

Draft SIES Public Meeting  
Pinedale Library  
February 13, 2007

**Ken Peacock:** I'm going to turn this on. And please if you would stand right here make your comments. These are being recorded. Again, this does not supplement or does not take the place of your written comments. Those are encouraged in all detail. These are your summary points. Ok. And with that in mind it's your turn.  
Peggy Bryant.

**Peggy Bryant:** I'm Peggy Bryant. I'm from Cora and I'm nervous and I get to go first. Thank you Mr. Peacock for listening to my ideas earlier when I was talking. And I have all these papers because yes this document is complex and I'm still trying to put together in my mind all sorts of things. But I have a couple of points I want to make. I'm a private citizen. I'm speaking for myself. I submitted comments during the scoping period and I've attended previous BLM meetings. My background is such I have a masters in wildlife. I study cow caribou on their calving grounds and I know about ungulates -- deer, caribou and what they need for cow calf condition, body condition and what they need for herd survival. My concern today is I also have a background working the oil and gas industry. I was a technical writer for the Alyeska Pipeline Service Company and I worked with team lead assembling plans on spill prevention and containment control and other emergency service type plans required by CFRs. I also worked as a quality control person for a pipeline construction company and I kept welding records. I have two points of concern about this SEIS. The sections of alternatives do not support the BLM mission statement. Which it says in the front page "To sustain health diversity and productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations." It doesn't say humans. It can include humans, wildlife, fish, aquatic resources everything but that's the mission statement and I don't think these alternatives continue to address that. The pace of development is too rapid. You already have year-round drilling stipulations that were granted as an exemption and I really don't know what BLM has learned from that year-round drilling program that has been going on for a couple years. As I read the first part it says that the land resource is being considered as an industrial landscape. It's not multiple use. It's an industrial land use. That's my first concern. My second concern is that the Pinedale Anticline is really a unique oasis. It's a water resource for the West that not many places have. You have the New Fork on the East, the Green River on the West, and the formation of the Upper Colorado River basin. Without these waters the uniqueness of this area would not exist because the water provides for abundant wildlife, fisheries and it makes human habitation possible. Without the water this would be another vast expanse of a sagebrush steppe. But, this area is also, and I looked into this, I have copies if anyone is interested, Dennis (inaudible) is a geologist who has done a lot of work on the official geology particularly on the glacial topography here and in contacting him about other things his take is this glacial till sits over these harder formations like the Washach and Green River Formation. So what you basically have is water moving surficially and laterally. You have a perched aquifer here under these lands. My concern is that in this plan surface disturbances need to be more quantified controlled. I think my aim is to make sure that we put practices into effect that ensure the public and demonstrate industry competence in controlling possible surface pollution of the water. Because once it gets into the water it affects everything. Not just the fisheries not just the cutthroat trout, not just the riparian areas, it affects our water wells, it affects agriculture, and it affects wildlife range, quantity resources. One of my suggestions is to use evaporation ponds with liners.

Once the water evaporates off you have this residue. I think the current practice is just to cover it over and bury it. I think one study that should be done and be ongoing is to check liners of various years to see if they have been perforated by gofers, or roots of sagebrush to ensure there has been no movement of pollutants into the glacial till which would effect surface water quality. I did it.

**Ken Peacock:** You did and you actually have time to spare.

**Peggy Bryant:** It's too big a project. I would encourage everyone to do a few pages at a time. But it is important.

**Ken Peacock:** Thank you Peggy. Next speaker is Meredith Taylor

**Meredith Taylor:** Hi my name is Meredith Taylor. I am the wildlife program director for the Wyoming Outdoor Council. I have a satellite office in Dubois and our main office is in Lander. I've got a little history with this whole decision and in fact with this whole area even though I don't live here. The Wyoming Outdoor Council back in the early 80's realized some of the impacts that were coming in with the early Riley Ridge development and sued Exxon over the massive number of wells that they anticipated drilling. As a result of that lawsuit we won. There was a million dollar settlement. Back in those days a million dollars was a lot of money. Seems like nothing today when we're spending billions on who knows days, minutes, weeks over there in Iraq. In those days that was a lot of money and that money went right into an air quality study the lake study on the high lakes of the wind rivers. The wilderness lakes study is still ongoing today 25 years later. And that has shown significant impacts from air quality degradation to the Green River Basin and Pinedale Area and specifically to the Wind River Wilderness areas. As a result of that when the 2000 Pinedale Anticline Project Area PAPA ROD came out we tried to be agreeable. We tried to compromise with the BLM and saw the adaptive environmental management as an opportunity to step forward and try to work with the people on the Pinedale Anticline Working Group and did not appeal that decision based on that good faith effort by conservationists and the agencies to try to work together. Unfortunately the history shows that hope evaporated in failure of that Pinedale Anticline Working Group and what we saw was a very committed group make serious monitoring evaluations and recommendations to the BLM. The BLM essentially blew it off. I'll say that. It was just ignoring the situation, politics took over and the rest went down in flames. I'm embarrassed to say that we didn't appeal that decision now. Because I realize that that proposal for 700 pads and 900 wells was already too much for the Pinedale Anticline. Since then, I've done a number of different migration projects with some of the scientists and released this DVD that any of you are welcome to if you're interested on the path of the pronghorn the ancient corridors of the pronghorn that migrate from the southern Yellowstone Grand Teton National Park up the Gros Ventre down the Green and out onto the Pinedale Mesa. This is one of the longest migration corridors in the lower 48 states. It's an important part of the Greater Yellowstone ecosystem. One that we are very proud of and one that we want to maintain well past this boom and bust situation we've got here today. We would like a little sustainability. We think that the 700 pads 900 wells are plenty, more than plenty. Because we've already seen a 46% decrease in our mule deer population on the Mesa. We've seen a steady trend downward for the sage grouse. Let's stop this downward trend in wildlife and upward trend in air quality degradation of the Wind Rivers. My husband and I have an outfitting business. We have been outfitting in the Wind River area for 27 years. Last year I was horrified when we went up into the Simpson Lake area just north of the

continental divide on the other side of Roaring Fork of the Green and found eutrophication of the lakes up in there— saw algae. We saw serious impacts that we didn't know how to even address and it may not be a result of the Pinedale Anticline but the cumulative effects, that's the big picture here the cumulative effects of what's going on the Pinedale Mesa are having huge ramifications entire area of western Wyoming and greater Yellowstone ecosystem. We are seeing degradation of the air quality and water quality in Yellowstone Park itself. So I think that its now time for the BLM to acknowledge these problems and try to get ahead of it and slow down this project that is getting the cart before the horse and stop this runaway development of just boom and bust and see sustainable development in the future so we can maintain the path of the pronghorn and the ancient corridors and all of the values we have come to love and cherish here. Thank you.

