



**United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management**



**Battle Mountain Field Office
Battle Mountain, Nevada**

September 2008

**Cortez Hills Expansion Project
Final Environmental Impact Statement
Volume III – Appendices**

**NVN-067575
NV063-EIS06-011**



Photo Courtesy of the Eureka Sentinel Museum

COOPERATING AGENCY:
Nevada Department of Wildlife

BLM Mission Statement

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the stewardship of our public lands. It is committed to manage, protect, and improve these lands in a manner to serve the needs of the American people for all times.

Management is based upon the principles of multiple use and sustained yield of our nation's resources within a framework of environmental responsibility and scientific technology. These resources include recreation, rangelands, timber, minerals, watershed, fish and wildlife, wilderness, air and scenic, scientific, and cultural values.

BLM/BM/ES-07/007+1793

*Cover: Photo of historic Cortez townsite looking northeast toward the site of the proposed Cortez Hills Expansion Project.
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APPENDIX A

PRIOR NEPA DOCUMENTS AND PERMITS

Table A-1
Summary of Plans of Operations and Environmental Analysis Documents for Cortez Gold Mines 1981 to Present

Plan Date	Plan Case File No./ General Location/ BLM Administration	Description of Operation	Proposed Disturbance Acreage	EA or EIS No./ROD	Plan Approval Date	Comments and Remarks
3/30/81	N64-81-001P Cortez Mine/Cortez Canyon BLM-Battle Mountain	East Pit, Horse Canyon Pit, waste dumps, heap leach pad, leach ponds, mill, tailings disposal, lab, shop, 17-mile haul road and other ancillary facilities.	1,857	N64-EA1-47	8/11/81 Letter of Authorization on post 1981 disturbance	Existing operations when 3809 regulations became effective. Cortez submitted a plan of operation as required by regulations.
5/10/84	N64-81-001P Amendment #1 Cortez Mine/Cortez Canyon BLM-Battle Mountain	Construction of additional tailings cell/pond and surrounding access roads and monitoring wells.	105	Undocumented	10/22/86	Phone conversation records in case file indicate Area Manager verbal approval 10/22/86.
5/21/86	N66-P06-01	Cortez Roasting Project; Gold Acres Deposit.	264	N66-EA6-29	7/31/86	Approval of POO-FONSI Affected Environment – 1.5 pages; Mitigation – 2 pages.
8/86	N14-81-001P Horse Canyon/Mount Tenabo BLM-Elko	South Extension Pit, South Silicified Pit, and waste dumps.	55.8	Undocumented	10/16/86 Letter of Authorization	
2/26/87	N66-P06-01	Request that existing haul road and water line be included in plan.				
3/19/87	N14-81-001P Amendment #1 Horse Canyon/Mount Tenabo BLM-Elko	Access and drill road construction and drilling.	5			
8/12/87	N64-87-010P Cortez Canyon/Pixie area BLM-Battle Mountain	Construction and drilling.	10	N64-EA7-46	10/26/87 Letter of Authorization	Exploration activities were conducted under Notices up to that point. An exploration plan was required for Cortez' exploration and assessment work on unpatented mining claims.
8/17/87	N64-87-010P Amendment #1 Gold Acres area/North Shoshone BLM-Battle Mountain	Exploration: Access and drilling road construction and drilling.	5	N64-EA7-57	9/28/87 Letter of Authorization	Additional exploration activities on claims held by Cortez.

Table A-1 (Continued)

Plan Date	Plan Case File No./ General Location/ BLM Administration	Description of Operation	Proposed Disturbance Acreage	EA or EIS No./ROD	Plan Approval Date	Comments and Remarks
11/9/87	N64-87-010P Amendment #2 Gold Acres area/North Shoshone BLM-Battle Mountain	Exploration: Access and drill road construction and drilling.	1	N64-EA8-13	12/3/87 Letter of Authorization	Additional exploration activities on claims held by Cortez.
11/10/87	N64-87-010P Amendment 88-1A	Exploration for 5 additional drill holes.			11/18/87 Verbal Approval	
11/19/87	N64-87-010P Amendment #3 Cortez Canyon area BLM-Battle Mountain	Exploration: Access and drill road construction and drilling.	1 N66-EA7-57	N64-EA8-16	12/14/87 Letter of Authorization	
5/10/88	N14-81-001P Horse Canyon/Mount Tenabo Amendment #1 BLM-Elko	Exploration: Access and drill road construction and drilling.	1	Undocumented		Additional exploration activities on claims held by Cortez.
5/17/88	N64-87-010P Amendment #4 Cortez Canyon area BLM-Battle Mountain	Exploration: Access and drill road construction and drilling.	1	N64-EA8-65	6/13/88 Letter of Authorization	Additional exploration activities on claims held by Cortez.
6/13/88	N64-87-010P Amendment #5 Cortez Canyon area BLM-Battle Mountain	Exploration: Access and drill road construction and drilling.	1	N64-EA8-83	8/16/88 Letter of Authorization	Additional exploration.
6/29/88	N14-81-001P Amendment #2 Four Mile area/Mount Tenabo BLM-Elko	Exploration: Access and drill road construction and drilling.	1.32	Undocumented	Letter of Approval	
7/12/88	N14-81-001P Amendment #3 Upper Mill Canyon/Mount Tenabo BLM-Elko	Exploration: Access and drill road construction and drilling.	1	Undocumented	8/2/88 Letter of Approval	
7/88 (?)	None in file. Amendment to POO N66-87-001P	Access and drill road construction and drilling.		N66-EA8-83	8/88	Approval of Plans – FONSI (8/15/88). Refers to N66-EA7- 46.

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Table A-1 (Continued)

Plan Date	Plan Case File No./ General Location/ BLM Administration	Description of Operation	Proposed Disturbance Acreage	EA or EIS No./ROD	Plan Approval Date	Comments and Remarks
7/18/88	N64-87-010P Amendment #6 Cortez Canyon/Pixie area BLM-Battle Mountain	Access and drill road construction and drilling.	12	N64-EA8-91	10/3/88 Letter of Authorization	
10/6/88	N64-86-001P Amendment #2 Gold Acres Mine/North Shoshone BLM-Battle Mountain	Expansion of waste dumps and processing of old leached ore piles.		N64-EA9-11	11/25/88 Letter of Authorization	Extension of waste dumps and remaining of old ore stockpiles.
11/29/88	N64-87-010P Amendment #8 Cortez Canyon area BLM-Battle Mountain	Access and drill road construction and drilling.	10	N64-EA9-25	3/14/89 Record of Decision	A 1,500-acre exploration target under Cortez' control was identified. Programmatic EA to cover exploration activities as submitted by Cortez and approved by BLM.
1/23/89	N64-81-001P Amendment #2 Cortez Mine/Cortez Canyon BLM-Battle Mountain	Development of the ADA 52 deposit and pit and waste dump expansion.	75	N64-EA9-34		
3/2/89	N64-81-001P	Application for removal of 3,000 cubic yards of gravel.				
4/19/89	N64-87-010P Amendment #7 Cortez Canyon/Pixie area BLM-Battle Mountain	Access and drill road construction and drilling.	5	N64-EA8-91	5/2/89 Letter of Authorization	Previous plan proposed 12 acres; only 7 were conducted. Cortez shifted remaining acreage to an adjacent location that is of similar affected environment.
4/27/89	N64-81-001P Amendment #3 Cortez Mine area F-Canyon project BLM-Battle Mountain	Mining F-Canyon Pit and waste dumps.	60	N64-EA0-17	2/8/90 Letter of Authorization	Development of the F-Canyon pit to increase amount of oxide ore to mill until roaster comes on line.
12/89	N64-EA0-17	Amendment to Cortez Mine POO N64-81-001P.			Approved 2/7/90	ADA-52 deposit and F- Canyon Project.

