Kennedy, Susan	FA 1363-8	TNE04
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Kennedy, Susan	FA 1363-9	TNE06
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	Kennedy, Susan	FA 1363-10	EFH03
National Parks Conservation Association	Stratton, Jim	OR 1117-1	LND02
National Parks Conservation Association	Stratton, Jim	OR 1117-2	ALT02
National Parks Conservation Association	Stratton, Jim	OR 1117-2	CUL04
National Parks Conservation Association	Stratton, Jim	OR 1117-3	CUL03
National Parks Conservation Association	Stratton, Jim	OR 1117-4	CUL04
National Parks Conservation Association	Stratton, Jim	OR 1117-4	VIS01
National Parks Conservation Association	Stratton, Jim	OR 1117-5	SEC22
National Parks Conservation Association	Stratton, Jim	OR 1117-6	S4F01
National Parks Conservation Association	Stratton, Jim	OR 1117-7	S4F01
National Parks Conservation Association	Stratton, Jim	OR 1117-8	CUL05
National Parks Conservation Association	Stratton, Jim	OR 1117-9	S4F01
Natural Resources Defense Council	Mall, Amy	OR 1214-1	ENV01
Natural Resources Defense Council	Mall, Amy	OR 1214-1	SEC01
Natural Resources Defense Council	Mall, Amy	OR 1214-2	ALT13
Natural Resources Defense Council	Mall, Amy	OR 1214-3	UNC01
Natural Resources Defense Council	Mall, Amy	OR 1214-4	UNC01
North Star Riders	Taylor, Bob	OR 192-1	UNC01
North Star Riders	Taylor, Bob	OR 192-2	ALT04
North Star Riders	Taylor, Bob	OR 192-3	TRN02
North Star Riders	Taylor, Bob	OR 192-4	SEC03
North Star Riders	Taylor, Bob	OR 192-4	SEC12

N

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
North Star Riders	Taylor, Bob	OR 192-5	TRN18
North Star Riders	Taylor, Bob	OR 192-6	ERG01
North Star Riders	Taylor, Bob	OR 192-6	TRN07

S

Sierra Club, Juneau Group	Rorick, Mark	ORH 23-1	ALT02
Sierra Club, Juneau Group	Rorick, Mark	ORH 23-2	ENV02
Sierra Club, Juneau Group	Rorick, Mark	ORH 23-2	SEC17
Sierra Club, Juneau Group	Rorick, Mark	ORH 23-3	LND02
Sierra Club, Juneau Group	Rorick, Mark	ORH 23-3	WLD01
Sierra Club, Juneau Group	Rorick, Mark	ORH 23-3	WLD06
Sierra Club, Juneau Group	Rorick, Mark	ORH 23-4	LND02
Sierra Club, Juneau Group	Rorick, Mark	ORH 23-4	SEC17
Sierra Club, Juneau Group	Rorick, Mark	ORH 23-4	SEC22
Sierra Club, Juneau Group	Rorick, Mark	ORH 23-5	SEC19
Sierra Club, Juneau Group	Rorick, Mark	ORH 23-6	SEC17
Sierra Club, Juneau Group	Rorick, Mark	ORH 23-7	SEC01
Sierra Club, Juneau Group	Rorick, Mark	ORH 23-7	SEC43
Sierra Club, Juneau Group	Rorick, Mark	ORH 23-7	PAN06
Sierra Club, Juneau Group	Rorick, Mark	ORH 23-8	AVA02
Sierra Club, Juneau Group	Rorick, Mark	ORH 23-9	SEC22
Sierra Club, Juneau Group	Rorick, Mark	ORH 23-10	SEC19
Sierra Club, Juneau Group	Rorick, Mark	ORH 23-11	PAN06
Sitka Conservation Society	Bosman, Corrie	OR 1348-2	ALT13
Sitka Conservation Society	Bosman, Corrie	OR 1348-3	ALT02
Sitka Conservation Society	Bosman, Corrie	OR 1348-3	ENV01
Sitka Conservation Society	Bosman, Corrie	OR 1348-3	SEC01
Sitka Conservation Society	Bosman, Corrie	OR 1348-4	ALT02
Sitka Conservation Society	Bosman, Corrie	OR 1348-5	ALT13
Sitka Conservation Society	Bosman, Corrie	OR 1348-5	ENV01
Sitka Conservation Society	Bosman, Corrie	OR 1348-5	SEC20
Sitka Conservation Society	Bosman, Corrie	OR 1348-6	UNC01
Sitka Conservation Society	Bosman, Corrie	OR 1348-7	UNC01
Skagway Marine Access Committee	Wrentmore, Jan	OR 1343-1	ALT13
Skagway Marine Access Committee	Wrentmore, Jan	OR 1343-2	CUL07
Skagway Marine Access Committee	Wrentmore, Jan	OR 1343-3	ENV01
Skagway Marine Access Committee	Wrentmore, Jan	OR 1343-3	ENV02