**Ken Peacock:** Thank you Meredith. Very eloquent. Next is Armond Acri. Would you state your name and your city.

**Armond Acri:** My name is Armond Acri. I'm on the board of the Wyoming Wildlife Federation and I live in Jackson. We have some comments to make. Wyoming Wildlife Federation is the oldest statewide organization representing sportsmen and sportswomen on a variety of conservation issues. As a member of the Upper Green River Coalition we support all those recommendations that they made in a separate report, so we won't go into that detail now. In addition we have a number of concerns about the Pinedale Anticline Project Area. One of the biggest concerns is given that the estimated project has a life of 60 years, maybe a little less, maybe a little bit more; nobody in this room is going to live to see the end of that. So have a real concern about that. We owe it to future generations to be sure that the project is restored to at least as good a condition as when the project started. We know this area recovers slowly. The Oregon Trail provides evidence of this fact. We want to make sure the objectives for this restoration are clearly defined so future generations will be able to determine if the objectives were indeed met 60 years from now when we're all dead. The plan mentions adaptive management, but we are wondering what it takes to actually kick in that process. No one can deny that there have been significant declines in some wildlife populations in this area. While the BLM argues with other agencies about the effects of drought, predation, habitat alteration and development activities, nothing is done to solve the problem. The citizens of Wyoming have been asked to do our part to solve the energy problems of the nation. This means extracting more gas than we need for our own use. We ask the BLM do their part to solve the problem with declining wildlife populations. That means not assigning blame for declines but doing all they can to stop and reverse these declines. They directly control development activities and can help mitigate problems especially those caused by drought. We do not oppose energy development we oppose rushing into the development process. That is why we have concerns about removing winter restrictions. Our greatest concern is that it ignores the impact of drought and severe winters. Under certain conditions winter drilling might have minimal impact on wildlife, however under severe conditions it could add more stress to animals that have already seen their populations reduced. We look for safeguards to ensure that any concessions on winter activities do not add to the decline in wildlife populations. If winter restrictions are removed or relaxed we would ask for the plan to include emergency winter closures in the event the Wyoming Game and Fish deems them necessary. We are also concerned about the air quality in the Upper Green River and the effect the reduced air quality may have on wildlife and fisheries. We are concerned that the NOx emissions in 2005 were five times the 2000 projections. We are

also concerned that the current emissions are over 10 times the 1996 base level. We feel that it would be a shame to wait for further declines in wildlife while agencies argue about the effects. We support the use of best available technology to reduce those emissions. Thank you.

**Ken Peacock:** Our next speaker is Callie Domek.

**Callie Domek:** My name is Callie Domek. I'm from the Upper Green River Valley. Everyone here regardless of background, where we are from, what we do, we cannot deny that there is something special about this place. We can see the impacts of oil and gas development on habitat, air, water, wildlife, aesthetic quality, our health and the integrity of our community. What is important to us here? What matters? We need to realize our common feeling for what lies deeper among all of us. Deeper than money, deeper than oil. Can we put this much work into developing a better source of energy in Wyoming. One which is sustainable. I believe we can. I love this place. Go walk through wide open sage in the summer. Take a breath of crisp winter air at 7000 feet, listen to silence. These are the things that connect our souls here. Stand up for everything that makes this place special. In the choices and decisions we make everyday. I thank all of you here for standing up here and expressing your views and concerns. Please listen.

**Ken Peacock:** Thanks Callie. Next speaker is Evangelos Germeles.

**Evangelos Germeles:** My name is Evan Germeles. Brief history I first came here in 1983 to go to the Skinner Brothers camp. They are the reason I am in Pinedale now. I've since gone to law school specifically to study environmental law because really what happened to me up in those mountains in case you were wondering. I even gave my little speech a title since we had to write them down. A tale of two sandwiches. Since I am an attorney we are going to start off with an attorney joke. Forgive me if you've heard it. Two lawyers walk into a fancy Denver restaurant. They sit down and order drinks. They open up their briefcases. They take out their lunches and start eating. Horrified, the Maitre Di comes up and says "Gentlemen, you cannot eat your own sandwiches here." The lawyers trade sandwiches. My point is that the BLM and the Operators are trying to play the same kind of game with this Supplemental EIS. There are only two alternatives, excluding the "no action" alternative, and in the Executive Summary's own words "Alternative C is similar to the Proposed Action Alternative in that it consists of the same project components including up to 4,399 additional wells up to 12,278 acres of disturbance, however, it is spatially different." So the only difference really comes down to "spatial difference," whatever that means. Thus there really is only one alternative. Given that the BLM has admitted the inadequacies of the PAPA ROD, the first EIS, to which it attributes "uncertainty" as the cause, how is it that the BLM only analyzes one basic alternative – that offered by the operators? As several environmental speakers have spoken basically there has been no other alternative accepted from any other group. I want to talk about NEPA. This is a NEPA hearing. What you have to understand about NEPA you could kill every ungulate in this entire basin as long as you go through NEPA procedure and my point is that they are not going through the procedure properly. NEPA states that it is "the continuing responsibility of the federal government to use all practicable means, consistent with other essential considerations of national policy, to improve and coordinate federal plans, functions, programs, and resources...so as to attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation. That is found in 42 USC 4331B. This consideration

shall be “to the fullest extent possible.” I must point out that in depth analysis of only one alternative that offered by the group which will create significant impacts without adequate consideration of other alternatives (either in the first PAPA ROD or this Draft SEIS) does not meet the BLM’s obligation under the laws. I want to see consideration of all alternatives “to the fullest extent possible”. I don’t think you can fix a deficient EIS with an SEIS. I want to see the BLM “use all practicable means” in this NEPA process. I want to see a real and full EIS, not a really bad EIS and a SEIS drafted by powerful special interests with much money to make. At any rate these two so-called alternatives remind me more of the punch line of that joke. I want to see real consideration of all the available alternatives, the available alternatives are out there not the clever games of lawyers, operators and consultants. Do the right thing, go through a full EIS.

