

Other Correspondence Received in Response to the May 7, 2007
Federal Register Notice on the
Draft National Interest Electric Transmission Corridor
Designations

Other Correspondence: Batch 2

Secretary Samuel Bodman
Dept. of Energy
1000 Independence Ave., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585

Kevin Kolevar, Director
Office of Electricity Delivery
& Energy Reliability
Dept. of Energy
1000 Independence Ave., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585

9/19/06

Dear Secretary Bodman and Director Kolevar:

Please add my name to the growing list of citizens and elected officials who oppose New York Regional Interconnect, Inc.(NYRI) receiving designation as a National Interest Electric Transmission Corridor (NIETC). This is an unwise and unnecessary project proposed by a disingenuous company with foreign ownership and investors

NYRI is proposing to build a 200 mile long, 400,000 volt direct current transmission line from Marcy in Oneida County to New Windsor in Orange County. By doing so, this company that has studiously avoided addressing citizen concerns would construct a project that is bad for consumers and manufacturers alike; that is condemned by both environmental and business organizations; that would destroy the value of family homes and farms and bisect and even bankrupt numerous small communities along the proposed route.

Please act decisively to deny NYRI designation as an NIETC.

If NIETC status is granted, NYRI will be allowed to circumvent the regulatory process of New York State. This private company will also be allowed the use of eminent domain to condemn and take property as it sees fit. This is an unspeakable power that has no place in the hands of a corporation that hides from public scrutiny.

Other New Yorkers and I have the right to determine what we believe is in the best interest of the place where we live. We have the right to determine what is and isn't a responsible energy policy. Do not Take that right from us by designating NYRI's ill-conceived project an NIETC.

Sincerely,

Diane E. Greig

(print) Name

Diane E. Greig

Address:

150 TWIN

Date:

9/19/06

This identical letter
was submitted by 25
signatories.

NY 10992

4/6/07

The Honorable Samuel Bodman
Secretary, United States Department of Energy
1000 Independence Ave. S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Bodman,

I am writing today to express my concern about the request by Allegheny Power and the PJM Interconnection to the Department of Energy to designate a National Interest Electric Transmission Corridor through western Pennsylvania to Virginia. I am a concerned citizen, physician, and mother. My husband, two boys and I live on a 161 acre farm which if approved will be destroyed by this project.

The towers that Allegheny Power proposes are to be in the 160 foot range, with a 200 foot wide clearance, transmitting initially 500 kV of electricity with the plan to upgrade this at some point to 765 kV. These towers are huge and the amount of electricity they are proposing is huge. We have no need for these lines to be built in our area, despite the fact Allegheny Power is trying to form arguments to the contrary. Our organization opposing this line is composed of some very knowledgeable people who have carefully researched our local energy needs. They have met with our local, state and national congressmen and their arguments have convinced nearly all of our politicians that we do not need this line. The hearings with the PUC will begin soon.

If the PUC denies Allegheny Power's request, their next step will be to come to the federal government to try to get it approved by establishing a National Interest Corridor. If approved this line will be devastating. There are so many reasons not to approve it—the economy to our area would suffer greatly because electrical rates will dramatically rise. The airborne herbicides used to keep the lines clear will spread to our water and endanger our health and the health of our animals and wildlife. The beauty of the land will be destroyed. And finally, as a doctor, I am very aware of the health effects of these lines. Although many studies have been done and the issue is controversial, the association between high voltage power lines and certain cancers, especially childhood leukemia, are convincing. The power companies insist that the lines are safe because the amount of electromagnetic energy dissipates quickly from the distance from the line. However, despite this, the association with cancer persists. Scientists and epidemiologists still don't know the reason, but some studies show a statistically significant increased incidence of various cancers. Other studies show elevations but not statistically significant elevations. We have two sons and our neighbors have small children. If you are a parent I am sure you can empathize with our situation. I have enclosed several medical articles for your review.

I urge you to study carefully the impact this line will have on our country. Please order an Environmental Impact Statement in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. The power companies are trying to push these decisions through before

I urge you to study carefully the impact this line will have on our country. Please order an Environmental Impact Statement in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. The power companies are trying to push these decisions through before adequate studies have been done to assess its implications. As much as you are able at this point I urge you to become well educated about our situation in Western Pennsylvania. From what I have learned so far I think this request by Allegheny Power is motivated by making huge profits on supplying electricity to the D.C. area. They are already making a lot of profit without this line. If they are allowed to put in these lines they will make huge profits and capitalize on the benefit of deregulation by increasing our rates significantly---all to pay for a power project that we do not need.

What then is the answer to address the potential power shortage facing the D.C. area? One member of our task force suggested if the D.C. area needs power and we don't, why not move the coal to the power plants closer to where there is a need instead of subjecting all of the citizens from Western Pennsylvania through Virginia to the hazards of this power line. I am obviously not an energy expert, but there has to be a better way.

Another alternative, if the power companies somehow successfully push this thing through, is to make them bury the lines. At least this would reduce some of the health effects. I learned that Connecticut now requires this.

This is 2007. There has got to be a better way to resolve this issue.