Table A-1 (Continued)

Plan Date	Plan Case File No./ General Location/ BLM Administration	Description of Operation	Proposed Disturbance Acreage	EA or EIS No./ROD	Plan Approval Date	Comments and Remarks
1/90	N64-87- 010P Amendment #10 Cortez and Gold Acres area BLM-Battle Mountain	Expansion – tailings, heap leach, and open pit.	428	N64-EIS3-54	9/20/93 Record of Decision	EIS required by BLM for expansion activities.
2/90	POO Horse Canyon, Cortez Canyon, Gold Acres BLM-Battle Mountain				2/8/90	
3/20/90	POO Supplement BLM-Battle Mountain		7			
5/3/90	N64-87-010P Amendment #9 Cortez Canyon and Gold Acres area BLM-Battle Mountain	Access and drill road construction and drilling.	5	Tiering on existing EA for the project area.	9/17/90 Record of Decision	Administratively determined to be within the scope of previously prepared EAs for the project area.
2/28/91	N64-81-001P	Proposal to expand gravel pit.			5/5/91	
10/7/91	N64-87-010P Gold Acres BLM-Battle Mountain	Exploration drilling.	6.5	N64-EA2-13	1/28/92	
2/28/92	N64-87-010P Gold Acres BLM-Battle Mountain	Phase I drilling.	2.5	N64-EA2-13	3/12/92	
4/20/92	N64-81-001P Amendment #92-1A BLM-Battle Mountain	Construction of 3 wells for groundwater remediation purposes.	0.6	N63-CX92-46	5/18/92	
7/13/92	N64-87-010P Amendment #92-3A BLM-Battle Mountain	Construction of 2 water wells and 9 exploration holes.			7/28/92	
10/5/92	N64-93-001P Pipeline Project BLM-Battle Mountain	New open pit mine, dewatering system, waste dumps, and 5,000 tpd ore processing facility.	1,826.4	N64-EA2-13 N64-EIS-94-65	3/4/96	
1/28/93	N64-87-010P Amendment #92-2A BLM-Battle Mountain	Exploration drilling.	6.3	N64-EA8-91 N64-EA7-57	2/16/93	
3/24/93	N64-87-010P Amendment #92-2B BLM-Battle Mountain	Exploration drilling.	16.4		4/29/93	

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Table A-1 (Continued)

Plan Date	Plan Case File No./ General Location/ BLM Administration	Description of Operation	Proposed Disturbance Acreage	EA or EIS No./ROD	Plan Approval Date	Comments and Remarks
4/16/93	N64-87-010P Amendment #93-3A BLM-Battle Mountain	Exploration drilling.	7.5	N64-AD3-40	5/14/93	
4/16/93	N64-87-010P Amendment #93-4A BLM-Battle Mountain	Construction of a temporary fuel depot.	0.5	N64-CX3-36	5/14/93	
6/24/93	N64-87-010P Amendment #93-5A BLM-Battle Mountain	Relocating the explosives facility.	1.7	NV64-95AD-05	9/22/93	
7/2/93	N64-87-010P Amendment #92-3A BLM-Battle Mountain	Well drilling to test groundwater system.			7/28/93	
10/22/93	N64-94-001P Crescent Pit BLM-Battle Mountain	Development of Crescent Pit.	219	N64-EA94-1	5/4/94	
2/3/94	N64-94-001P	Environmental Assessment of Crescent Mine.		N64-EA94-21	4/6/94	Decision of Record and FONSI.
3/9/94	N64-81-001P Amendment #94-1A BLM-Battle Mountain	Closure of a landfill and opening 2 landfills.	0.75	NV64-EA94-082	8/22/94	
7/22/94	N64-81-001P Amendment #94-2A BLM-Battle Mountain	Construction of monitoring wells.	0.2	NV64-CX94-83	8/23/94	
9/23/94	N64-87-010P Amendment #94-1A BLM-Battle Mountain	Relocation of an explosives facility.	1.7	NV64-95-AD-05	11/18/94	
6/29/95	N64-87-010P Amendment #95-1A BLM-Battle Mountain	Construction of 3 drill holes, sumps, and roads.	0.8	N64-AD95-061	7/20/95	
10/13/95	N64-87-010P Amendment #96-1A BLM-Battle Mountain	Construction of exploration holes for a gravel pit.	0.5	NV64-CX95-006	1/23/96	
1/8/96	N64-81-001P Amendment #96-1A BLM-Battle Mountain	Construction of 3 monitoring wells (ARD).	0.5	NV64-CX96-27	6/21/96	
1/96	N64-93-100P BLM-Battle Mountain	Cortez Pipeline Gold Deposit Final EIS	1,827	NV64-EIS92-36	3/4/96	
2/8/96	N64-87-010P Amendment #96-3A BLM-Battle Mountain	Construction of gravel pit.	2.5	NV64-AD96-31	3/7/96	

Table A-1 (Continued)

Plan Date	Plan Case File No./ General Location/ BLM Administration	Description of Operation	Proposed Disturbance Acreage	EA or EIS No./ROD	Plan Approval Date	Comments and Remarks
3/25/96	N64-87-010P Amendment #96-4A BLM-Battle Mountain	Construction of a gravel pit.	75	NV64-EA96-35	5/23/96	
5/13/96	N64-81-001P Amendment #96-2A BLM-Battle Mountain	Construction of 3 exploration drill holes.	0.48	NV64-AD96-56	8/28/96	
7/5/96	N64-81-001P Amendment #96A BLM-Battle Mountain	Horse Canyon exploration.		N64-AD96-56	8/28/96	
9/4/95	N64-93-001P Amendment #96-1A Pipeline Project BLM-Battle Mountain	Exploration activities.	50	NV062-AD97-11	2/6/97	
9/16/96	N64-96-001P	Proposal of South Pipeline Project.				
3/3/97	N64-93-001P Amendment #97-1A Pipeline Project BLM-Battle Mountain	Relocation of a road.	6.8	NV063-AD97-32	3/5/97	
3/27/97	N64-87-010P Amendment #97-1A Pipeline Project BLM-Battle Mountain	Expansion of project boundaries.	0	NV63-AD97-048	6/4/97	
3/27/97	N64-93-001P Amendment #97-2A Pipeline Project BLM-Battle Mountain	Expansion of exploration area.	0	NV063-AD97-72	8/18/97	
4/3/97	N64-94-001P Amendment #97-1A Crescent Pit BLM-Battle Mountain	Deepen the Crescent Pit.	0	N63-AD97-43	4/15/97	
6/5/97	N64-93-001P Amendment #97-3A Pipeline Project BLM-Battle Mountain	Construction of 70 infiltration basins.	236	NV063-AD94-064	6/17/97	
10/22/98	N64-93-001P Amendment #98-1A Pipeline Project BLM-Battle Mountain	Expansion of infiltration facilities.	600	NV063-EA98-06	3/12/99	

Table A-1 (Continued)

Plan Date	Plan Case File No./ General Location/ BLM Administration	Description of Operation	Proposed Disturbance Acreage	EA or EIS No./ROD	Plan Approval Date	Comments and Remarks
12/10/99	N64-87-010P (97-1A) NVN-066621 Horse Canyon BLM-Battle Mountain	Horse Canyon/Cortez Unified Exploration Plan.	50	NV063-EA00-35	8/23/01	
2/00	NV64-93-001P (96- 2A) NVN-067575 BLM-Battle Mountain	South Pipeline Project Final EIS.	7,616	NV063-EIS98-014	6/27/00	
2/00	NVN-067575	Exploration Acreage Assessment ¹ .	91	NV063-EIS98-014	6/27/00	
1/16/01	NVN-067575 (01-1A) South Pipeline BLM-Battle Mountain	Modification to the Pipeline Plan of Operations for the Pipeline/South Pipeline Pit Expansion.	0	NV063-EIS01-70	2005	
12/18/01	NVN-067575 (01-2A)	Amendment to the Plan of Operations, Pipeline Gravel Pit Expansion.	60 ²	NV063-DNA02-15	1/8/02	
6/03	NVN-77313	West Pine Valley Exploration.	150	BLM/EK/PL-2003-032	1/05	
7/1/03	NVN-066621 (03-1A) Horse Canyon BLM-Battle Mountain	Horse Canyon/Cortez Unified Exploration Plan Amendment #1.	200	NV063-EA03-37 vs NV063-EA04-61	10/25/04 Amended by BLM State Director 4/4/05	
7/21/03	NVN-078041	West Side Exploration Plan.	200	NV063-EA-04-18	Pending	
12/04	NVN-067575(01-1A)	Pipeline/South Pipeline Pit Expansion Project Final SEIS.	7,676	NV063-EIS01-70	7/13/05	
2/16/06	NVN-067261 Cortez Mine BLM-Battle Mountain	Cortez Mine Underground Exploration Project.	22	NV063-EA05-088	2/16/06	

¹ The BLM has determined that 91 acres have been approved, through several approval processes, for exploration rather than the 98 acres sited in the South Pipeline Project Final EIS approval for a difference of 6.8 acres.