**Ken Peacock:** Thank you Evangelos. Kenny Becker. Kenny? Kenny it’s your turn.

**Ken Peacock:** We won’t hold you to it. Going once...

**Ken Peacock:** Ok. Craig Thompson.

**Craig Thompson:** My name is Craig Thompson. I’m going to be making comments this evening on behalf of the National Wildlife Federation. National Wildlife Federation is the largest group of conservationists in the country. We have over 5 million members and supporters. We are a federation of organizations. The Wyoming Wildlife Federation is one of our member organizations and we have 48 other member organizations across the country. But, I am not a highly paid lobbyist from Washington. I’m a teacher from down in Rock Springs. I’m a hunter and I’m a fisherman and I’ve had a job in this county and I come here almost every weekend. I am going to be affected by this decision. I’m not a lawyer like Evan but I think I have standing to comment today. My friends in the oil and gas industry have told me that this is a world-class resource. I’m sure it is. It’s gathered the attention of a lot of operators. But we have other world-class resources here and the one I am concerned about most is the wildlife resource. This is drawing national attention, and it is drawing national attention because of the importance of this resource here. I want to draw your attention to one statement in the supplemental EIS that I find unacceptable. Here is the statement “Big Game would continue to be adversely affected by well field development that causes direct loss of crucial winter range, other seasonally-used habitat, and decreased habitat functionality near roads and well pads due to increased human activity.” I’m sorry, I find that unacceptable. So if you want a reason to reanalyze this EIS, I think you should look at the Multiple Use and Sustained Yield Act. Again, I’m not a lawyer, but it’s my understanding that the Multiple Use and Sustained Yield Act says that no one use should not trump all other uses. There is a qualitative difference between renewable resources and non-renewable resources and this statement says non-renewable resources trump the wildlife and the renewable resources of this range. Ok, so that’s an issue for you. What does National Wildlife Federation want? I think the National Wildlife Federation wants what every person in this audience wants and that’s to minimize the effect on wildlife of this activity. I think the companies want it, I know I want it. I think almost everyone in this room would want that alternative. So how do we get there? I’ve got a plan. The first step in my plan calls for no net loss of wildlife in this area. No net loss. Let me define what that means. That doesn’t mean that we don’t lose a few mule deer in the winter when somebody drives too fast on one of these roads, it doesn’t mean that we have no accident loss. What it means is we trust the biologists. We go to the biologists and we say define the carrying capacity, how many mule deer belong there, how many pronghorn belong there

what's the carrying capacity for sage grouse and we work with the companies. We work with the operators, the BLM, the Game and Fish, we work with company hired biologists in order to achieve this goal. Once this goal is declared it becomes the company's goal, the public's goal, the BLM's goal, the Game and Fish's goal and the goal of non governmental organizations. This is going to require walking out on faith by the companies. Because the easiest argument to make is that we are not in the wildlife business. But I suggest that you've hired economists, marketers and you've got engineers and pipe liners and all these people on your staff that you could afford to hire a few wildlife biologists to help you with a jointly declared community goal of no net loss of wildlife. Well, how are we going to do this? We need to adopt the minimum standards, I'm concerned about the statement in Appendix C where the Game and Fish minimum standards may or may not be met. I think that is one way we can do it. We can go slow and we develop in the core. I think the economists that these companies have hired will tell them that there is value in leaving the resource in the ground and going slow to develop here. We also stay light on our feet. The BLM calls this adaptive management. You've got to be able to change the nature of the game as you go through. We get ready to mitigate because we all know that this is going to be required. And we safeguard the locals the non-migrating humans that are here by protecting their quality of life as well as the air quality. That summarizes my comments. I would like to participate in a conversation with this community and with the operators and I'm ready to do so. My name is on the list, that information is not proprietary. You can get a hold of me. I live in Rock Springs and I'm in the phone book.

**Ken Peacock:** I know for some of you this is going to be short and Craig is one of them. Revise and extend. Finish up your comments and put them in writing submit them to us. They won't be lost. The next one is Jocelyn Moore.

**Jocelyn Moore:** My name is Jocelyn Moore, thank you so much for letting me speak tonight. I live up near Cora and I'm a private citizen. I picked up this Executive Summary and I thought this thing is so scary. You go through and read it and it talks about declining wildlife, reduced air quality, decreased hunting opportunities, decreased big game, decreased game birds, air quality impacts, erosion, sediment yields. I just want to make a few comments tonight because these are some things that I don't find acceptable. It seems to me that the current action is let's chart and let's graph the decline of wildlife and let's chart and let's graph the decline of air quality and let's chart and let's graph the decline of water quality. I think we've got to do something more than just have some really well produced reports that show we're going down hill. One of my other concerns is erosion and sediment control. There doesn't seem to be any. A prime example of that is get in your car and drive through the industrial park south of Boulder and look and see how the banks are caving in then we can pretty much anticipate that what we see in that site is going to be replicated through the rest of the county. Another concern I have I know that the soil conservation district has been paying for some macro-invertebrate studies. They recently found some worms in different stream segments that enjoy degraded habitats and they like streams where there is lots of sediments and poor water quality. And I'm thinking how did those worms get there and why do they like that and are they going to spread throughout the remainder of our county. One of the things that's been recommended is to have some additional sites to see where these worms are going. Last year there was a big hoopla in the Examiner and Roundup about the presence of contamination of water wells. There were different topics on why those wells were contaminated. I think DEQ has also found some other water wells that have been contaminated that haven't been reported to the public as of

yet. I think that's going to be a big concern with water well contamination also to come. Water resources task group has asked the PAWG to speak to the BLM about setting up a produced water task group. One of the things the transportation task group found was there was going to be more produced water to come up than there are treatment facilities in our county. You may be aware that New Park is shut down. Right now basically we have either the deep well injection and the Pinedale Anticline. I'm concerned that this salty produced water that's going to come up. If you're a driver and you've gotta do something with it and there ain't no facility to go to, you're going to find some draw somewhere and you know what's going to happen to it there. My last comment is on the air quality. Driving from Cora into Pinedale and you can't see the Wind River Range because the air quality is so poor. I've been down to Salt Lake and I've seen those air alerts and asthma alerts --don't go outside and exercise. I don't want that to happen in our community. I would like to ask that these recommendations that there's the monitoring but then past that is an evaluation and go one more step and have some recommendations and lets implement the recommendations. Thank you so much.