S

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
Skagway Marine Access Committee	Wrentmore, Jan	OR 1343-4	ALT13
Skagway Marine Access Committee	Wrentmore, Jan	OR 1343-5	ALT02
Skagway Marine Access Committee	Wrentmore, Jan	OR 1343-5	ENV01
Skagway Marine Access Committee	Wrentmore, Jan	OR 1343-5	SEC01
Skagway Marine Access Committee	Wrentmore, Jan	OR 1343-6	ALT02
Skagway Marine Access Committee	Wrentmore, Jan	OR 1343-7	ENV01
Skagway Marine Access Committee	Wrentmore, Jan	OR 1343-7	SEC20
Skagway Marine Access Committee	Wrentmore, Jan	OR 1343-8	UNC01
Skagway Marine Access Committee	Wrentmore, Jan	OR 1343-9	ENV02
Skagway Marine Access Committee	Wrentmore, Jan	OR 1343-10	UNC01
Southeast Alaska Businesses Against the Road	Kelly, Barbara	ORH 20-1	SEC19
Southeast Alaska Businesses Against the Road	Kelly, Barbara	ORH 20-2	ALT13
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Heath, Russell	ORH 38-1	ALT13
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Heath, Russell	ORH 38-2	ALT02
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Heath, Russell	ORH 38-2	SEC01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Heath, Russell	ORH 38-3	UNC01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Heath, Russell	ORH 38-4	SEC01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Heath, Russell	ORH 38-4	SEC43
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Heath, Russell	ORH 38-5	ENV02
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Heath, Russell	ORH 38-5	FSH01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Heath, Russell	ORH 38-5	FSH02
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Heath, Russell	ORH 38-5	WLD01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Heath, Russell	ORH 38-6	LND02
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Heath, Russell	ORH 38-7	CUL03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Heath, Russell	ORH 38-8	SEC17
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Heath, Russell	ORH 38-9	SEC19
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Heath, Russell	ORH 38-9	SEC22
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Heath, Russell	ORH 38-10	SEC22
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Heath, Russell	ORH 38-11	SEC19
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Heath, Russell	ORH 38-12	SEC01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Heath, Russell	ORH 38-13	ALT13
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Heath, Russell	ORH 38-13	TRN08
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Heath, Russell	ORH 38-13	TRN11
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-1	PAN01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-1	PAN01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-1	SEC27
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-1	SEC27

S

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-2	PAN05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-2	PAN05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-3	NEP12
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-3	NEP12
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-4	CUL07
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-4	CUL07
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-4	PUB08
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-4	PUB08
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-5	ALT13
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-5	ALT13
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-5	AVA06
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-5	AVA06
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-5	SEC04
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-5	SEC04
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-6	GEO03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-6	GEO03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-7	EDI02
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-7	EDI02
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-7	SEC01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-7	SEC01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-8	SEC04
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-8	SEC04
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-8	SEC27
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-8	SEC27
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-9	SEC27
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-9	SEC27
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-10	SEC19
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-10	SEC19
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-10	SEC27
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-10	SEC27
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-11	SEC27
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-11	SEC27
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-11	TRN33
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-11	TRN33
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-12	SEC27
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-12	SEC27
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-13	SEC19