I urge you to oppose the request by Allegheny Power for an NIET corridor. If this thing gets up and running it will truly destroy a lot of what we have left in this area that is beautiful, and the environmental and health implications can't be underestimated.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Ann B. McCune".

Ann B. McCune, M.D.

4/6/07

A synopsis of the articles enclosed:

Article one is from England, published in the British Medical Journal in 2005. Based on their review of over 29,000 cancers in children, the risk of leukemia was significantly increased compared to controls based on the distance living from high voltage power lines.

Article two is another case control study from Sweden also finding a statistically significant increase in childhood leukemia associated with high voltage power lines.

Article three is also from Sweden finding the risk of breast cancer is increased in women living near high voltage power lines.

Article four again from Sweden finds a significant risk of breast cancer associated with living near high voltage power lines.

Article five outlines the fact there are radioactive particles deposited on high voltage power lines that aerosolize and deposit on people underneath the lines.

Article six basically says not to have a cardiac arrest near a high voltage power line because public automatic defibrillators (the kind you see at airports and malls) may not work.



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results list

Childhood cancer in relation to distance from high voltage power lines in England and Wales: a case-control study.

BMJ 2005; 330:1290.

MEDLINE
CROSSREF
CITATION ALERT
EXPORT CITATION
EMAIL TO A COLLEAGUE
RELATED RECORDS

Abstract

OBJECTIVE: To determine whether there is an association between distance of home address at birth from high voltage power lines and the incidence of leukaemia and other cancers in children in England and Wales. **DESIGN:** Case-control study. **SETTING:** Cancer registry and National Grid records. **SUBJECTS:** Records of 29 081 children with cancer, including 9700 with leukaemia. Children were aged 0-14 years and born in England and Wales, 1962-95. Controls were individually matched for sex, approximate date of birth, and birth registration district. No active participation was required. **MAIN OUTCOME MEASURES:** Distance from home address at birth to the nearest high voltage overhead power line in existence at the time. **RESULTS:** Compared with those who lived > 600 m from a line at birth, children who lived within 200 m had a relative risk of leukaemia of 1.69 (95% confidence interval 1.13 to 2.53); those born between 200 and 600 m had a relative risk of 1.23 (1.02 to 1.49). There was a significant ($P < 0.01$) trend in risk in relation to the reciprocal of distance from the line. No excess risk in relation to proximity to lines was found for other childhood cancers. **CONCLUSIONS:** There is an association between childhood leukaemia and proximity of home address at birth to high voltage power lines, and the apparent risk extends to a greater distance than would have been expected from previous studies. About 4% of children in England and Wales live within 600 m of high voltage lines at birth. If the association is causal, about 1% of childhood leukaemia in England and Wales would be attributable to these lines, though this estimate has considerable statistical uncertainty. There is no accepted biological mechanism to explain the epidemiological results; indeed, the relation may be due to chance or confounding.

MeSH

Adolescent; Case-Control Studies; Child; Child, Preschool; Electromagnetic Fields; England; Environmental Exposure; Humans; Infant; Infant, Newborn; Neoplasms, Radiation-Induced; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Residence Characteristics; Risk Factors; Wales

Author Address

Childhood Cancer Research Group, University of Oxford, Oxford OX2 6HJ.
gerald.draper@ccrg.ox.ac.uk

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- Pp. 467-481

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research-article

Magnetic Fields and Cancer in Children Residing Near Swedish High-voltage Power Lines

Maria Feychting and Michael Alhbom

Search for citing articles in:

Institute of Environmental Medicine, Karolinska Institute Stockholm, Sweden

Reprint requests to Maria Feychting, Institute of Environmental Medicine, Karolinska Institutet, Doktorsringen 18, Box 60208, S-104 01 Stockholm, Sweden

A case-control study was conducted to test the hypothesis that exposure to magnetic fields of the type generated by high-voltage power lines increases cancer incidence in children. The study base consisted of everyone under age 16 years who had lived on a property located within 300 meters of any of the 220 and 400 kV power lines in Sweden during the period 1960–1985. Subjects were followed from their entry into the study base through 1985. A total of 142 cancer cases were identified through a record linkage to the Swedish Cancer Registry. There were 39 leukemia and 33 central nervous system tumor cases. A total of 558 controls were selected at random from the study base. Exposure was assessed by spot measurements and by calculations of the magnetic fields generated by the power lines, taking distance, line configuration, and load into account. Information about historical loads on the power lines was used to calculate the magnetic fields for the year closest in time to diagnosis. When historical calculations were used as exposure assessment for childhood leukemia with cutoff points at 0.1 and 0.2 microtesla (μT), the estimated relative risk increased over the two exposure levels and was estimated at 2.7 (95% confidence interval (CI) 1.0–6.3) for 0.2 μT and over; p for trend = 0.02. When the upper cutoff point was shifted to 0.3 μT , the relative risk was 3.8 (95% CI 1.4–9.3); p for trend = 0.005. These results persisted when adjustment for potential confounding factors was made. For central nervous system tumor, lymphoma, and all childhood cancers combined, there was no support for an association.

ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Residential and Occupational Exposures to 50-Hz Magnetic Fields and Breast Cancer in Women: A Population-based Study

Jolanta Kliukiene¹, Tore Tynes^{1,2} and Aage Andersen¹

¹ The Cancer Registry of Norway, Institute of Population-based Cancer Research, Oslo, Norway.