**Ken Peacock:** Al Radke

**Ken Peacock:** Dolly Edmonds.

**Ken Peacock:** Perry Walker.

**Perry Walker:** I was lead to believe that I would have three minutes and three minutes only.

**Ken Peacock:** You have five Perry. Would you state your name.

**Perry Walker:** I will give you a succinct summary of what I had in mind I can read it a little slower I guess. My name is Perry Walker, retired physicist and nuclear engineer for the U.S. Air force, living on a hilltop north of Daniel for the last 15 years. I have become extremely concerned and I would say downright furious over the inexorable invasion of our county by the gas guys. Over the last four years I've tried to be very hard scientific open minded and cooperative with industry, federal regulators and environmentalists to try to bring about a synergism that would work. I have to conclude that my efforts have been dismally a failure. Moving to this document, because I thought I had limited time I confine my comments to the air quality portion only. As you can see, I've read it by the tabs that come out of it. I consider this document to be an abomination for its discussion of wildlife and surface impacts but also for air quality. Here's what I feel I think I've seen in this document. I consider it to be a litany of distortions of fact by means of omission, inference and spin. It is a continuation of the wishful assumptions that pervaded previous documents and it continues the BLM strategy of relying completely upon atmospheric modeling which it simultaneously admits has thus far proven dismally ineffective but continues to present as reliable justification for approval of the proposed development. The document admits BLM failures in accessing the pace of development. It admits that NOx levels have exceeded modeled predictions by a factor of five, that means 693 predicted tpy NOx but in fact 3,512 actual tpy. And yet, in addition to other expanded activities, it now proposes expansions in compression aspect of the field that will result in an additional 3,800 tpy of NOx. Ozone has achieved over-limit levels two winters in a row and there is evolving evidence indicating that NOx from this project will definitely worsen the situation. The document admits that there was a time when BLM proposed restrictions on drill rig numbers in BLM 1999a but then

abandoning that proposal in subsequent EIS's for reasons of administrative inconvenience. The document admits that the number of drill rigs has increased since BLM document 2000b "due to exceptions granted by BLM..." The document repeats the mantra that "If emission assumptions and/or impacts exceed those in the Pinedale Anticline EIS, BLM will undertake additional air quality environmental review." It then admits that exceedances have occurred but rather than implement corrective action, BLM proposes to simply continue studying the issue. BLM continues to insist upon using its own visibility impairment standard of 1 dv change despite the fact that USFS and other agencies use 0.5 dv as a standard. That gives BLM a little rattle space for exceedances. Atmospheric modeling draws upon wind field data from 1999 through 2003. My own analysis suggests that this data poorly represents the present time. Also, any annual averaging, which they like to do, has the effect of masking significant month-to-month excursions toward the Class I regions. I have graphed several of those. Furthermore, upper level winds important for mixing calculations appear to be interpolated between Riverton and Salt Lake City, across two mountain ranges. A CALPUFF modeler has stated to me that this certainly produces dubious results. Finally, this document admits to insufficient data and experience to accurately estimate impacts from such projects but forges ahead with the premise that modeling, which has also been insufficient, nevertheless represents the way things will be. Thus, all these inconsistencies argue that BLM should halt further development expansion until it can accumulate reliable metrics that can portray impacts correctly. Absent that, the Anticline becomes nothing less than an un-instrumented test range lacking any meaningful impacts-assessment capability.

**Ken Peacock:** Allison Lyon-Holloran

**Allison Lyon-Holloran:** My name is Allison Lyon-Holloran. I represent Audubon Wyoming as their conservation programs manager. Just to give you a little bit of background about Audubon, the National Audubon Society celebrated its 101st year in bird conservation this year, so we've been around for quite some time. Audubon Wyoming is a state office of the National Audubon Society. On a personal note, I have a vested interest in this area. I spent three years doing my masters research here looking at the greater sage grouse and the effects that natural gas development has on that bird species. In 97, 98, and 99 so, a while ago. I have family ties here that are still working up here looking at sage grouse so it's a very dear place for me and so it's not only from an Audubon perspective but from a personal perspective that I make comments today. In reading through the document the SEIS as well as attending the various meetings and hearings like this one today, it's become apparent of the holes in this document. The three alternatives A, B and C, No Action, Proposed Action or the Alternative Action C are all incomplete in Audubon's opinion and I'll tell you why. First, since the initiation of the development on the Anticline as well as the Jonah field we have learned a lot. It has been a learning process. I don't think anyone sitting in this room imagined the Anticline would become what it is today. I know I didn't as I drove across the sagebrush, it was only myself, my technician and once in awhile I'd see cowboy bob out there. So we have a lot of data, a lot of information at our fingertips right now to start developing responsibly. And that is our mission and that should be the mission of the BLM and as well as the operators. In all of these actions/alternatives we have discussed the same wildlife stipulations. During the development of the Anticline as well as in the Jonah Field we've seen, you've heard it all tonight, the 46% decline in mule deer populations the decline in sage grouse populations, the effects we're having on the wildlife and yet that is not addressed in this document as far as I can see. We have not used the

information that we have today to make the steps that we need to make to do the mitigation we need to make to make responsible development in the area. Audubon realizes that development is going to happen and that it needs to happen but we don't need to do it at the pace it's going at and with the irresponsibility that it has been dealt with so far. We're using the same wildlife stipulations outside the core area. We've seen those stipulations are inadequate and do not protect the wildlife as it should. In the performance based objectives or PBO's in Alternative C we don't think they go far enough. They talk about preplanning. It's one year preplanning it's not long-term. There are no definitions of mitigation or reclamation, set asides, thresholds. Things we need to be thinking about now that we have the information and we know the effects that the oil and gas development has had on this precious resource. So what is our alternative? It's Alternative D of course because you needed one more to put in this. Alternative D would look at long-term preplanning. I think and Audubon thinks that is the key. There has been no preplanning thus far. We need to clearly define what is mitigation, what is reclamation, how do you define it, how are you going to get there, what are you going to do to get there in reclamation. There are no surveys done to this point that says this is where we started so this is how we are going to reclaim it to get it back to this that I have seen in the past eight years of development. There's also the inadequacies of the wildlife stips now. We need to reevaluate those stipulations and come back with stronger stipulations. So start with the no action alternative, the slower development and go from there with harsher stipulations, better definitions, less loose language such as would attempt, where possible. That leaves a lot of wiggle room for a lot of people. I think that about sums it up. Also, one last thing thresholds that when you get a population decline at a certain threshold, that would trigger either a total halt in development or slowing of development so that we can actually use that adaptive management process that we've heard so much about tonight that has not been instituted yet.

Thank you.