S

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-13	SEC19
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-13	SEC27
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-13	SEC27
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-14	SEC27
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-14	SEC27
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-15	S4F01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-15	S4F01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-16	LND03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-16	LND03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-16	S4F01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-16	S4F01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-16	S4F02
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-16	S4F02
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-16	S4F03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-16	S4F03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-17	NOI01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-17	NOI01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-17	S4F04
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-17	S4F04
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-18	S4F04
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-18	S4F04
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-18	S4F05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-18	S4F05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-19	ENV02
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-19	ENV02
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-19	LND02
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-19	LND02
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-19	LND03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-19	LND03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-19	S4F01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-19	S4F01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-20	LND03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-20	LND03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-20	S4F01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-20	S4F01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-21	S4F01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-21	S4F01

S

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-22	CUL03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-22	CUL03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-23	CUL01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-23	CUL01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-23	CUL03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-23	CUL03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-23	CUL07
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-23	CUL07
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-24	CUL04
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-24	CUL04
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-24	CUL05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-24	CUL05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-24	LND01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-24	LND01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-24	VIS01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-24	VIS01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-25	LND03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-25	LND03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-25	TER03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-25	TER03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-26	LND03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-26	LND03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-26	PUB03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-26	PUB03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-26	PUB08
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-26	PUB08
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-27	LND03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-27	LND03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-27	RIV01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-27	RIV01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-28	TRN29
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-28	TRN29
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-29	PAN01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-29	PAN01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-29	PAN04
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-29	PAN04
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-30	ALT22

S

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-30	ALT22
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-30	NEP07
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-30	NEP07
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-30	UNC01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-30	UNC01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-31	TRN08
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-31	TRN08
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-31	SEC27
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-31	SEC27
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-31	SEC44
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-31	SEC44
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-32	PAN05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-32	PAN05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-32	TRN05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-32	TRN05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-32	TRN11
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-32	TRN11
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-32	TRN20
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-32	TRN20
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-33	AVA01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-33	AVA01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-33	AVA03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-33	AVA03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-33	AVA05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-33	AVA05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-33	TRN11
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-33	TRN11
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-34	TRN13
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-34	TRN13
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-35	PAN05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-35	PAN05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-35	SEC01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-35	SEC01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-36	PUB02
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-36	PUB02
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-36	PUB04
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-36	PUB04

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<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-36	NEP05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-36	NEP05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-37	WLD05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-37	WLD05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-37	TER02
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-37	TER02
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-38	EDI01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-38	EDI01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-38	NEP05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-38	NEP05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-39	ENV02
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-39	ENV02
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-39	LND06
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-39	LND06
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-39	NEP08
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-39	NEP08
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-40	GEO01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-40	GEO01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-40	SEC20
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-40	SEC20
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-40	NEP06
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-40	NEP06
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-41	GEO02
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-41	GEO02
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-42	NOI05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-42	NOI05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-42	TNE06
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-42	TNE06
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-43	SEC20
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-43	SEC20
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-44	AVA03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-44	AVA03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-45	AVA01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-45	AVA01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-45	AVA02
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-45	AVA02
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-45	AVA06

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<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-45	AVA06
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-45	SEC20
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-45	SEC20
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-46	WLD05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-46	WLD05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-46	WLD07
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-46	WLD07
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-46	WLD08
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-46	WLD08
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-46	SEC20
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-46	SEC20
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-46	SEC27
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-46	SEC27
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-47	SEC32
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-47	SEC32
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-47	TRN21
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-47	TRN21
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-48	SEC01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-48	SEC01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-48	TRN29
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-48	TRN29
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-48	SEC43
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-48	SEC43
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-49	NEP08
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-49	NEP08
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-50	SEC27
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-50	SEC27
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-50	NEP08
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-50	NEP08
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-51	NEP08
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-51	NEP08
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-52	NEP08
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-52	NEP08
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-53	LND06
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-53	LND06
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-53	WLD05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-53	WLD05