² Norwegian Radiation Protection Authority, Østerås, Norway.

Received for publication September 17, 2003; accepted for publication December 3, 2003.

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- ▶ Articles by Andersen, A.

ABSTRACT

A case-control study was conducted to investigate whether residential and occupational exposures to magnetic fields increased the risk for breast cancer among women. Cases of breast cancer diagnosed during 1980–1996 were identified in a cohort of women living near a high-voltage power line in Norway in 1980 or between 1986 and 1996. Each case was matched by year of birth, municipality, and first year of entry into the cohort with two randomly selected controls without cancer. Residential exposure to magnetic fields was calculated as that generated by the lines before diagnosis, and occupational exposure was based on exposure matrix data. Women with residential exposure had an odds ratio of 1.58 (95% confidence interval (CI): 1.30, 1.92) when compared with unexposed women. The odds ratios for exposed women versus unexposed women with estrogen receptor (ER)-positive and ER-negative breast cancer were 1.33 (95% CI: 0.93, 1.90) and 1.40 (95% CI: 0.78, 2.50), respectively (ER status was available for 44% of the cases). Women with the highest occupational exposure had an odds ratio of 1.13 (95% CI: 0.91, 1.40) when compared with those unexposed at work. The findings suggest an association between exposure to magnetic fields and breast cancer in women.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS
RESULTS
DISCUSSION
REFERENCES



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1: Epidemiology. 1998 Jul;9(4):392-7.

Links

Magnetic fields and breast cancer in Swedish adults residing near high-voltage power lines.

Feychting M, Forssen U, Rutqvist LE, Ahlbom A.

Institute of Environmental Medicine, Karolinska Institutet, stockholm, Sweden.

We conducted a case-control study to test the hypothesis that residential magnetic field exposures increase the incidence of breast cancer. The study was based on people who had lived within 300 m of 220- or 400-kV power lines in Sweden at any time between 1960 and 1985. We identified 699 cases of breast cancer in women and 9 cases in men. One matched control per female case and eight per male case were selected at random. Estrogen receptor information was available for a subset of female cases. We assessed magnetic field exposure through calculations of the magnetic fields generated by the power lines before diagnosis. For calculated magnetic field levels > or = 0.2 microtesla (microT) closest in times before diagnosis, we estimated the relative risk to be 1.0 [95% confidence interval (CI) = 0.7-1.5] for women and 2.1 (95% CI = 0.3-14.1) for men. Women younger than 50 years of age at diagnosis had a relative risk of 1.8 (95% CI = 0.7-4.3). For women with estrogen receptor-positive breast cancer, the relative risk was estimated at 1.6 (95% CI = 0.6-4.1), using the exposure cutoff point > or = 0.1 microT. Among estrogen receptor-positive women younger than 50 years at diagnosis, the relative risk increased to 7.4 (95% CI = 1.0-178.1).

PMID: 9647902 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Related Links

Occupational and residential magnetic field exposure and breast cancer in females. [Epidemiology. 2000]

Magnetic fields and cancer in children residing near Swedish high-voltage power lines. [Epidemiol. 1992]

Residential and occupational exposures to 50-Hz magnetic fields and breast cancer in women: a population-based study. [Epidemiol. 2004]

Magnetic fields, leukemia, and central nervous system tumors in Swedish adults residing near high-voltage power lines. [Epidemiology. 1991]

Magnetic fields of high voltage power lines and risk of cancer in Finnish adults: nationwide cohort study. [BMJ. 1990]

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Increased exposure to pollutant aerosols under high voltage power lines.

Fews AP, Henshaw DL, Keitch PA, Close JJ, Wilding RJ
Int J Radiat Biol 1999; 75:1505-21.

MEDLINE
CROSSREF
CITATION ALERT
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Abstract

PURPOSE: To assess increased exposure to airborne pollutants near power lines by investigating theoretically and experimentally the behaviour of ²²²Rn decay product marker aerosols in the 50 Hz electric field under power lines. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** The behaviour of aerosols in outdoor air including those carrying ²²²Rn decay products was modelled theoretically in the presence of an AC field. TASTRAK alpha-particle spectroscopy was used to characterize ²¹⁸Po and ²¹⁴Po aerosols outdoors. Sampling points were chosen along a line at right angles up to 200 m from a number of high voltage power (transmission) lines. Each sampling point comprised an arrangement of mutually orthogonal TASTRAK detectors. Exposures were carried out at different power line locations in various weather conditions. **RESULTS:** The model predicts a two- to three-fold increase in deposition of aerosols on spherical surfaces mimicking the human head under high voltage power lines. Experimental measurements using detectors mounted on grounded metal spheres showed an enhanced deposition of both ²¹⁸Po and ²¹⁴Po aerosols. Enhanced ²¹⁸Po deposition on 400 kV lines ranged from 1.96+/-0.15 to 2.86+/-0.32. Enhanced ²¹⁴Po deposition on 275 kV and 132 kV lines were 1.43+/-0.07 and 1.11+/-0.21, respectively, where the latter value was not significant. **CONCLUSIONS:** The observations demonstrate a mode of increased exposure to pollutant aerosols under high voltage power lines by increased deposition on the body. The total (indoor + outdoor) ²¹⁸Po and ²¹⁴Po dose to the basal layer of facial skin is estimated to be increased by between 1.2 and 2.0 for 10% of time spent outdoors under high voltage power lines.