² The additional 60 acres are the result of two boundary adjustments that increased the gravel pit and road surface disturbance by 67 acres and an adjustment to the exploration surface disturbance by a decrease of 6.8 acres.

Source: BLM 2000a; 2004e.

APPENDIX B
WATER RESOURCES

**Table B-1
Seep and Spring Monitoring Summary**

Seep/Spring Concentration Area	Site Identification Number	Quarterly Monitoring Period	Overall Flow Range (gpm)	Late Fall/Winter Flow Range (gpm ¹)	Remarks
Rocky Pass Group	27-46-16-11	5/1996 – 9/2006	0.0 – 0.5	0.0 – 0.3	Only wet or unmeasured trickle after May 2000
	27-46-28-11	5/1996 – 9/2006	0.0 – 809	0.0 – 49.3	Mostly dry from August 2002 until March 2005
	27-46-28-221	5/1996 – 9/2006	0.0 – 15	0.0 – 8.6	Mostly dry after July 2003. Dry or non-flowing every August 2000 through 2004.
	27-46-28-224	5/1996 – 9/2006	0.0 – 86.9	4.0 – 38.8	No flow in August 2000 – 2003; no data for August 2004
Peripheral Area	26-46-21-12	5/1996 – 9/2006	0.0 – 1.09	0.0 – 1.09	Mostly unmeasured trickle after August 2000
Toiyabe Catchment	26-47-04-24	5/1996 – 9/2006	0.0 – 18	0.0 – 5.29	Often dry or unmeasured trickle after August 2000
	27-47-27-43	5/1996 – 9/2006	0.0 – 0.1	0.0 – 0.0	Site dry after May 1998
	27-47-33-42	5/1996 – 9/2006	Trickle – 3.3	0.67 – 1.50	Always some flow
	27-47-35-32	5/1996 – 9/2006	0.90 – 111.8	0.9 – 41.3	Always some flow
	27-48-16-31	5/1996 – 9/2006	1.80 – 10.48	2.10 – 6.40	Always some flow
	27-48-19-24	5/1996 – 9/2006	Trickle – 34.28	Trickle – 12.0	Always some flow
Shoshone Group	28-46-02-34	5/1996 – 9/2006	1.36 – 20.0	1.36 – 12.00	Always some flow
	28-46-04-33	5/1996 – 9/2006	0.0 – 0.72	0.0 – 0.13	Site often just wet or with only a trickle
	28-46-05-42	5/1996 – 9/2006	0.0 – 4.3	0.0 – 0.0	Site often dry
	28-46-15-32	5/1996 – 9/2006	0.0 – 2.0	0.0 – 0.0	Site often dry
	28-46-21-11	5/1996 – 9/2006	0.0 – 0.75	0.0 – 0.3	Wet but no flow after March, 2001
	28-46-07-31	5/1996 – 6/2006	0.0 – 32.5	0.0 – 1.9	Semi-annual monitoring; spring, fall
	28-46-17-11	5/1996 – 6/2006	0.0 – 60.0	0.00 – 4.74	Semi-annual monitoring; spring, fall
	28-46-29-22	4/1996 – 5/2006	1.0 – 168.7	1.0 – 30.37	Semi-annual monitoring; spring, fall
	29-46-29-234	4/1996 – 5/2006	0.0 – 5.5	0.0 – 5.2	Semi-annual monitoring; spring, fall
	29-46-29-31	4/1996 – 5/2006	0.0 – 231.5	0.0 – 52.3	Semi-annual monitoring; spring, fall
	29-46-31-22	4/1996 – 6/2006	0.0 – 150.0	0.0 – 7.0	Semi-annual monitoring; spring, fall
	29-46-31-434	5/1996 – 6/2006	0.0 – 100.0	0.0 – 3.5	Semi-annual monitoring; spring, fall
East Valley Group	28-48-28-14	5/1996 – 9/2006	0.0 – 15.0	0.0 – 5.0	At stock tank
	28-48-28-342	5/1996 – 9/2006	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	Seep - wet area only
	28-48-28-343	5/1996 – 9/2006	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	Seep - wet area only
	28-48-28-43	5/1996 – 9/2006	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	Seep - wet area only
	28-48-32-24	5/1996 – 9/2006	0.0 – 2.0	0.0 – 2.0	Observed flow (2.0 gpm) only in November 1998; otherwise wet (seep)
	28-48-32-32	5/1996 – 9/2006	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	Seep - wet area only
	28-48-32-33	5/1996 – 9/2006	0.0 – 2.0	0.0 – 1.3	Mostly just wet area; no flow after August 1997
	28-48-32-34	5/1996 – 9/2006	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	Seep - wet area only
Indian Creek	IC-1	2/1997 – 9/2006	12.4 – 15,427	58.8 – 1,561 ²	Streamflow
Mapped Cortez Spring	26-47-01-41	6/2002 – 11/2004	0.0 – Trickle	0.0 – Trickle	Flows absent or too small to measure
NE Toiyabe Seeps	26-47-01-43	6/2002 – 11/2004	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	Dry except for wet area in March 2004
	26-47-12-21	6/2002 – 11/2004	0.0 – 5	0.0 – 0.0	Dry except for 3 to 5 gpm in March 2004

Table B-1 (Continued)

Seep/Spring Concentration Area	Site Identification Number	Quarterly Monitoring Period	Overall Flow Range (gpm)	Late Fall/Winter Flow Range (gpm ¹)	Remarks
Cortez Canyon	27-47-36-431	6/2002 – 11/2004	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	Dry except for drilling water in June 2002
	27-47-36-433	6/2002 – 11/2004	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	Dry except for drilling water in June 2002
	26-47-01-212	6/2002 – 11/2004	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	Dry except for drilling water in June 2002
	26-47-01-214	6/2002 – 11/2004	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	Dry except for drilling water in June 2002
NE Survey Area	27-48-30-44	6/2002 – 11/2004	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	Seep; generally wet, but no flow except for trickle in November 2004
NE Corner	27-48-421	6/2002 – 11/2004	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	Dry
	27-48-30-412	6/2002 – 11/2004	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	Dry
	27-48-30-423	6/2002 – 11/2004	0.0 – 0.0	0.0 – 0.0	Dry
Horse Canyon Area	26-48-3-143	8/2005	21	No data	Sources within and outside channel; flow seeps into substrate nearby
	26-48-34-322A	8/2005	5.2	No data	Originates below a reclaimed waste rock facility
	26-48-3-213	8/2005	4.4	No data	Multiple spring sources
	26-48-3-321	8/2005	24	No data	Large source originating below outcrop
	26-48-2-423A	8/2005	5.3	No data	Two sources; flow seeps into substrate nearby
	26-48-10-344	8/2005	14.2	No data	Large spring in incised channel
	26-48-23-211B	8/2005	Trickle	No data	Flow re-emergence; standing water
	26-48-14-424	8/2005	7.0	No data	Flow seeps into substrate nearby
	26-48-26-123A	8/2005	2.9	No data	Flow from seepage entering through channel materials

¹ Generally November through February. Does not include flows suspected to be influenced by spring snowmelt.

² Reflects November data only (assumed low-flow period).

Sources: Geomega 2006e; JBR 2007c.