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<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-53	WLD07
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-53	WLD07
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-53	WLD12
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-53	WLD12
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-53	NEP08
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-53	NEP08
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-54	WLD05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-54	WLD05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-54	WLD12
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-54	WLD12
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-54	TER02
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-54	TER02
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-55	WLD10
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-55	WLD10
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-56	WLD05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-56	WLD05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-57	WLD05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-57	WLD05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-58	WLD02
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-58	WLD02
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-59	WLD01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-59	WLD01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-59	WLD02
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-59	WLD02
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-59	WLD05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-59	WLD05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-59	TNE07
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-59	TNE07
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-59	EAG04
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-59	EAG04
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-60	WLD05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-60	WLD05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-61	FSH02
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-61	SEC01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-61	SEC01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-61	WLD08
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-61	WLD08

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<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-61	WLD15
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-61	WLD15
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-62	EAG02
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-62	EAG02
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-62	EAG04
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-62	EAG04
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-63	WLD04
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-63	WLD04
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-64	WLD08
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-64	WLD08
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-64	SEC20
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-64	SEC20
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-65	AVA06
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-65	AVA06
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-65	WLD05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-65	WLD05
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-65	WLD07
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-65	WLD07
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-66	SEC01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-66	SEC01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-66	WLD07
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-66	WLD07
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-67	WLD09
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-67	WLD09
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-68	WLD04
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-68	WLD04
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-69	TNE06
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-69	TNE06
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-69	TNE08
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-69	TNE08
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-69	EFH07
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-69	EFH07
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-70	SEC01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-70	SEC01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-70	TNE06
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-70	TNE06
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-70	TNE08

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<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-70	TNE08
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-71	TNE07
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-71	TNE07
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-72	EDI01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-72	EDI01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-72	EFH03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-72	EFH07
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-72	EFH07
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-73	WAT01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-73	WAT01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-73	WAT03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-73	WAT03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-74	LND03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-74	LND03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-75	WET01
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-75	WET03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-75	WET03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-75	WAT06
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-75	WAT06
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-76	LND03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-76	LND03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Lindekugel, Buck	OR 1359-77	AIR03
Southeast Alaska Conservation Council	Ferry, Emily	OR 1359-77	AIR03

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The Wilderness Society	Perkins, Deborah	OR 1186-1	UNC01
The Wilderness Society	Perkins, Deborah	OR 1186-2	ENV01
The Wilderness Society	Perkins, Deborah	OR 1186-2	SEC01
The Wilderness Society	Perkins, Deborah	OR 1186-3	WLD01
The Wilderness Society	Perkins, Deborah	OR 1186-4	TNE02
The Wilderness Society	Perkins, Deborah	OR 1186-5	EAG02
The Wilderness Society	Perkins, Deborah	OR 1186-6	ENV01
The Wilderness Society	Perkins, Deborah	OR 1186-6	WLD01
The Wilderness Society	Perkins, Deborah	OR 1186-6	WLD08
The Wilderness Society	Perkins, Deborah	OR 1186-7	ALT02
The Wilderness Society	Perkins, Deborah	OR 1186-8	ENV01
The Wilderness Society	Perkins, Deborah	OR 1186-8	SEC01

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<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
The Wilderness Society	Perkins, Deborah	OR 1186-8	SEC20
The Wilderness Society	Perkins, Deborah	OR 1186-9	UNC01