MeSH

Aerosols; Air Pollutants, Radioactive; Atmosphere; Calibration; Child; Electromagnetic Fields; Environmental Exposure; Head; Humans; Leukemia, Radiation-Induced; Mathematical Computing; Models, Chemical; Polonium; Radiation Dosage; Radiation Monitoring; Radon; Radon Daughters; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Spectrum Analysis

CAS Registry Number (Substance Name)

0 (Aerosols) , 0 (Air Pollutants, Radioactive) , 0 (Radon Daughters) , 10043-92-2 (Radon) , 7440-08-6 (Polonium)

Author Address

H. H. Wills Physics Laboratory, University of Bristol, UK.

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Date of Entry: 20000119
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Journal Subset: IM; S



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results list

Safety aspects for public access defibrillation using automated external defibrillators near high-voltage power lines.

Schlimp CJ, Breiteneder M, Lederer W
Acta Anaesthesiol Scand 2004; 48:595-600.

MEDLINE
CROSSREF
CITATION ALERT
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Abstract

BACKGROUND: Automated external defibrillators (AEDs) must combine easy operability and high-quality diagnosis even under unfavorable conditions. This study determined the influence of electromagnetic interference caused by high-voltage power lines with 16.7-Hz alternating current on the quality of AEDs' rhythm analysis. **METHODS:** Two AEDs frequently used in Austria were tested near high-voltage power lines (15 kV or 110 kV, alternating current with 16.7 Hz). The defibrillation electrodes were attached either to a proband with true sinus rhythm or to a resuscitation dummy with generated sinus rhythm, ventricular fibrillation, ventricular tachycardia or asystole. **RESULTS:** Electromagnetic interference was much more prominent in a human's than in a dummy's electrocardiogram and depended on the position of the electrodes and cables in relation to the power line. Near high-voltage power lines the AEDs showed a significant operational fault. One AED interpreted the interference as a motion artifact, even when underlying rhythms were clearly detectable. The other AED interpreted 16.7-Hz oscillation as ventricular fibrillation with consequent shock advice when no underlying rhythm was detected. **CONCLUSION:** The tested AEDs neither filter nor recognize a technical interference of 16.7 Hz caused by 15-kV power lines above railway tracks or 110-kV overland power lines, as run by railway companies in Austria, Germany, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. These failures in AEDs' algorithms for rhythm analysis may cause substantial harm to patients undergoing public access defibrillation. The proper function of AEDs needs to be reconsidered to guarantee patients' safety near high-voltage power lines.

MeSH

Algorithms; Austria; Electric Countershock; Electric Wiring; Electrocardiography; Electromagnetic Fields; Equipment Safety; Feasibility Studies; Health Services Accessibility; Humans

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May 8, 2007

Via UPS Overnight

James J. McNulty, Secretary
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission
Commonwealth Keystone Building
400 North Street
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

Re: In Re: Application of Trans-Allegheny Interstate Line Company for (i) A Certificate of Public Convenience to Offer, Render, Furnish and/or Supply Transmission Service in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; (ii) Authorization and Certification to Locate, Construct, Operate and Maintain Certain High Voltage Electric Transmission Lines and Related Electric Substation Facilities; (iii) Authority to Exercise the Power of Eminent Domain for the Construction and Installation of Aerial Electric Transmission Facilities Along the Proposed Transmission Line Routes in Pennsylvania; (iv) Approval of an Exemption from Municipal Zoning Regulation with Respect to the Construction of Buildings; and (v) Approval of Certain Related Affiliated Interest Arrangements

Docket Nos. A-110172; A-110172F0002; A-110172F0003;
A-110172F0004; G-00071229

Dear Secretary McNulty:

In a letter dated April 24, 2007 to Chairman Holland, the Board of Commissioners of Greene County, Pennsylvania ("Greene County") alleged certain errors in connection with the Application filed by Trans-Allegheny Interstate Line Company ("TrAILCo") in the above-referenced matter on April 13, 2007. Since this proceeding is in the initial stages and it is not clear whether the Greene County letter constitutes a formal pleading requiring an affirmative response, TrAILCo is submitting this letter to preserve its position and to clarify some of the errors contained in that correspondence.

First, TrAILCo has complied completely with all Pennsylvania law applicable to the filing and notification of the Application. In recognition of the multiple requests for relief contained in the Application, TrAILCo met with representatives from the

Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission ("Commission") and the typical "statutory parties" to provide them advance notice of the filing and to clarify the specific type and form of notification the Commission desired in order to fully inform the affected parties of the relief requested. TrAILCo has complied with all of the Commission's requests and directives with respect to notice, as well as the existing regulations.