Table B-2
Summary of Active Water Rights in the Vicinity of the Cortez Hills Expansion Project

Map Number ¹	Basin	Application	Certificate	File Date	Status ²	Source	Section	Township	Range	Diversion Rate (CFS)	Type of Use ³	Owner
1	Pine	7434	1724	7/11/1925	CER	Spring	2	26N	48E	0.053	Stock	Connolly, Thomas
2	Pine	7436	1725	7/11/1925	CER	Spring	3	26N	48E	0.034	Stock	Connolly, Thomas
3	Pine	7492	1729	9/4/1925	CER	Spring	35	27N	48E	0.05	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
4	Pine	7503	1730	9/16/1925	CER	Spring	10	26N	48E	0.034	Stock	Connolly, Thomas
5	Pine	7504	1731	9/16/1925	CER	Spring	11	26N	48E	0.038	Stock	Connolly, Thomas
6	Pine	21178	7397	4/5/1963	CER	Stream	14	26N	48E	2	Irrigation	Connolly, Thomas
7	Pine	V01945		9/23/1925	VST	Spring	10	26N	48E	1	Stock	Connolly, Thomas
8	Pine	V01946		9/23/1925	VST	Spring	4	26N	48E	0.025	Stock	Connolly, Thomas
9	Crescent	6800	2360	10/19/1922	CER	Stream	3	28N	49E	0.504	Irrigation	Dann, Mary
10	Crescent	7095	2361	4/23/1924	CER	Stream	2	28N	49E	0.155	Irrigation	Dann, Mary
11	Crescent	7189	1809	8/4/1924	CER	Spring	21	27N	48E	0.184	Mining/Milling	Cortez Joint Venture
12	Crescent	7400	3458	6/18/1925	CER	Spring	36	26N	45 E	0.002	Stock	Filippini, Henry
13	Crescent	7401	3459	6/18/1925	CER	Spring	6	25N	46E	0.002	Stock	Filippini, Henry
14	Crescent	7435	2336	7/11/1925	CER	Spring	12	27N	49E	0.025	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
15	Crescent	7437	2337	7/11/1925	CER	Spring	21	28N	49E	0.034	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
16	Crescent	7438	2481	7/11/1925	CER	Spring	24	28N	49E	0.019	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
17	Crescent	7439	2338	7/11/1925	CER	Spring	25	28N	49E	0.013	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
18	Crescent	7440	2482	7/11/1925	CER	Spring	27	28N	49E	0.019	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
19	Crescent	7464	1726	8/5/1925	CER	Spring	23	27N	48E	0.05	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
20	Crescent	7465	1727	8/5/1925	CER	Spring	26	27N	48E	0.05	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
21	Crescent	7466	1728	8/5/1925	CER	Spring	15	27N	48E	0.05	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
22	Crescent	7500	3460	9/8/1925	CER	Spring	6	25N	46E	0.002	Stock	Filippini, Henry
23	Crescent	7502	2480	9/16/1925	CER	Spring	24	28N	49E	0.019	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
24	Crescent	7788	2339	6/24/1926	CER	Spring	36	28N	48E	0.034	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
25	Crescent	10071	2599	1/11/1937	CER	Groundwater	22	28N	47E	0.67	Mining/Milling	Mill Gulch Placer Mining Co.
26	Crescent	10485	2773	4/4/1940	CER	Groundwater	17	27N	47E	0.016	Stock	Filippini, Ed
27	Crescent	11186	3528	10/13/1944	CER	Stream	29	26N	47E	0.58	Irrigation	Filippini, Ed
28	Crescent	11451	3940	12/20/1945	CER	Stream	9	28N	49E	4	Irrigation	Cortez Joint Venture
29	Crescent	13254	3999	2/3/1950	CER	Spring	19	27N	48E	0.018	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
30	Crescent	13343	4845	3/29/1950	CER	Groundwater	3	28N	47E	0.13	Mining/Milling	Little Gem Mining Co.
31	Crescent	15835	4832	10/27/1954	CER	Spring	10	28N	49E	0.006	Stock	Dann, Dewey
32	Crescent	17622	5646	7/24/1958	CER	Stream	17	27N	48E	1.2	Irrigation	Cortez Joint Venture
33	Crescent	17623	5647	7/24/1958	CER	Stream	17	27N	48E	1.6	Irrigation	Cortez Joint Venture
34	Crescent	19093	6656	8/3/1960	CER	Groundwater	10	28N	47E	0.2785	Mining/Milling	Wright, Elwood
35	Crescent	44757		10/29/1981	RFP	Groundwater	8	27N	47E	0.01	Stock	BLM
36	Crescent	50683		3/13/1987	PER	Groundwater	10	28N	47E	2	Mining/Milling	Wright, Elwood
37	Crescent	73266		9/22/2005	PER	Spring	1	26N	47E	0.0155	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
38	Crescent	73267		9/22/2005	PER	Spring	1	26N	47E	0.0155	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
39	Crescent	73268		9/22/2005	PER	Spring	12	26N	47E	0.0155	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
40	Crescent	73269		9/22/2005	PER	Spring	36	27N	47E	0.0155	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
41	Crescent	73270		9/22/2005	PER	Spring	36	27N	47E	0.0155	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
42	Crescent	73271		9/22/2005	PER	Spring	1	26N	47E	0.0155	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
43	Crescent	73272		9/22/2005	PER	Spring	1	26N	47E	0.0155	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
44	Crescent	73273		9/22/2005	PER	Spring	30	27N	48E	0.0155	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
45	Crescent	73274		9/22/2005	PER	Spring	30	27N	48E	0.0155	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
46	Crescent	73275		9/22/2005	PER	Spring	30	27N	48E	0.0155	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
47	Crescent	73276		9/22/2005	PER	Spring	30	27N	48E	0.0155	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture

Table B-2 (Continued)