**Ken Peacock:** Trevor Washco

**Trevor Washco:** Thank you. Thanks to Matt and Ken and all BLM for putting all these pretty pictures together and all the work you put into it. Thanks to everyone for being here and being part of this process. It's important. This is what democracy is supposed to be. My name is Trevor Washco. This isn't my backyard. I don't have any family living anywhere remotely close to here. I think I'm here to represent the living world, both the two legged and the four legged and I was also a bit discouraged by the alternatives up here. I can recall several years ago looking at a forest management plan with stacks and stacks of stuff and there was Alternative A, B, C, D, E, F, I and so on. It went up to at least I. As I looked at all that stuff I was explaining to a friend this is what Alternative A means, this is what Alternative B means they don't do this they will do this they can take a little bit here and do a little bit of that. Her response was it makes me sick that there is an Alternative. I feel like this is not a good representation. I saw 4400 wells or I saw nothing. We all know that nothing is not an alternative. I think to share a little parable or story from an Upper Green River rancher. As it goes, it was apparently in the 1970s. When a young man with a somewhat long hair and a little bit skinny approached his door and rapped on it. Said have you heard about these solar panels. The gentleman waved his hand and said no, no, waved his hand I'm not interested. I'm one of God's children; he will take care of me. I have dominion. It must have been in the 1990s a different young man came to his door and said have you heard about this

wind energy. It's pretty windy out here. Oh no. No worries. Not worried about that. I have dominion over this land, I'm one of God's children he'll take care of me. Even just a few years later, another young man rapping on his door, maybe you could just change a few light bulbs, turn off the Christmas lights while your sleeping, do a little something. No worries. I'm not all that worried about that. I'm one of God's children; he'll take care of me. I have dominion. Years later the same rancher, of course we all know what happened. He's choking on the air, he's poisoned by the water and these varicose veins of roads and everything through here have allowed his rangeland to become disturbed dramatically by the invasive weeds. And so he finally gets to heaven, well perhaps what happened was maybe he starved or maybe he choked on the air, he went out hunting and couldn't even find a damn mule deer. He goes up to heaven and God said what happened there. I've been with you all these years. And God says well didn't you hear about the solar panels, didn't you hear about the wind energy, couldn't you just change and turn out your lights. So the point is there are alternatives and there should be more alternatives here. We need to be looking in that direction all the time. I'm sorry I don't have a much more scientific approach to all of this. I haven't really studied it unfortunately. I think all of you who did pour over all those pages. Noah didn't build the ark just for us. 60 years, you think you know but 60 years. You don't know. You don't know. Where would Jesus drill? Raise your hand if you have parents or children living in this valley. How many of you are from different generations here? How many of you are going to be here in 60 years. Good luck to you. Raise you hand if you care. Ok there's a few of you. Thank you. Good luck.

**Ken Peacock:** Laurie Vigyikan

**Laurie Vigyikan:** I'm going to try not to loose it here. My name is Lori Vigyikan and I have enjoyed caretaking a ranch in the Upper Green for the last 11 years. I have to walk to a spring to get my water everyday and I always give thanks for clean water. I don't make it out to town much but I wanted to come down to say a few things today. I have witnessed the changes in and around Pinedale for the last eleven years. I have chosen to live here for the small town values and for the clean air and water that Sublette County has been blessed with. My concerns surrounding the current policies for oil and gas development in Sublette County are too vast to cover in five minutes, but to sum it up I can say that I feel the essence of this great area we all share is being quickly and in many ways irrevocably altered and we are going to lose our quality of living standards that no amount of money will every buy back. I am speaking of the telltale orange haze that we see lingering over the mesa on a crisp cool winter morning that was not there five short years ago. The exhaust that is causing global warming. I am talking about the accidental contamination of our pristine aquifers with known carcinogens used in the drilling process. And I am thinking of the piles of carcasses of our big game animals that are run down on the highways by the never ending flow of heavy truck traffic on these once quiet roads. I do not understand how especially as we face this ever-increasing draught, we can prioritize oil and gas development over our very most precious resource which is water. We cannot drink oil and we cannot breathe methane. No one can. Not our politicians, not the operators or the BLM official who are promoting this vast increase of drilling operations. Without our health, this booming economy will not mean anything to anyone. We all know how difficult it is to combat the large oil companies and the politicians and agencies that back them. Who will not have to deal with the filth that this boom will leave in its wake. But the best thing I think any of us can do is to learn to conserve, to make constant, conscious daily decisions to reduce our consumption of oil and gas and to endorse and demand alternative energy sources. We can make a

difference on a grassroots level with simple changes in our lifestyles. Turning down the thermostat a couple of degrees, driving a little bit slower, turning off lights we are not using, reusing and refusing plastic bags that are shoved at us every time we go to the store. The list is endless. We can prove to all those who are making their fortunes at our expense, that we are willing to realize our consumption to preserve that which is most important to us. How can we accept an expansion of these drilling operations when we have not yet begun to see the effects of the increased oil and gas development from these past five years? Thank you.

**Ken Peacock:** Ty Huffman

**Ty Huffman:** My name is Ty Huffman. I grew up here. My family is from here. I got a degree in range and watershed management at the University of Wyoming. I'm currently working out of Rock Springs. I went through this document, as much as I've had time. As brought up before I think the alternatives are - your cutting hairs pretty much. I take it that on this document B and C that C is the preferred alternative. Is that right? I think there's a typo in there. It says there are 12,278 acres of new disturbance on both. I thought on the presentation there was 6 acres of difference or something 12,278 and 12,272 something like that. Anyway I guess that everybody else has already said it. I feel the same. It's lacking depth, it's lacking definition when it talks about you know disturbance, reclamation, all these different things, it's pretty vague. As far as under the scoping what you're basically looking at, the different areas, you've got the pace of development. Growing up here I never would have believed ten years ago that we would have the development that we have today. If they would have told me that. People used to say we were going to be the next Jackson. Growing up I always thought there's no way, there's nothing here, and there was nothing here. And it was a happy community in my opinion. But it is, it is, we are taking Jackson's foothold. Our pace of development - it's unbelievable to someone who's been here their entire life. The conservation of wildlife it seems like. I used to be game warden and what happens, a company comes in, we'll do a study, we'll study the deer whatever it is we'll look at what's happening, in the mean time we'll kill them all. 46% of them are gone, we're studying them, we'll do some more studies and watch the rest of them go down the drain. I guess there is a reason a lot of people in Wyoming are pretty untrusting of a lot of the federal government. It's not anybody particularly in the government I feel sorry for them, I'm part of them, I've been through it. We get through it time and again. When this was first brought up in Sublette County in 1999 or 2000 when I remember it coming up, we were told it's going to be x number of wells I think we are already at that number of wells and we're thinking of increasing it 9 fold. It makes you wonder what the truth is or if we're ever gonna accomplish anything. My faith is kinda low that we are. The need for wildlife mitigation. We're putting a huge, one of the largest oil fields in the nation in the middle of a winter range. So, we're going to do some mitigation but what are we really going to do. We are going drill 4,400 wells in the middle of the winter range that this wildlife in this area needs to survive. Were going to have however many people need to keep that operation going traveling through it all time. I don't think there's any way to look forward and to come up with a discernable number and have any foundation. The increased winter traffic from reading this I would say at a minimum, we've got to accept the Game and Fish minimum recommendations that they've put forth. That's vital. It's pretty basic and I think it's a good step. There's a lot of value this document could get if they would at least do that and I hope that they will. I work on Interstate 80. Forty thousand semi's travel past my house a day. Going from one end of the county to the other and the homes my dad has built, a tremendous number of