Second, TrAILCo fully complied with all due process requirements to assure that all potentially affected parties, including property owners, intervenors and statutory parties, are fully informed of the relief requested in the Application. These requirements have been satisfied in this case by TrAILCo's adherence to previously established Commission rules governing the filing and notice of transmission line siting applications and related proceedings. In fact, as demonstrated in paragraph 36 of the Application, TrAILCo has provided notice to property owners that exceeds the Commission's notice requirements.

Third, the issues raised by Greene County constitute a challenge to the existing regulatory structure and, because of TrAILCo's full compliance with the Commission's due process requirements, should not be considered allegations of any alleged act or failure to act by TrAILCo in contravention of the Commission's requirements. For example, Greene County states in the third paragraph of its letter that "Allegheny Power has not proposed a process for property owners that is appropriately informative and allows them the opportunity for them to be heard." In reality, neither Allegheny Power nor the real applicant in this proceeding, TrAILCo, has "proposed" anything with respect to the process for filing the Application, notification of affected property owners or how the Commission should afford property owners the opportunity to be heard. The "process" predated the filing of the Application and reflects requirements previously established by the Commission. TrAILCo has fully complied with those requirements.

Fourth, some of Greene County's concerns result from its apparent lack of knowledge about siting proceedings, rather than anything relating to TrAILCo's conduct or the Commission process itself. For example, Greene County's concern about the lack of detail regarding the prehearing conference (¶ 2) is misplaced since the Commission and/or the presiding Administrative Law Judges will be issuing a separate notice advising of the date, location and other the information to be addressed in the prehearing conference. TrAILCo simply provided the *form* of notice. In addition, the Commission's regulations at 52 Pa. Code §§ 5.221-5.224 specifically address prehearing conferences. In a similar vein, Greene County does not appear to understand that before TrAILCo and its right-of-way representatives can lawfully commence discussions with affected property owners, the condemnation notice that accompanied the Application was required by law to be given. (See, 52 Pa. Code § 57.91). Rather than constituting the end of the right-of-way process, that notice marks the start of that process, under which TrAILCo's representatives can now begin to contact property owners directly to provide information, answer questions, and generally engage in a dialogue with potentially affected property owners. Greene County's letter mistakenly implies that the information property owners have now received is the sum total of what they will know about the underlying transmission line project. This assumption is incorrect.

Fifth, while the Greene County letter objects to the absence of a statement of need in the Notice accompanying the Application, it ignores that the Application and the accompanying testimony address the "need" for the proposed transmission line. The Application, testimony and accompanying exhibits also address, among other things, the alternatives to the line, the proposed project time schedule, etc. – the very issues Greene County erroneously claims are not addressed.

Sixth, for the reasons discussed above, the Notice accompanying the Application is not deficient in any respect. It complies with applicable law, and reflects pre-filing discussions with the Commission and other statutory parties in Commission proceedings.

Seventh, there is no basis in Pennsylvania law for Greene County's request that stipends be made available to fund legal counsel, property appraisals, surveyors, etc. (¶ 7).

From the outset of the TrAIL project, Allegheny Power and TrAILCo have understood and appreciated the need of property owners, public officials and others to receive as much timely information as possible about the project. In that spirit, TrAILCo hosted two open houses in Greene County to provide information about the project. The first was held on December 13, 2006 to provide information about the proposed project and to receive comments from property owners and others that would be useful in determining the proposed route of the line. The second was held on April 2, 2007 to explain the proposed route in advance of the filing of the Application. Announcements of both open houses were made through local newspaper advertising. In addition, for many months leading up to the filing of the Application, TrAILCo has maintained an Internet website to provide potentially affected property owners and others with maps of alternative routes under consideration and other information about the project. Now, the website serves as a public repository for the Application filed by TrAILCo in this proceeding and the detailed testimony and exhibits, including maps, that support the Application. In short, TrAILCo has made substantial amounts of information available to potentially affected property owners, public officials and others through the informal process leading up to the filing of the Application and through the formal process of filing prepared testimony and exhibits with the Application.

The level of public involvement afforded by TrAILCo prior to the filing of the Application and the volume and nature of information about the proposal now available to the public is unprecedented in Pennsylvania. Moreover, in accordance with the Commission's rules and practices developed in past cases, further information will become available in the months to come through the conduct of discovery, public input hearings, further filings of direct and rebuttal testimony, cross-examination at the evidentiary hearing and post-hearing briefs. Therefore, Greene County's allegations that "there is not enough information to give people an adequate understanding of what is being proposed nor adequate time for people to have an opportunity to be heard" are without merit and should be rejected by the Commission.

There is clearly no need for the Commission to require TrAILCo to "revamp their efforts" in any fashion or to "begin the process again" as requested by Greene County. In compliance with the Commission's requirements and applicable law, TrAILCo has carefully prepared and filed a comprehensive Application addressing all issues relevant to the relief requested, along with detailed exhibits and testimony that will facilitate the participation of property owners and others in the Commission's review process. The Commission should reject Greene County's attempt to de-rail this proceeding in its initial stages predicated upon erroneous assumptions and misinformation about TrAILCo's Application and the existing transmission line siting process in Pennsylvania.