Map Number ¹	Basin	Application	Certificate	File Date	Status ²	Source	Section	Township	Range	Diversion Rate (CFS)	Type of Use ³	Owner
48	Crescent	74542T		7/19/2006	PER	Groundwater	24	29N	47E	1.5	Mining/Milling	Nevada Rae Gold Inc.
49	Crescent	74543T		7/19/2006	PER	Groundwater	24	29N	47E	0.84	Mining/Milling	Nevada Rae Gold Inc.
50	Crescent	V01545		2/20/1918	VST	Spring	18	29N	47E	1	Irrigation	Cortez Joint Venture
51	Crescent	V01911		8/12/1925	VST	Spring	21	26N	46E	0.003	Stock	Filippini, Henry
52	Crescent	V01912		8/12/1925	VST	Spring	10	25N	46E	0.002	Stock	Filippini, Henry
53	Crescent	V01913		8/12/1925	VST	Spring	10	25N	46E	0.001	Stock	Filippini, Henry
54	Crescent	V01916		8/12/1925	VST	Spring	8	25N	47E	0.001	Stock	Filippini, Henry
55	Crescent	V01917		8/12/1925	VST	Spring	17	25N	47E	0		Filippini, Henry
56	Crescent	V01918		8/12/1925	VST	Spring	8	25N	47E	0.001	Stock	Filippini, Henry
57	Crescent	V01919		8/12/1925	VST	Spring	14	25N	46E	0.003	Stock	Filippini, Henry
58	Crescent	V01920		8/12/1925	VST	Spring	14	25N	46E	0.001	Stock	Filippini, Henry
59	Crescent	V01921		8/12/1925	VST	Spring	6	25N	47E	0		Filippini, Henry
60	Crescent	V01922		8/12/1925	VST	Spring	6	25N	47E	0		Filippini, Henry
61	Crescent	V01923		8/12/1925	VST	Spring	8	25N	47E	0.002	Stock	Filippini, Henry
62	Crescent	V01924		8/12/1925	VST	Spring	11	25N	46E	0.001	Stock	Filippini, Henry
63	Crescent	V01928		8/12/1925	VST	Spring	6	25N	46E	0	Stock	Filippini, Henry
64	Crescent	V01941		9/23/1925	VST	Spring	22	28N	49E	0.103	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
65	Crescent	V02041		6/16/1926	VST	Spring	10	27N	49E	0.5	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
66	Crescent	V02042		6/16/1926	VST	Spring	14	27N	49E	0.5	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
67	Crescent	V02043		6/16/1926	VST	Spring	18	27N	49E	0.5	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
68	Crescent	V02045		6/16/1926	VST	Spring	33	27N	48E	0.5	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
69	Crescent	V02047		6/16/1926	VST	Spring	21	28N	49E	0.11	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
70	Crescent	V02049		6/16/1926	VST	Spring	24	28N	49E	0.103	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
71	Crescent	V02093		6/9/1927	VST	Spring	14	27N	49E	0	Stock	Tsakopoulos, Angelo K.
72	Crescent	V02094		6/9/1927	VST	Stream	13	27N	49E	0	Stock	Tsakopoulos, Angelo K.
73	Crescent	V07574		2/23/1996	VST	Spring	16	29N	46E	0.016	Stock	Julian Tomera Ranches, Inc.
74	Crescent	V09005		2/10/1998	VST	Spring	32	28N	48E	0	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
75	Crescent	V09006		2/10/1998	VST	Spring	32	28N	48E	0	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
76	Crescent	V09007		2/10/1998	VST	Spring	32	28N	48E	0	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
77	Crescent	V09008		2/10/1998	VST	Spring	28	28N	48E	0	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
78	Crescent	V09009		2/10/1998	VST	Spring	28	28N	48E	0	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
79	Crescent	V09010		2/10/1998	VST	Spring	28	28N	48E	0	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
80	Crescent	V09040		11/24/1998	VST	Stream	5	28N	47E	0	Irrigation	Wintle, Grace
81	Crescent	V09042		11/24/1998	VST	Stream	13	28N	48E	0	Irrigation	Cortez Joint Venture
82	Crescent	V09043		11/24/1998	VST	Stream	7	28N	49E	0	Irrigation	Cortez Joint Venture
83	Crescent	V09044		11/24/1998	VST	Stream	27	28N	48E	0	Irrigation	Cortez Joint Venture
84	Grass	V01940		9/23/1925	VST	Spring	3	25N	48E	0	Stock	Connolly, Thomas
85	Grass	V01943		9/23/1925	VST	Spring	27	26N	47E	0.025	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
86	Grass	V01944		9/23/1925	VST	Spring	22	26N	47E	0.025	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
87	Grass	V01947		9/23/1925	VST	Spring	34	26N	47E	0.025	Stock	Cortez Joint Venture
88	Grass	V09249		3/27/2000	VST	Spring	11	25N	48E	0.059	Stock	Penola, Edna
89	Grass	V09580		1/27/2006	VST	Spring	33	26N	47E	0.05	Stock	Filippini Trust

¹ See Figure 3.2-9.² CER=Certificate

PER=Permit

VST=Vested Right

Source: Geomega 2006f.

APPENDIX C

WILDLIFE

Table C-1
Wildlife Species Observed During 2000 and 2005 Baseline Surveys

Common Name/Scientific Name	Within Project Area	Outside Project Area	Comments
BIRD SPECIES			
Turkey vulture <i>Cathartes aura</i>	x		Overflying the area, 2005.
Golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	x	x	Individuals and a nest on cliffs observed just outside of the study area in March 2000. Two adults over Copper Canyon in May 2005.
Red-tailed hawk <i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	x		Multiple sightings over Copper Canyon in May 2005.
American kestrel <i>Falco sparverius</i>	x		March and June 2000 surveys.
Sharp-shinned hawk <i>Accipiter striatus</i>	x		March 2000 surveys.
Common nighthawk <i>Chordeiles minor</i>	x		2000 surveys.
Chukar <i>Alectoris chukar</i>	x		2005 surveys.
Mourning dove <i>Zenaida macroura</i>	x		Observed at several locations usually near water sources, 2000 and 2005.
Common poorwill <i>Phalaenoptilus nuttallii</i>	x		Observed during 2000 surveys. Heard calling in Copper Canyon in May and June 2005.
Northern pygmy owl <i>Glaucidium gnoma</i>	x		Possible calls heard in northern Toiyabe Range, May 2005.
Burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	x	x	Northwest Crescent Valley 2000. Active nest along roadside east of Toiyabe Range, May and June 2005.
Long-eared owl <i>Asio otis</i>	x		March 2000 surveys.
Short-eared owl <i>Asio flammeus</i>	x		March 2000 surveys.
Greater sage-grouse <i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>		x	Complex in Grass Valley, southeastern foothills of the Cortez Mountains between Horse Canyon and Willow Creek. Two leks known to exist east of the study area in Horse Canyon 2000.
Northern (red-shafted) flicker <i>Colaptes auratus</i>	x		In piñon-junipers in higher parts of the study area, 2000 and 2005.
Hairy woodpecker <i>Picoides villosus</i>	x		Male in piñon-juniper forest on east side of northern Toiyabe Range, 2005.
Gray flycatcher <i>Empidonax wrightii</i>	x		In piñon-junipers in higher parts of the study area during 2000 and 2005 surveys.
Juniper titmouse <i>Baeolophus ridgway</i>	x		2000 surveys.
Horned lark <i>Eremophila alpestris</i>	x		2000 and 2005 surveys.
Pinyon jay <i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</i>	x		In piñon-junipers in higher parts of the study area during 2000 and 2005 surveys.
Scrub jay <i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>	x		Documented in riparian areas during 2000 surveys. In piñon-junipers in higher parts of the study area 2005.

APPENDIX C

Table C-1 (Continued)

Common Name/Scientific Name	Within Project Area	Outside Project Area	Comments
Clark's nutcracker <i>Nucifraga columbiana</i>	x		In higher parts of the study area, 2005.
Black-billed magpie <i>Pica pica</i>	x		Probable family group in lower Copper Canyon, 2005.
Common raven <i>Corvus corax</i>	x		Multiple observations during the 2000 surveys. Throughout area, at least 2 nests found on outcrops in northern Toiyabe Range, 2005.
Bushtit <i>Psaltirparus minimus</i>	x		In piñon-junipers in higher parts of the study area 2000 and 2005.
Rock wren <i>Salpinctes obsoletus</i>	x		2000 and 2005 surveys.
Blue-gray gnatcatcher <i>Polioptila caerulea</i>	x		In piñon-junipers in higher parts of the study area during 2000 and 2005 surveys.
Sage thrasher <i>Oreoscoptes montanus</i>	x		2005 surveys.
American robin <i>Turdus migratorius</i>	x		In piñon-juniper habitats and riparian areas during 2000 and 2005 surveys.
Plumbeous vireo <i>Vireo plumbeus</i>	x		In piñon-junipers in higher parts of the study area, 2005.
Black-throated gray warbler <i>Dendroica nigrescens</i>	x		In piñon-junipers in higher parts of the study area during 2000 and 2005 surveys.
Yellow warbler <i>Dendroica petechia</i>	x		2000 surveys.
Broad-tailed hummingbirds <i>Selasphorus platycercus</i>	x		2000 surveys.
Black-headed grosbeak <i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	x		In piñon-junipers in higher parts of the study area, 2005.
Lazuli bunting <i>Passerina amoena</i>	x		Common in riparian habitats, 2005.
Spotted towhee <i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	x		Recorded in riparian and brushy habitats in 2000 and 2005.
Western tanager <i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>	x		2005 surveys.
Lark sparrow <i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	x		Open areas and ridges during 2000 and 2005 surveys.
Brewer's blackbird <i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	x		2000 surveys.
Black-throated sparrow <i>Amphispiza bilineata</i>	x		Observed in 2000 surveys. In Crescent Valley, just west of northern Toiyabe Range, 2005.
Chipping sparrow <i>Spizella passerina</i>	x		In piñon-junipers in higher parts of the study area during 2000 and 2005 surveys.
Brewer's sparrow <i>Spizella breweri</i>	x		2000 and 2005 surveys.
Western meadowlark <i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	x		2000 and 2005 surveys.
Mountain chickadees <i>Poecile gambeli</i>	x		2000 surveys.