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United States Department of Agriculture	Bschor, Dennis E.	FA 1364-1	PUB07
United States Department of Agriculture	Bschor, Dennis E.	FA 1364-2	PAN03
United States Department of Agriculture	Bschor, Dennis E.	FA 1364-2	UNC01
United States Department of Agriculture	Bschor, Dennis E.	FA 1364-3	NEP08
United States Department of Agriculture	Bschor, Dennis E.	FA 1364-4	LND01
United States Department of Agriculture	Bschor, Dennis E.	FA 1364-4	NEP08
United States Department of Agriculture	Bschor, Dennis E.	FA 1364-5	NEP08
United States Department of Agriculture	Bschor, Dennis E.	FA 1364-6	LND03
United States Department of Agriculture	Bschor, Dennis E.	FA 1364-6	TER03
United States Department of Agriculture	Bschor, Dennis E.	FA 1364-6	NEP08
United States Department of Agriculture	Bschor, Dennis E.	FA 1364-7	ALT17
United States Department of Agriculture	Bschor, Dennis E.	FA 1364-7	TRN27
United States Department of Agriculture	Bschor, Dennis E.	FA 1364-8	ALT17
United States Department of Agriculture	Bschor, Dennis E.	FA 1364-9	PUB01
United States Department of Agriculture	Bschor, Dennis E.	FA 1364-9	SUB02
United States Department of Agriculture	Bschor, Dennis E.	FA 1364-10	CUL07
United States Department of Agriculture	Bschor, Dennis E.	FA 1364-11	TRN28
United States Department of Agriculture	Bschor, Dennis E.	FA 1364-12	TRN28
United States Department of Agriculture	Bschor, Dennis E.	FA 1364-13	ALT24
United States Department of Agriculture	Bschor, Dennis E.	FA 1364-14	LND03
United States Department of Agriculture	Bschor, Dennis E.	FA 1364-14	TER03
United States Department of Agriculture	Bschor, Dennis E.	FA 1364-15	LND03
United States Department of Agriculture	Bschor, Dennis E.	FA 1364-16	LND03
United States Department of Agriculture	Bschor, Dennis E.	FA 1364-17	RIV01
United States Department of Agriculture	Bschor, Dennis E.	FA 1364-18	VIS05
United States Department of Agriculture	Bschor, Dennis E.	FA 1364-19	VIS06
United States Department of Agriculture	Bschor, Dennis E.	FA 1364-20	ALT17
United States Department of Agriculture	Bschor, Dennis E.	FA 1364-21	ALT17
United States Department of Agriculture	Bschor, Dennis E.	FA 1364-22	LND06
United States Department of Agriculture	Bschor, Dennis E.	FA 1364-23	NEP08
United States Department of Agriculture	Bschor, Dennis E.	FA 1364-24	SEC04
United States Department of Agriculture	Bschor, Dennis E.	FA 1364-25	VIS01
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-1	PUB01

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<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-2	UNC01
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-3	WET05
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-4	WET06
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-5	EFH06
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-6	ALT03
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-6	ALT09
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-6	ALT11
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-6	NEP11
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-7	ALT14
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-8	NEP09
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-9	PUB07
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-10	WET06
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-11	ALT02
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-11	NEP10
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-12	ALT06
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-12	AVA01
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-12	EFH04
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-12	WET04
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-12	WLD02
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-12	SEC19
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-12	EAG05
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-13	ENV02
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-13	FSH01
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-13	EFH01
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-13	SUB01
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-13	TNE02
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-13	WLD04
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-13	TNE07
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-14	WLD01
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-14	WLD08
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-14	WLD12
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-15	WLD02
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-15	WLD10
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-16	EFH01
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-16	TNE02
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-16	WLD01
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-16	WLD03

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<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-17	FSH03
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-17	TNE04
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-18	ALT26
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-19	ALT14
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-19	WAT04
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-19	WLD07
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-19	EFH06
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-20	WET05
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-21	LND03
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-22	WAT02
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-23	ALT17
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-24	WLD07
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-25	WET03
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-26	WLD10
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-26	NEP08
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-27	WAT01
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-27	WAT03
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-28	WAT05
United States Department of the Interior	Pirzadeh, Michelle	FA 1362-29	WAT04
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-1	S4F06
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-2	NOI01
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-2	S4F01
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-2	VIS01
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-3	CUL03
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-4	CUL04
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-4	S4F01
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-5	LND03
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-6	S4F01
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-7	CUL03
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-7	CUL04
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-8	CUL04
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-8	S4F04
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-9	PUB07
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-10	LND01
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-10	LND09
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-11	WET03
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-11	PUB07