structures in this county over 40 years it seems like there should be some...It wouldn't bother me that we were disrupting nature not to the point that we are but somewhat if we were doing something proactively to conserve it but those semi's get between 2.5 and 7 miles a gallon doing 40,000 a day just on 80 alone. The homes, it's expensive to properly insulate a home especially in Wyoming, Colorado, and Idaho a lot of these mountainous states but it will pay for itself over the life of the home. It will save you money. It seems like there should be a government --it seems like there should be a benefit for doing that. We would use less. I just feel like I guess it's not part of this document in itself but I would say to me and a lot of people like me the last six years have been the worst six years in Sublette County's history. I think that this boom in this resource has been the worst thing to happen in this county. Thank you.

**Ken Peacock:** Ty, be sure you submit the written version of your comments. I know we shorten these things but there's probably no way to get through it without it. Elaine Crumpley.

**Elaine Crumpley:** I'm Elaine Crumpley and actually I'm going to speak to you today as an individual. Now I've been called an individual a lot but I really am an individual here tonight. However, I am a teacher. I'm a professional educator for Sublette County School District #1 and I've done so for 23 years. I've lived in Sublette County for 27 years. Actually I taught Ty Huffman and a few others out there and it's been great. I'm here tonight because normally I talk science. I have a degree in environmental studies and another degree in biological science. So, I'm a science teacher. But, tonight I would like to change my focus a little bit because I feel we have another environmental factor that needs to be spoken about. That's about education and how it's changed in the past several years in regards to the increase of the oil and gas industry in Sublette County. I've seen some major changes. Now, as a science fair teacher we've had an enormous amount of projects that have been a result of seeing what's going on out in the oil and gas fields. They have been very wonderful and we've had some great success. Kids are very concerned. We have kids that are the most precious valuable resource in this county and they are going to inherit the future here. They are going to need to make this place a livable place. They are going to be the decision makers. I think that it's important that they get a fair shake in education. I feel that we have a world class education system in Pinedale. Now I may be a little blind but I feel it's really done quite well and to short change our students is a crime. Here's what I see happening. I'm in the trenches so I see it every day. We are facing at this very moment a huge impact in our schools due to the increase of a population that comes and goes. The students that we have....we have 43 new faces in the middle school this year. I'm talking just the middle school right now. That's a 19.5% increase of new students this year. We have a 29% mobility rate. This is defined by the blue ribbon assessment. We were a blue ribbon school. And this is only since February. That's an incredible....that's like migrant population. Here's the ugly part. It's difficult to talk about this. We have a lot of students that are coming in, about 98% of our students that are coming in are from gas industry. Of that we have a very high percentage that has some serious problems. In reading, in writing, they have huge gaps in their education. We don't have the infrastructure in place to accommodate this increase of services that are required for these students. As a matter of fact, we have a large population of these new kids that are living in a homeless condition. This is shocking for Pinedale. If they live in a camper, a motel or a camping trailer, that is categorized by the federal government as homeless. There is a portion of those students that are doing that. They come to school without proper breakfast and we do have a breakfast program but often times they are

freezing cold and they just have to get to school somehow. Often times they have no running water because their pipes are frozen because you can imagine living in a camper through this winter. So, we have them coming and going. We have 89 7<sup>th</sup> graders right at this very moment. I have 29 students in my science classes, three classes a day. That's a lot of kids. You hope they don't catch themselves on fire. We are hoping to remediate. We want to remediate these kids. We need infrastructure to meet the services that are needed for at risk students that have huge learning gaps. We don't have those in place right now. What I would ask you to consider, is to think about this SEIS draft and then think about what that is going to cause in regards to protecting our educational environment as a natural resource. We're going through an evolutionary process here and in order for our standards of education to survive in Sublette County we need time to adapt to these changes. Please consider a phased development EIS to allow us to catch up to these increasing escalating impacts. Thank you.

**Ken Peacock:** Mary Lynn Worl.

**Mary Lynn Worl:** My name is Mary Lynn Worl and I live here in Pinedale. In fact, my family moved to Pinedale in 1951 and has remained residents since then. Although I grew up and moved away. But six years ago I moved back to Pinedale, for a number of reasons. One of the reasons I moved back was I wanted to live close to the land. While listening to the local radio the other day I heard an advertisement by one of the companies that was associated with the gas field in terms of hiring people. In reference to the gas development in Sublette County comments were made about what an exciting time it is. I guess if one looks at the number of wells that have been drilled, the amount of gas that has been produced, the money in the county coffers, 17 million dollar aquatic complex that is being built, low unemployment, booming real estate market and the average income of citizens of Sublette County, one might say, yeah these are exciting times. Some of you may remember I can't remember how long ago it was when Highway 30 was going to become the interstate and the highway department decided to move it south towards Elk Mountain. People that lived down there that knew the climate, knew the wildlife migration patterns, knew about the climate knew about where the snow fell said, no, no, no that's a bad idea. The interstate was moved and people in the area were proven to be right. I do not profess to have a pulse on all aspects of our community but I would like to say the socioeconomic section of the draft in my opinion does not address issues in the depth that they need to be examined. What is the real impact of a very substantial influx of people on the socioeconomics of our community? More drilling means more impacts, more people as I said and increased impact. I have just selected a few things to make comments about. I have heard and I have read comments by the county attorney and law enforcement regarding the use of meth and crime in our county. The exponential increase and a statistically significant correlation to the gas industry activity. Doesn't sound like exciting times to me. There are other things. Impact on our medical facilities and professionals. We got more patients. Fewer people are really established with a physician until they need one. We have more people who don't have insurance. We have a higher rate not paying. We have more violence related injuries and people going into the clinics, our medical facilities and we have an increase in ambulance runs. Our counseling centers, you know their caseloads have just skyrocketed. If you wanted to make an appointment or knew someone that needed to make an appointment you would be surprised at the waiting list. Schools...you've heard from Elaine. And I think it's wonderful that she came tonight so you could understand what's going on in the schools. You need to get down to the gut level and with the people that deal with the students on a day to day basis. BLM solicits