Table C-1 (Continued)

Common Name/Scientific Name	Within Project Area	Outside Project Area	Comments
Ruby-crowned kinglet <i>Regulus calendula</i>	x		2000 surveys.
Mountain bluebird <i>Sialia currucoides</i>	x		2000 surveys.
Pine siskin <i>Carduelis pinus</i>	x		Copper Canyon, 2005.
Western tanager <i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>	x		2000 surveys.
Cassin's finch <i>Carpodacus cassinii</i>	x		Piñon-juniper forest higher in northern Toiyabe Range, June 2005. In piñon-juniper habitats above Cortez Canyon during 2000 surveys.
House finch <i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	x		2005 surveys.
MAMMALS			
Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	x	x	Adit in central Copper Canyon using an AnaBat bat detector, May 2005.
Little brown myotis <i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	x	x	Adit and pond in central Copper Canyon using an AnaBat bat detector, May 2005.
Long-eared myotis <i>Myotis evotis</i>	x	x	Pond in central Copper Canyon using an AnaBat bat detector, May 2005.
Big brown bat <i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	x		Adit and pond in central Copper Canyon using an AnaBat bat detector, May 2005.
Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>		x	Mist netting surveys east of the project area in mine workings in September 2004.
Western pipistrelle <i>Pipistrelles hesperus</i>		x	AnaBat bat detectors east of the project area in mine workings in September 2004.
California myotis <i>Myotis californicus</i>		x	AnaBat bat detectors east of the project area in mine workings in September 2004.
Hoary bat <i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>		x	AnaBat bat detectors east of the project area in mine workings in September 2004.
Coyote <i>Canis latrans</i>	x		Documented during the 2000 surveys. Tracks in area, heard howling east of northern Toiyabe Range 2005.
Grey or kit fox <i>Vulpes macrotis</i> or <i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>	x		Tracks found during the 2000 surveys.
Mule deer <i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	x		Multiple observations throughout the study area 2000 and 2005.
Antelope <i>Antilocapra americana</i>		x	One in Crescent Valley approximately 2 miles northwest of survey area, 2005. Multiple sightings near the study area in 2000.
Packrat <i>Neotoma</i> sp.	x		Near Cortez townsite in 2000. In northern Toiyabe Range, 2005.
Least chipmunk <i>Tamias minimus</i>	x		Documented during the 2000 surveys. In piñon-juniper habitats in northern Toiyabe Range, May and June 2005.
Townsend's ground squirrel <i>Spermophilus townsendii</i>	x		2005 surveys.

APPENDIX C

Table C-1 (Continued)

Richardson's ground squirrel <i>Ammospermophilus richarsonii</i>	x		In northern Toiyabe Range, 2005.
Black-tailed jackrabbit <i>Lepus californicus</i>	x		2005 surveys.
Mountain cottontail <i>Sylvilagus nuttali</i>	x		In northern Toiyabe Range, 2000 and 2005.
Wild/feral horse <i>Equus caballus</i>	x		Groups of 5 and 8 horses observed in northern Toiyabe Range, and tracks throughout the northern part of the range, 2005.
REPTILES			
Western fence lizard <i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	x		2000 and 2005 surveys.
Western whiptails <i>Cnemidophorus tigris</i>	x		2000 survey.
Collard lizard <i>Crotaphytus collaris</i>	x		2000 survey.
Collard lizard <i>Crotaphytus collaris</i>	x		One individual in piñon-juniper forest in upper Copper Canyon, 2005.
Gopher Snake <i>Pituophis melanoleucus</i>	x		One individual in higher northern Toiyabe Range, 2005.
INVERTEBRATES			
Springsnails <i>Pyrgulopsis</i> spp.		x	Northeast of the project boundary in Fourmile Canyon, 2000.

Sources: BLM 2000a, 2002f, 2004e; JBR 2000b, 2004, 2005c; NNHP 2005; USFWS 2002, 2006.

Table C-2
Special Status Species Identified for the Cortez Hills Expansion Project

Common Name/ Scientific Name	Status ¹	Range Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence on or Near the Project Area	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis
BIRDS				
Western least bittern <i>Ixobrychus exilis hesperis</i>	BLM	Range: Throughout Nevada, as a rare migrant and breeding species. Habitat: Requires dense emergent vegetation within wetlands and marshes. Nests over water in dense emergent vegetation.	None.	Yes. No potentially suitable nesting habitat occurs within or near the study area. The closest habitat occurs along the Humboldt River (approximately 30 miles north of the project boundary). Occurrence within the project area would be limited to migrating individuals.
Northern goshawk <i>Accipiter gentilis</i>	BLM	Range: Throughout Nevada. Habitat: Generally occupies montane forests in spring and summer, with some altitudinal migration into foothills and valleys in the winter. Montane and foothill aspen groves are the species' preferred nesting sites in Nevada, generally near perennial streams.	Low. No suitable nesting habitat occurs within or near the permit area. However, suitable habitat could occur within the study area.	No.
Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	DL ²	Range: Throughout Nevada. Habitat: Nests in close association with water; winters where abundant food is available, generally feeding near large bodies of water with appropriate roosting trees nearby.	Low. No suitable nesting or roosting habitat occurs within the study area. However, suitable upland foraging habitat occurs within the study area.	No.
Golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	BLM	Range: Throughout Nevada and the West. Habitat: Occupies a variety of habitats. Nest on cliffs or rock outcrops, less commonly in trees, usually in isolated undisturbed areas.	High. Nest sites have been documented within the study area. This species also has been observed within the project boundary.	No.
Ferruginous hawk <i>Buteo regalis</i>	BLM	Range: Primarily in eastern and central Nevada. Habitat: Edge of piñon-juniper habitat at interface with low shrub grasslands.	Moderate. No nest sites have been documented within 2 miles of the project boundary. However, potential nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the study area.	No.

Table C-2 (Continued)

Common Name/ Scientific Name	Status ¹	Range Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence on or Near the Project Area	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis
Swainson's hawk <i>Buteo swainsonii</i>	BLM	Range: Throughout Nevada and the west. Habitat: Open habitats, including agricultural areas. Generally nests in trees overlooking these habitats, particularly in cottonwoods overlooking pasture and agricultural lands.	Low. No suitable nest trees occur within the project boundary. However, suitable habitat could occur within the study area.	No.
Prairie falcon <i>Falco mexicanus</i>	BLM	Range: Throughout Nevada and the west. Habitat: Nests primarily on ledges and outcrops in steep cliff-faces bordered by desert valleys and agricultural areas.	High. Prairie falcons have been documented within project boundary. Suitable nesting and foraging habitat occurs within the study area.	No.
Greater sage-grouse <i>Centrocercus urophasianus</i>	BLM	Range: Throughout Nevada where sagebrush occurs. Habitat: The species occurs in healthy sagebrush habitats. Lekks are located in open areas. Nesting is within sagebrush habitats near lekks. Chicks are raised in moist meadows within sagebrush communities.	High. Potential sagebrush habitat occurs within the study area. Although sage-grouse have not been identified within the project boundary, sage-grouse are known to occur within the study area.	No.
Mountain quail <i>Oreortyx pictus</i>	BLM	Range: Western Nevada and the Sierras and has been reported from the Toiyabe Range in central Nevada. Habitat: Frequents areas of dense vegetation on steep mountain slopes and dense shrub vegetation along mountain streams.	Low. This species is known to occur within the mountain ranges of the study area.	No.
Snowy plover <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	BLM	Range: Much of the Great Basin portion of Nevada. Habitat: The species selects barren salt pans or dry mudflats for nesting, usually at playas in the valley bottoms.	None.	Yes. No potentially suitable nesting habitat occurs within or near the study area. The closest habitat occurs along the Humboldt River (approximately 30 miles north of the project boundary). Occurrence within the project area would be limited to migrating individuals.
Long-billed curlew <i>Numenius americanus</i>	BLM	Range: Throughout Nevada's Great Basin. Habitat: Open habitats, including grassy areas close to marshes and open dry areas including alkali lakes and playas.	None.	Yes. No suitable nesting or foraging habitat occurs within the study area. Occurrence within the project area would be limited to migrating individuals.