Very truly yours,



W. Edwin Ogden
Alan Michael Seltzer
Ryan, Russell, Ogden & Seltzer P.C.
1150 Berkshire Blvd. Suite 210
Wyomissing, Pennsylvania 19610

Randall B. Palmer, Senior Attorney
Allegheny Energy, Inc.
800 Cabin Hill Drive
Greensburg, PA 15601-1689

c: Secretary Samuel Bodman, U.S. Department of Energy
Ms. Poonum Agrawal, U.S. Department of Energy
Governor Edward G. Rendell
Mr. Sonny Popowsky, Consumer Advocate of Pennsylvania
Chairman Wendell Holland, Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission
Vice Chairman James H. Cawley, Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission
Commissioner Terrance J. Fitzpatrick, Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission
Commissioner Kim Pizzingrilli, Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission
Secretary Kathleen McGinty, PA Department of Environmental Protection
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Congressman John P. Murtha
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Representative H. William DeWeese
Representative Peter J. Daley
Representative Timothy J. Solobay
Pam Snyder, Chairman, Board of Commissioners of Greene County
Dave Coder, Board of Commissioners of Greene County
Judy Gardner, Board of Commissioners of Greene County



**HOUSE OF DELEGATES
WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE**

BUILDING 1, ROOM M-212
1900 KANAWHA BLVD., EAST
CHARLESTON, WV 25305-0470
PHONE (304) 340-3200

June 13, 2007

Samuel W. Bodman
Secretary, United States Department of Energy
Forestall Building, Room 6H-050
1000 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Secretary Bodman:

The North Central West Virginia Delegation of the West Virginia House of Delegates would like to express our concern with the proposed designation of an energy corridor through our state. We believe it is imperative that careful consideration is given to a project of such immense impact. While we understand that Federal law gives the Department of Energy the authority to designate an energy corridor through our state, this is a local issue that has a great impact on our citizens.

Under the 2005 Energy Act, the Department of Energy has the power to site a line within a designated corridor if the state regulatory agency does not do so within three hundred and sixty-five days of an electric utility's application for a Certificate of Need and Necessity. The life span of the corridor designation is twelve years. We question the need for such duration. Affected property owners will face great uncertainty for that period of time in terms of exercising their property rights (sale, improvement, etc.). We feel that there will be a chilling affect on local development and the increase in property values our area has enjoyed as a result. There is no identifiable plan for ending or continuing the designation.

Further, we are deeply concerned with the prospects of the federal government usurping states' rights in the areas of eminent domain and condemnation. Before our state and the individual property rights of its citizens are sacrificed, this issue must be scrutinized fairly and objectively. Because of the substantial local impact, we believe that the West Virginia Public Service Commission is the agency best suited to make the best decisions for our citizens. We also support the formation of an independent commission to perform an objective analysis of the need for this system of corridors.

Thank you for your consideration. If we may be of assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,



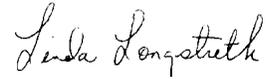
Joe DeLong
Majority Leader



Mike Caputo
Majority Whip



Barbara Evans Fleischauer
Delegate, 44th District



Linda Longstreth
Delegate, 43rd District



Tim Manchin
Delegate, 43rd District



Charlene Marshall
Delegate, 44th District



Alex J. Shook
Delegate, 44th District

Gillette
125 Cty Rd 20
Sherburne, NY 13460

July 1, 2007

Samuel Bodman, Secretary
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585

Re: National Interest Electric Transmission Corridor designation and NYRI power line proposal

Dear Secretary Bodman:

I am writing to request that the public comment period be extended and that local public hearings be held concerning the NIETC designation and the NYRI proposal. I am in opposition to the New York Regional Interconnect (NYRI) project and the establishment of a National Interest Electric Transmission Corridor (NIETC) in central New York. Both proposals seem to be very bad ideas that will cause great harm to the state and to our nation as a whole.

Central New York stands to be severely adversely affected by both proposals. Yet those of us who live along the path of the proposed transmission corridor and the NYRI power line have been given no reasonable opportunity to be heard on the issue. Having public hearings hundreds of miles away from the proposed route of the power line is an insult to the concept of open government. Many of the people who live adjacent to the proposed line have no idea that their very homes may be taken through eminent domain by a private company. Other property owners may see the value of their homes plummet, with no compensation from NYRI. Manufacturers will be hit hard by rising electricity costs as well. Certainly these people deserve the respect of having a local hearing.

Therefore, I am happy to join with my neighbors in requesting that the public comment period be extended an additional sixty days and that public hearings be scheduled in each county where the NYRI power line is proposed to be located. I look forward to learning of your decision, and trust that it will be favorable to the interests of those who call central New York their home.