input but I wonder if they go out and get input. Do they go out and talk to people like Elaine and some of these other agencies. Other things that have been my concern -- litter. The litter on some of our roads you used to never to see litter. Graffiti written on some of our rocks, Destruction - I was very alarmed to see the historical sign up above Fremont Lake somebody had shot that up. This does not necessarily mean that it's tied to our gas people. Myself and others who live in Sublette County because it's our choice. We live here. However, there are many people in Sublette County who work in the gas fields who would really prefer to live elsewhere. Although there are many people who would buy into what I call the essence of community many do not. You can't measure community in its heart and soul. Purpose, values, beliefs, and principles that we share in common are what community is about. I think it would be beneficial for each company who brings workers to Sublette County to have an orientation for them about living in this community. What are the values, beliefs and principles of the community? If people do not share these at least they would have an understanding and develop a respect for them. Once again the draft does not address many of the socioeconomic aspects that increased drilling would have on our community. A way of life that that is being jeopardized. Much of what I talked about cannot be put on a spreadsheet with a value or a stat at the bottom. Community is not profit. It is benefit. And for all of us to benefit these issues must be addressed in depth. Thank you.

**Ken Peacock:** Linda Baker.

**Linda Baker:** Hi my name is Linda Baker and I represent the Upper Green River Valley Coalition here in Pinedale. Thank you BLM for allowing the community to speak. I'm sure everyone here appreciates that. The Coalition supports some of the proposed mitigation measures outlined in this Anticline escalation project to reduce surface disturbance including the use of directional drilling, workforce busing, condensate pipelines and consolidated infrastructure. However the proposal should include clear direction, definition and timelines regarding both on and offsite mitigation including provisions aimed at protecting undeveloped habitat elsewhere in the valley. Also we believe the proposed multi-year abandonment of winter drilling protections is a precedent setting move that poses excessive risks to Wyoming's wildlife, to its valuable wildlife I should add. These winter protections are written into the resource protection alternative of the existing Anticline Decision Record, the existing Resource Management Plan and the statewide Wyoming BLM mitigation guidelines and standard practices. This proposal, this SEIS, completely reverses BLM's and Wyoming's history of wildlife crucial range protection. Since evidence is mounting from a number of industry funded studies that oil and gas activity is harming the valley's sage grouse, mule deer and pronghorn. Clear wildlife impact thresholds that would trigger adaptive management changes should be incorporated into the proposal. This proposal should adopt all of the components of Wyoming's Game and Fish Department's report entitled Recommendations for Development Oil and Gas Resources within Crucial and Important Wildlife Habitats. The performance based standards approach in this proposal fails to provide needed certainty and accountability. The measures described in Appendix C of the Draft SEIS need to be made more binding, more defined and more extensive. The lower gas potential periphery of the project area, the shoulders so to speak, must be explicitly closed to new development until the core development area has been developed and reclaimed. Regarding air quality the BLM's proposed rate of drilling would emit so much pollution that air quality standards to protect human health could soon be reached and the valley's extraordinary vistas will be further degraded. A slower drilling pace and cleaner technologies should be mandated and a timeline imposed for their

implementation. More should be written into this proposal to address the pressure the drilling boom currently places on roads, municipal infrastructure, businesses social services and housing all of which would be further stretched by this project. You've heard a little bit tonight about some of those. But they really do make a difference as Mary Lynn said in how a community is able to function and how people work together to form a community. BLM has written that it "can regulate the manner and pace of development and staggering development over time is an obvious alternative". Staged drilling would spread the economic benefits over time while softening its impacts to Sublette County's air quality, its wildlife and its very high quality of life. Thank you.

**Ken Peacock:** Philip Washburn

**Philip Washburn:** My name is Phil Washburn. I happen to be a board member of a regional conservation organization, but I'm here tonight solely as a resident of Pinedale. I'm also a guy who twenty years ago started coming out to the Wind River range and Green River Valley and essentially fell in love with it and worked pretty hard to get here as fast as I could and as early as I could and finally accomplished that a couple of years ago. I'm really humbled by the fact that I'm following such eloquence and such expertise this evening and so have very short statement and I'll just read it into the record if that's ok. When you step back from trying to grapple with the Draft SEIS and you think about it's implications that it represents it would essentially be a complete all out mobilization of the gas drilling activity on the Anticline. To me the scope and the scale of this mobilization is almost staggering when you try to contemplate it and the change that would be associated with it. The quality of life in this area has already been degraded by the level of drilling activity that has been permitted under the existing BLM plans. And now the Draft SEIS contemplates an exponential ramp up of all the drilling dimensions that really matter to us. There could be incremental new surface disturbance more than 12,000 acres as we've heard earlier in the evening which would undoubtedly seriously compromise wildlife habitat. The negative social impacts of year-round drilling at a rate of more than 200 wells per year for the next 20 years would change the face of this community forever. But of all the threats posed by the Draft SEIS, the one I feel most strongly about, almost militantly relates to air quality and eventually water quality. It does not require technical expertise to see and understand the deterioration in air quality that we are already experiencing. Even at the current drilling level which is very low relative to what is proposed. The current level of nitrous oxide emissions per year already exceeds what was predicted in 2000 by a multiple of five times as you've heard earlier this evening. Even in the face of this existing and growing threat to air quality the Draft SEIS doesn't offer guaranteed credible protection for the air. What is ironic about this to me is that our so called national energy policy emphasizes the use of natural gas and here we are seeing some of the best air in the country seriously degraded to get at it as fast as possible. If there is genuine problem with employing clean drilling technology in the near term then the drilling should be disallowed until it can be. After all, the gas isn't going anywhere. Unlike the situation in 2000 we now have a lot of experience with the impacts of gas drilling on the Anticline. As far as I can tell the draft SEIS makes no serious attempt to factor in this experience or represent the public interests that is represented here tonight.