Table C-2 (Continued)

Common Name/ Scientific Name	Status ¹	Range Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence on or Near the Project Area	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis
Yellow-billed cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	FC	Range: Primarily the eastern U.S. with isolated occurrences in suitable habitat in the western states. Habitat: In the west, the yellow-billed cuckoo nests in dense and extensive riverine riparian habitat along larger streams and rivers, usually with extensive cottonwood groves.	None.	Yes. No suitable nesting or foraging habitat occurs within the study area. Occurrence within the project area would be limited to migrating individuals.
Short-eared owl <i>Asio flammeus</i>	BLM	Range: Common summer and sometimes winter resident throughout the Great Basin in Nevada. Habitat: Open grassland, meadow, and wetland habitats. Requires low shrub cover and riverside vegetation for hunting over open grassland.	High. One individual was observed within the project boundary. Although no nesting has been documented within the project boundary, suitable nesting habitat occurs within the study area.	No.
Long-eared owl <i>Asio otis</i>	BLM	Range: The long-eared owl is widespread throughout Nevada. Habitat: High elevation wetlands, juniper woodlands, and coniferous forests. The species nests and hunts within dense riparian habitat, often with a deciduous tree component.	High. One individual was observed within the permit area. Although no nesting has been documented within the permit area, suitable nesting habitat occurs within the study area.	No.
Western burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia hypugaea</i>	BLM	Range: Throughout Nevada and the West. Habitat: The owls select open areas with low vegetation in grassland, shrubland, and agricultural areas. The owls often select cut banks or berms along roads and field and cut banks along washes. Nest sites include abandoned burrows of prairies dogs, ground squirrels, foxes, and badgers.	High. Occupied nests were observed near a dirt road within the study area.	No.
Flammulated owl <i>Otus flammeolus</i>	BLM	Range: The Sierra Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and isolated mountain ranges in the Nevada portion of the Great Basin. Habitat: Mature ponderosa and Jeffrey pine forest with large trees. Nests in snags of large dead trees.	None.	Yes. No suitable nesting or foraging habitat occurs within the study area. Occurrence within the project area would be limited to migrating individuals.

Table C-2 (Continued)

Common Name/ Scientific Name	Status ¹	Range Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence on or Near the Project Area	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis
Lewis's woodpecker <i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	BLM	Range: Throughout the Great Basin and the West. Habitat: Requires areas of trees interspersed with open areas. Primary breeding habitat is open ponderosa and Jeffrey pine forests, but also occurs in logged or burned coniferous forests, and in open mountain mahogany, aspen, and cottonwood groves.	None.	Yes. No suitable nesting or foraging habitat occurs within the study area. Occurrence within the project area would be limited to migrating individuals.
Red-naped sapsucker <i>Sphyrapicus nuchalis</i>	BLM	Range: A common permanent resident throughout the Great Basin in Nevada and elsewhere in the West. Habitat: Prefers deciduous trees, nesting in groves of aspen in the mountains and in cottonwoods along streams.	None.	Yes. No suitable nesting or foraging habitat occurs within the study area. Occurrence within the project area would be limited to migrating individuals.
Pinyon jay <i>Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus</i>	BLM	Range: A common and abundant year-round resident species throughout the Great Basin. Habitat: The species is closely associated with piñon-juniper habitats but also in association with other pines such as Jeffrey pine.	High. This species has been commonly observed within the study area.	No.
Crissal thrasher <i>Toxostoma crissale</i>	BLM	Range: Southern Nevada, southern California, southern Arizona. Habitat: Joshua trees and catclaw mesquite chapparal.	None.	Yes. No suitable nesting or foraging habitat occurs within the study area. The study area is outside of the geographical range of this species.
LeConte's thrasher <i>Toxostoma lecontei</i>	BLM	Range: Southern Nevada, southern California, and southern Arizona. Habitat: Hottest and lowest deserts, often in open creosote and desert shrub habitats, occasionally catclaw mesquite chapparal.	None.	Yes. No suitable nesting or foraging habitat occurs within the study area. The study area is outside of the geographical range of this species.
Loggerhead shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	BLM	Range: Throughout the west and U.S. Habitat: The shrike is a common, but not abundant, summer resident of the Great Basin. It frequents open country in the valleys and foothills of the Great Basin, using a variety of shrub and grassland habitats, perching conspicuously on shrubs and fences, and nesting in dense shrubs.	Moderate. Potential habitat within the vicinity of the project area. Although no documented occurrences were reported during the surveys, potential nesting habitat occurs within the study area.	No.

Table C-2 (Continued)

Common Name/ Scientific Name	Status ¹	Range Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence on or Near the Project Area	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis
Gray vireo <i>Vireo vicinior</i>	BLM	Range: South and southeast central Nevada, southern Utah, and Arizona. Habitat: Dry brush slopes and piñon-juniper in mountain foothills.	None.	Yes. The study area is outside of the geographical range of this species.
Lucy's warbler <i>Vermivora luciae</i>	BLM	Range: Southern Nevada, southern California, southern Arizona, and southern Utah. Habitat: Riparian habitats along streams.	None.	Yes. No suitable nesting or foraging habitat occurs within the study area. The study area is outside of the geographical range of this species.
Vesper sparrow <i>Pooecetes gramineus</i>	BLM	Range: Throughout the Great Basin. Habitat: The vesper sparrow is a ground-nesting bird that frequents open ground habitat with low shrubs and sparse grass cover in low sagebrush grasslands.	Moderate. Suitable nesting habitat occurs within the study area.	No.
Black rosy finch <i>Leucosticte atrata</i>	BLM	Range: Throughout the Great Basin and the west. Habitat: Breeding habitat is open meadows and tundra above tree-line in the western mountains.	None.	Yes. No suitable nesting or foraging habitat occurs within the study area. Also, the study area is outside of the elevational range of this species.
Juniper titmouse <i>Baeolophus ridgwayi</i>	BLM	Range: Throughout the Great Basin. Habitat: A common year-round resident in piñon/juniper woodlands.	High. This species was observed within the project area. Although no nesting has been documented within the permit area, suitable nesting habitat occurs within the study area.	No.
Yellow-breasted chat <i>Icteria virens</i>	BLM	Range: Throughout the Great Basin and the west. Habitat: Nests and forages in dense riparian thickets in the valleys or along the foothills of mountain ranges.	None.	Yes. No suitable nesting or foraging habitat occurs within the study area.
MAMMALS				
Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	BLM	Range: Widespread throughout much of the west. Habitat: Arid deserts and grasslands, often near rocky outcrops and water. Less abundant in evergreen and mixed conifer woodland. Usually roosts in rock crevice or building, less often in caves, tree hollows, mines, etc.	Moderate. The species has been observed east of the study area. Abandoned mine shafts and adits within or near the study area contain suitable habitat for the species.	No.

Table C-2 (Continued)

Common Name/ Scientific Name	Status ¹	Range Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence on or Near the Project Area	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis
Big brown bat <i>Eptesicus fuscus</i>	BLM	Range: Widespread throughout the U.S. Habitat: Various wooded and semi-open habitats, including cities. Summer roosts generally are in buildings; also hollow trees, rock crevices, tunnels, and cliff swallow nests. Maternity colonies form in attics, barns, tree cavities, rock crevices, caves.	High. Small numbers of vocalizations from big brown bats were recorded in the study area.	No.
Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	BLM	Range: Most of Nevada and the west. Habitat: Maternity and hibernation colonies typically are in caves and mine tunnels. Prefers relatively cold places for hibernation, often near entrances and in well-ventilated areas. Forages over a wide variety of habitats from coniferous forests to sagebrush to grasslands.	High. The species has been observed within the study area.	No.
Silver-haired bat <i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	BLM	Range: Throughout much of the western U.S. Habitat: Primarily in forested areas, but does forage over meadows and in riparian zones along streams. Maternity roosts occur almost exclusively in trees. Hibernates in trees, rock crevices, buildings, mines, and caves.	Low. The genus has not been recorded at the site during bat surveys. The site lacks suitable roosting habitat but contains potential habitat for hibernation.	No.
Small-footed myotis <i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	BLM	Range: Most of Nevada and the west. Habitat: Roosts in caves, tunnels, mines, buildings, and rock crevices. Primarily uses grassland and desert scrub habitats.	Moderate. This species has been observed near the study area. Abandoned mine shafts and adits within or near the study area contain suitable habitat for the species.	No.
Long-eared myotis <i>Myotis evotis</i>	BLM	Range: Widespread over the western U.S. Apparently occurs regularly in low numbers throughout the range. Habitat: Roosts in a wide variety of situations—caves, tunnels, and under tree bark. Primarily uses coniferous forest habitats, but does occur over shrublands.	High. The species has been recorded within the project area.	No.