Sincerely,



Samantha Gillette

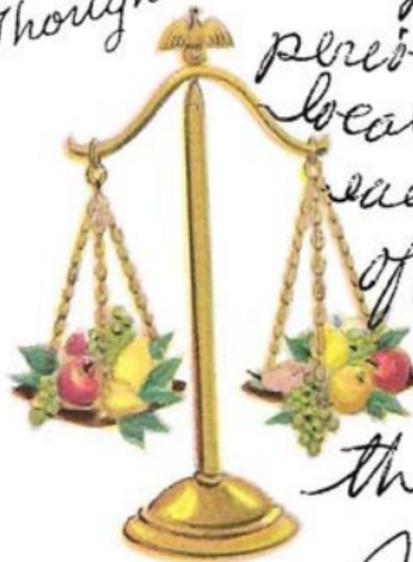
7-13-07

Weighing My Dear Sec, Bodman
Thoughts

I urge that the public comment period be extended and that local hearings be scheduled to each of the counties in the path of the proposed NYRI power line. It's time to stop

the NYRI now. Yours truly

Josephine Laughtlin & Paul Laughtlin
Alderman of 5 ward



July 6, 2007

Samuel Bodman, Secretary
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585

Re: National Interest Electric Transmission Corridor designation and NYRI power line proposal

Dear Secretary Bodman:

I am writing to request that the public comment period be extended and that local public hearings be held concerning the NIETC designation and the NYRI proposal. I am in opposition to the New York Regional Interconnect (NYRI) project and the establishment of a National Interest Electric Transmission Corridor (NIETC) in central New York. Both proposals seem to be very bad ideas that will cause great harm to the state and to our nation as a whole.

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Sincerely,

Jörg + Patricia Midgley

July, 2007

Dear

I am writing to you because I wish to address an energy issue which, if unchecked, will uproot countless families and destroy hundreds of acres of wildlife habitat in Upstate New York. The energy issue involves the use of Eminent Domain to construct the NYRI Direct Current transmission lines from Utica, NY (in Oneida County) to Orange County. In all, eight Upstate New York counties will be affected. I am certain you are familiar with the proposed transmission line plan, and the intent of this letter is to offer additional perspectives on the impending project.

The construction of the transmission lines affects the hearts of countless New York citizens who have lived in Upstate New York for many generations. The emotional consequences are enormous. However, in addition to reminding your office of the heartbreaking stresses, I would also like to address the energy issue from a pragmatic viewpoint.

If the power lines are constructed, historical sites will be destroyed and there will be an immeasurable loss of wildlife habitat. Many of the homes date back to the 1800s and the properties also contain unique flat stone fences once used to form pastures for farm animals. These homes, if Eminent Domain is used to erect the transmission lines, would be leveled because they would be in the way of the proposed power line. I want to preserve New York State's history for future generations, not destroy the sites to make way for a high voltage electrical transmission line. All along the 190 mile proposed route, there are other properties with unique historical significance.

In addition to the historical nature of various properties, it is absolutely vital to consider the impact on wildlife habitat. Properties along the route will be clear cut for one thousand (1,000) feet on each side of the power lines. The destruction of beautiful countryside, home for many species of wildlife, is an appalling act of greed. I honestly believe that New York State should preserve acreage for all generations, not cut it down to make way for electrical transmission lines.

The transmission lines, if erected, will be an eyesore and a health risk. As previously stated, the area around the power lines will be leveled one thousand (1,000) feet on each side of the electrical lines because the structures are so massive and because they emit such high voltage. No person will ever again be able to live or safely walk near the transmission lines. It is bad enough that we are dealing with environmental pollutants such as PCBs and lead. Now future generations of New Yorkers will be exposed to high electrical forces and unsightly power transmission lines.

The transmission line project is contrary to all that is verbalized about funding new energy fuels. Electric transmission lines are old technology, dating back to 1882 when Thomas Edison filed his patent for electricity. Also, the proposed transmission lines will continue to keep us dependent on fossil fuel. Rather than destroying Upstate New York

land to construct old and unsightly technology, I suggest we use the money to fund less harmful and more innovative energy sources. For example, there is a grocery store on the East River in New York City which sustains itself through the use of an underwater turbine electrical system. All electrical equipment in the store (coolers, freezers, heating system, etc.) is fueled by the underwater turbine system. This clean technology is far more economically efficient than the older type of electrical technology requiring power transmission lines stretched across the countryside. The fact that one business in New York City is successfully powered with underwater technology is proof that this technology can be applied to other businesses in New York City. There is certainly an endless supply of water to power the turbines!

Another beneficial technology is solar energy. Unquestionably, every flat roof and skyscraper in cities such as New York City can be powered by utilizing solar technology. Photoelectric energy is clean energy which would be available for many generations of city dwellers. It is a proven energy source already utilized in many New York State homes and businesses.

A third option is to utilize wind technology similar to the off-shore wind turbines currently providing power for buildings in the Netherlands. In New York State, wind power is already successfully used as an energy source. According to literature from New York State Electric & Gas Company, a farm in Madison County generates enough wind power to fuel 10,000 homes. Wind energy is also utilized in Potsdam, NY. Just as there is plenty of water available to harness electricity from underwater turbines, wind turbines could supply clean power to New York City.

It is an enormous monetary and emotional cost to buy out homes from people who do not want to be displaced. It also requires millions of dollars to perform the actual construction of power transmission lines. Then, when the power lines are in place and the land has been razed, we are still dependent on fossil fuel. If constructed, the transmission lines will be eyesores with devastating health and environmental effects. Instead of putting the money into old and unsightly technology, we must invest the money in energy technology which is clean and, in the long run, will be far more cost-efficient than fossil fuel power lines.

A final consideration is that if the transmission line project is allowed to move forward, it will legally open the door for Eminent Domain to be used by other private corporations in other situations. Several big businesses want to use New York State's natural resources, but they do not really care about New York State. The water in the Finger Lakes area is already being eyed by corporations involved in the bottling industry.