**Ken Peacock:** Albert Sommers.

**Albert Sommers:** My name is Albert Sommers and my family has lived and made a living on the mesa for 100 years, and our ranch and operation is dependant upon BLM

grazing permits for the mesa common allotment. I'm going to skip down to my conclusion. I guess I am the rancher that that guy talked about a little while ago. I believe the impacts to livestock operators have been underrepresented and the mitigation measures to compensate for those impacts are non-existent in this document. More emphasis needs to be placed in the document on the effects to mitigation projects to livestock permittees. Habitat replacement projects can be a benefit to all or a huge burden to livestock operators. A mitigation fund or part of a mitigation fund should be allocated specifically for livestock operators and the associated grazing resource. I believe the BLM completely ignored the issue of mitigation for socioeconomic impacts to Sublette County from this project, including cumulative impacts from other gas projects. The BLM's hands may be tied on this issue, but I would hope industry steps up to the plate and creates a mitigation fund for socioeconomic related impacts. The stress on law enforcement, social programs, housing, daycare and other areas of the community need to be addressed by industry. Operators from other gas fields should be brought into this mitigation fund. The sage grouse issue in the SEIS is inadequate, especially if actions in the SEIS threaten listing of the species. Industry sponsored research, Matt Holloran's, indicates that current sage grouse stipulations are inadequate. Instead of utilizing its own research industry ignores it and proposes eliminating seasonal stipulations. Instead of addressing the threats to sage grouse, industry is increasing the threats to the species and threats to a species are one factor the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service look at to determine if their species should be listed under the Endangered Species Act. And besides just for the bird is why this is important. What this document really lacked is any analysis if this bird is listed what are the impacts to the rest of the users on this land because of this. That has been completely ignored in this and particularly the cumulative effects of multiple gas fields throughout the sagebrush ecosystem in the west. The gas industry may not be responsible for the long-term declines of sage grouse if they are listed it will lie directly at their feet. And the impact that will have to everybody else utilizing the public domain will be incredible. I remember Allison's research. She used to come by the place because their were broods that would come into the ranch. There are no longer any broods that come onto my ranch from the mesa. Everything comes from the west, so I think its things you need to look at. You know my family has been on there a long time. I don't think anybody has the right to push us off there. I've kinda shortened my comments over the years. I started out with a big treatise the first time when this first came up. Page after page after page and it really seems to make no difference. So, I've shortened it down to kinda the sweet points and I hope you will consider my comments. Thank you.

**Ken Peacock:** Bob McCarty

**Bob McCarty:** I brought my daughter, if that's ok. This is Tracy McCarty for the record. I came here as a result of BLM 21 years ago. I was the BLM biologist at the time, the only BLM biologist. I have some notes but I'm going to speak off the cuff. I'm very concerned about what my agency has evolved in to. There were a dozen of us then 21 years ago. I went out to the mesa tonight before I came here tonight. I saw a sign that says you cannot drive on the mesa and behind this sign I saw a workover rig. They apparently can drive on the mesa. Behind the workover rig was some 20 odd deer. They were in an area where 21 years ago I could see 50 to 75 -- 500 deer - massive bucks. I can imagine that a driller will point to those deer and say see we are very compatible with the deer --with 15 or 20 where once there were 500. I'm concerned about my daughter's future. I'm concerned about my son's future. I believe that maybe some of this ozone thing relates exactly to my daughter's science fair project when she

went out on the mesa and measured ozone, thanks to Elaine Crumpley, and found levels exceeding all required levels. All of a sudden the DEQ says oh we have an ozone issue. Within a month, the DEQ says we have an ozone issue and yes we have an ozone issue. The BLM says we will go and we will develop this area and before you move into this other area we will rehabilitate this area. It's very difficult to repair Mother Nature once she's broken. Believe me, I've seen it. I've tried to plant sagebrush. I've tried to plant mahogany. It's very difficult to get these species to grow in this arid environment. We need more research of course, but we shouldn't be banking on these statements that once we finish here we'll move on to here. We are not really finished here because it's not back to native habitat. I'm worried about wildlife habitat. I'm worried about their security. Deer enjoy security. I was the first one to close down the mesa years ago and I ran into some opposition with the local community over that. I was very good friends with Mickey. I asked Mickey how many rigs are you going to have out here in the Jonah. He said, Bob I have to make the first one pay. Well the first one paid. Now we're dealing with 4,000, how many thousand --I don't know. I'm really concerned. It's not the local BLM people. The local BLM people I believe have the right idea in their heart but they are driven to me by this evil idea that we have to get it now. We have to get it immediately – the natural gas. The dinosaurs lived for many years and then died and that fossil fuel has been underneath this ground for many years. I don't think we need to hurry so much, and if we do then our children's future is at stake. Our air is at stake and Perry Walker spoke very clearly about the problems with the EIS. I've written EIS's and I'm on the other side now. I'm not here to be the hanging judge, but I'm on the other side now and I didn't read this EIS. I didn't have to because I've written so many and what seems to be occurring is first we say we're going to be drilling 40 wells on the Jonah field and if we get one to pay we'll drill another. Now there are 4,000 wells. Where are we going to go? There are many broken promises. There are many broken promises from the federal government to Native Americans and now we are the Native Americans that are receiving these broken promises. I think it is important that the BLM remember that one of their initiatives is wildlife habitat—maintenance and improvement. I have contractors come to me saying Bob since you left the BLM, and I left the BLM to raise my children. I think that's a noble goal and that's why I'm not with the BLM anymore. But there is maintenance and improvement. There is no wildlife habitat program at the BLM at all anymore, and why? Because we are spending all of our tax money on developing these well fields. I believe that the BLM should think very seriously about multiple use, balancing all these uses. Think about your wildlife, think about your water, think about your air, think about my child, please.

**Ken Peacock:** Well thanks to all of you. That's the end of my list. Is Dennis still here? (Inaudible) Ok. I know for sure there will be people that will entertain questions afterwards but the formal portion of the meeting is over. Again, I know that you pointed out that there should be another meeting just like this to comment on the draft RMP which is available currently and fully available by Friday. And I'm not trying to steal your thunder or anything Dennis but I express my appreciation for everyone coming. We are concerned, we do listen, there are conflicting resources out there and we appreciate your input. Dennis.

**Dennis:** (inaudible)