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<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-12	EAG02
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-12	EAG04
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-13	VIS01
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-14	TRN34
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-15	NOI05
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-16	EDI01
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-16	GEO03
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-16	HAZ01
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-17	VIS01
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-18	VIS05
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-19	CUL03
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-20	CUL03
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-20	TRN34
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-21	EDI01
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-21	CUL03
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-21	LND03
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-22	CUL07
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-23	CUL03
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-24	CUL03
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-25	CUL04
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-25	LND02
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-25	NOI01
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-25	VIS01
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-25	VIS05
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-26	CUL03
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-26	CUL04
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-27	CUL06
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-28	EVJ01
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-28	SEC27
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-29	SUB02
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-30	AIR03
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-31	EFH03
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-32	CUL03
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-32	CUL04
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-33	CUL03
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-33	LND03
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-35	CUL03

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<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-35	LND01
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-36	CUL03
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-37	LND02
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-37	LND03
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-38	VIS01
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-39	CUL05
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-40	CUL03
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-41	CUL04
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-42	GEO01
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-43	WAT03
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-44	WET03
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-45	VIS01
United States Department of the Interior	Taylor, Willie R	FA 1369-46	CUL07

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Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-1	ENV01
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-2	UNC01
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-3	WAT02
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-3	LND02
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-3	WET01
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-3	WLD01
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-3	TER02
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-3	SEC19
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-3	SEC20
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-4	AVA02
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-4	SEC20
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-5	SEC01
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-5	TRN03
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-6	SEC01
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-7	SEC20
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-8	SEC24
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-9	WLD01
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-10	WLD02
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-10	WLD08
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-10	WLD12
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-11	EAG02
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-11	ENV02

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<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-12	S4F05
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-13	S4F05
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-14	ENV02
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-14	EFH01
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-14	WLD03
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-15	S4F01
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-16	UNC01
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-17	ENV02
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-17	LND02
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-18	TRN03
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-18	VIS01
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-18	WLD06
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-19	UNC01
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-20	ALT02
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-20	ENV01
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-20	SEC01
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-20	SEC20
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-21	ALT09
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-21	ALT10
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-21	ALT11
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-21	ALT12
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Walder, Bethanie	OR 1136-22	UNC01
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads,	OR 1360-1	ALT02
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads,	OR 1360-2	AVA02
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads,	OR 1360-2	SEC08
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads,	OR 1360-3	SEC01
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads,	OR 1360-4	AVA03
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads,	OR 1360-5	SEC24
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads,	OR 1360-6	WLD02
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads,	OR 1360-7	WLD08
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads,	OR 1360-7	WLD12
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads,	OR 1360-8	EAG02
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads,	OR 1360-9	S4F05
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads,	OR 1360-9	TNE01
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads,	OR 1360-10	S4F05
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads,	OR 1360-10	TNE02
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads,	OR 1360-11	FSH04

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<i>Organization</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Comment #</i>	<i>SOCCode</i>
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads,	OR 1360-11	EFH01
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads,	OR 1360-12	S4F05
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads,	OR 1360-13	UNC01
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads,	OR 1360-14	LND02
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads,	OR 1360-15	SEC01
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads,	OR 1360-15	WLD01
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads,	OR 1360-15	SEC20
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads,	OR 1360-16	ALT09
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads,	OR 1360-16	ALT10
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads,	OR 1360-16	ALT11
Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads	Wildlands Center for Preventing Roads,	OR 1360-16	ALT12

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