I hope you will do everything possible to defend the homes and land threatened by Eminent Domain for construction of the NYRI power transmission line. Stopping that project will also control future corporate projects. Thank you for your time and consideration with the energy issue I have presented to you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jorg + Patricia Mieddey". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned to the right of the typed name "Jorg + Patricia Mieddey".

1571 Little Britain Rd.
Rock Tavern, NY 12575
July 5, 2007

Samuel W. Bodman
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, DC 20585

Dear Secretary. Bodman,

As a resident of and property owner in the Hudson Valley, I am greatly disturbed by the NIETC designation of a large portion of New York State, which includes several towns and villages in the Upper Delaware and Hudson Valleys.

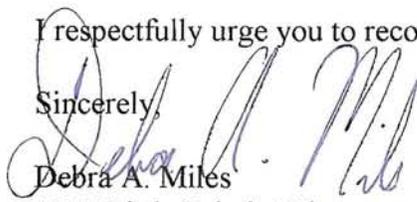
I am concerned about the quality of life for myself and my family, the potential reduction in property values, the destruction of one of the most beautiful areas in the country and the displacement of several wildlife species that are co-inhabitants of this area

Surely, there is a better way to provide energy to New York City and other areas in need of increased transmission capacity, rather than destroy the homes, towns and villages of those for whom this designation would have little or no benefit. I request that you examine alternatives, many of which have been previously introduced and discussed.

Eminent domain should be used only for critical governmental need - not to benefit those who seek only to make a profit, and to do so on the backs of the very people that this government was created to protect. New York State should be allowed to decide what is best for its residents and businesses.

I respectfully urge you to reconsider the NIETC designations. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Debra A. Miles
1571 Little Britain Rd.
Rock Tavern, NY 12575

ANLEY E. SAYLOR

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FAX: (717) 705-1835
E-Mail: ssaylor@pahousegop.com
Website: www.repsaylor.com

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2997 CAPE HORN ROAD
RED LION, PA 17356
PHONE: (717) 244-9232
FAX: (717) 246-2387

FAWN GROVE, PA
PHONE: (717) 382-4595



House of Representatives
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
HARRISBURG

COMMITTEES

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, CHAIRMAN
PROFESSIONAL LICENSURE
RULES

CAUCUSES

ALZHEIMER'S CAUCUS
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY CAUCUS
FIREFIGHTERS AND EMERGENCY
SERVICES CAUCUS
LEGISLATIVE SPORTSMEN'S CAUCUS
SOLID WASTE CAUCUS
SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN CAUCUS

APPOINTMENTS

MUNICIPAL POLICE OFFICERS'
EDUCATION & TRAINING COMMISSION

July 10, 2007

Mr. Kevin Kolevar, Director
Office of Electric Delivery and Energy Reliability
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Ave. SW
Washington, D.C. 20585

Dear Mr. Kolevar:

We represent the Legislative Districts in York and Adams Counties, Pennsylvania. These counties are in the 50 counties that are part of the draft Mid-Atlantic Area National Interest Transmission Corridor designated by the Secretary of Energy.

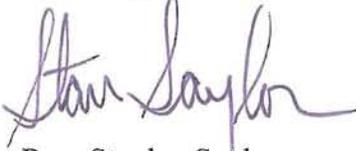
We recognize the need to quickly and effectively address the complex issues associated with electric power distribution, and specifically, how to best relieve growing transmission line congestion. The final siting of the corridors will have a tremendous economic and environmental impact upon the citizens of York and Adams Counties, and we believe that this requires close consideration of the views of the residents of this area.

We respectfully request that the Department of Energy reconsider holding additional public meetings and further request that one of these meetings be held within York County, Pennsylvania. We would be pleased to help coordinate such a meeting.

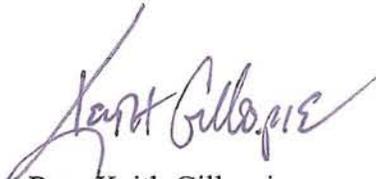
I understand the Department of Energy's need to identify the corridor sites in a timely manner. I believe the greater public good would be well served by additional input to this most important public policy decision.

If you should have any further questions or need additional information to schedule a hearing, please contact the office of Representative Stan Saylor at 717-783-6426. Thank you for your consideration of our request.

Sincerely,



Rep. Stanley Saylor
State Representative
94th Legislative District



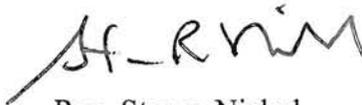
Rep. Keith Gillespie
State Representative
47th Legislative District



Rep. Ronald Miller
State Representative
93rd Legislative District



Rep. Beverly Mackereth
State Representative
196th Legislative District



Rep. Steven Nickol
State Representative
193rd Legislative District



Rep. Scott Perry
State Representative
92nd Legislative District

July 6, 2007

Samuel Bodman, Secretary
U.S. Department of Energy
1000 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20585

Re: National Interest Electric Transmission Corridor designation and NYRI power line proposal

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Sincerely,



ROBERT FARRELL