Table C-2 (Continued)

Common Name/ Scientific Name	Status ¹	Range Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence on or Near the Project Area	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis
Fringed myotis <i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	BLM	Range: Throughout Nevada and the west. Thought to normally occur in low numbers throughout range. Habitat: Uses a variety of habitats, forests, shrublands, and agricultural land. Roosts in a variety of habitats, caves, tunnels, mines, and trees.	Low. The species has not been recorded at the site, but previous bat surveys recorded several unidentified myotis calls. Also, suitable habitat exists within the project area.	No.
Long-legged myotis <i>Myotis volans</i>	BLM	Range: Widespread distribution in western North America; considered locally abundant. Habitat: Primarily in montane coniferous forests, seasonally in riparian and desert habitats. Roosts in exfoliating tree bark, tree snags, and rock crevices. Hibernates in tunnels and mines.	Low. The species has not been recorded at the site, but previous bat surveys recorded several unidentified myotis calls. Also, suitable habitat exists within the project area.	No.
Spotted bat <i>Eudernna maculatum</i>	BLM	Range: Widespread throughout Nevada Habitat: Roosts in cliff crevices but can be found in a variety of habitats and elevations including sagebrush, piñon-juniper woodlands, coniferous forests, riparian areas, and urban habitats.	Low. This species has not been recorded at the site during bat surveys but is thought to occur in the area. Suitable habitat for this species does occur within the project area.	No.
Western pipistrelle <i>Pipistrellus hesperus</i>	BLM	Range: Throughout Nevada. Habitat: Deserts and lowlands, desert mountain ranges, desert scrub flats, and rocky canyons. Day and night roosts include rock crevices, under rocks, burrows, and sometimes buildings or mines. May hibernate in caves, mines, or rock crevices.	Moderate. Vocalizations were recorded just east of the project area.	No.
Little brown bat <i>Myotis lucifugus</i>	BLM	Range: Found primarily in the northern portions of Nevada. Habitat: Associated primarily with coniferous forests near lakes and streams. Roost sites include hollow trees, rock outcrops, buildings, and occasionally in mines and caves. Hibernates in mines and caves.	Moderate. Vocalizations were recorded just east of the project area.	No.

Table C-2 (Continued)

Common Name/ Scientific Name	Status ¹	Range Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence on or Near the Project Area	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis
California myotis <i>Myotis californicus</i>	BLM	Range: Throughout Nevada. Habitat: Occurs in a variety of habitats from Lower Sonoran desert scrub to forests. This species typically roosts singly or in small groups. Roost sites include mines, caves, buildings, rock crevices, hollow trees, and under exfoliating bark.	Moderate. Vocalizations were recorded just east of the project area.	
Yuma Myotis <i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	BLM	Range: Found primarily in the southern and western half of Nevada. Habitat: occurs in a wide variety of habitats, including sagebrush, salt desert scrub, agriculture, playa, and riparian habitats. Roost sites include buildings, trees, mines, caves, bridges, and rock crevices.	Low. The species has not been recorded at the site, but previous bat surveys recorded several unidentified myotis calls. Also, suitable habitat exists within the project area.	
Pygmy rabbit <i>Brachylagus idahoensis</i>	BLM	Range: Throughout the range of sagebrush in the intermountain West. Habitat: Consists of dense Great Basin sagebrush with a dense understory and having soils suitable for burrowing. The rabbit's burrows are distinctive and typically are placed at the base of sagebrush.	Moderate. Suitable habitat for the species occurs in areas of tall, dense sagebrush associated with the study area. No pygmy rabbit or pygmy rabbit signs have been observed.	No.
FISH				
Lahontan cutthroat trout <i>Oncorhynchus henshawi</i>	FT	Range: Western Lahontan basin (Truckee, Carson, and Walker river basins), northwestern Lahontan basin (Quinn River, Black Rock Desert, and Coyote Lake basins), and the Humboldt River basin. Habitat: Rivers and streams in the above drainages.	None.	Yes. No aquatic habitat occurs within the disturbance area.

Table C-2 (Continued)

Common Name/ Scientific Name	Status ¹	Range Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence on or Near the Project Area	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis
Fish Creek Springs tui chub <i>Gila bicolor euchila</i>	BLM	Range: The tui chub species occur widely in a variety of aquatic habitats throughout Nevada, California, and Oregon. It occurs as distinctive forms (as many subspecies) in most isolated or partially isolated drainage systems in these three states. The subspecies populations are endemic to their isolated waters. The subspecies <i>euchila</i> is known from near Fish Springs in the Little Smoky Valley, and also may occur in Newark Valley, to the north of Little Smoky Valley. Habitat: Spring-fed small streams in the valleys identified above.	None.	Yes. No aquatic habitat occurs within the disturbance area. The valleys in which the subspecies occurs are not within the project area.
Big Smoky Valley tui chub <i>Gila bicolor ssp.</i>	BLM	Range: This subspecies of the tui chub is known from the Big Smoky Valley, between the Toiyabe and Toquima mountain ranges in central Nevada. Habitat: Spring-fed small streams in the above valley.	None.	Yes. No aquatic habitat occurs within the disturbance area. The project area is not included in the valley in which the subspecies occurs.
Big Smoky Valley speckled dace <i>Rhinichthys osculus lariversi</i>	BLM	Range: The speckled dace species occur widely in a variety of aquatic habitats throughout the west, occurring in most major western drainages. It occurs as distinctive forms (as many subspecies) in most isolated or partially isolated drainage systems in the Great Basin. The subspecies populations generally are endemic to their isolated waters. The subspecies <i>lariversi</i> is known from the Big Smoky Valley, between the Toiyabe and Toquima mountain ranges in central Nevada. Habitat: Perennial streams in the above valley.	None.	Yes. No aquatic habitat occurs within the disturbance area. The valley in which the subspecies occurs is 50 miles west of Eureka.

Table C-2 (Continued)

Common Name/ Scientific Name	Status ¹	Range Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence on or Near the Project Area	Eliminated From Detailed Analysis
AMPHIBIANS				
Spotted frog <i>Rana luteiventris</i>	FC	Range: Within Nevada, Upper, North Fork, and South Fork of the Humboldt River, Reese River, Pine Creek (in northern Eureka County), Rock Creek (in Elko County), and southern Big Smoky Valley. Habitat: Aquatic habitats, ponds, and sloughs in the above drainages.	None.	Yes. No potential habitat within the vicinity of the project area.
INVERTEBRATES				
Elongate Cain Spring pyrg <i>Pyrgulopsis augusta</i>	BLM	Range: Reese River Valley on the west side of the Toiyabe Range in central Nevada. Habitat: This freshwater snail occurs in spring pools in the Reese River Valley.	None.	Yes. Springsnail baseline surveys have been conducted in the Cortez area. One site documented snails, but none in the study area.
Large-gland carico pyrg <i>Pyrgulopsis basiglans</i>	BLM	Range: Middle Humboldt River Valley, northern Lander County, Nevada. Habitat: This freshwater snail occurs in aquatic habitats within the above drainage.	None.	Yes. Two historic sites occur approximately 12 miles west of the project area in the Carico Lake Valley, but no documented occurrences within the study area (NNHP 2005).
Ovate Cain Spring pyrg <i>Pyrgulopsis pictilis</i>	BLM	Range: Reese River Valley on the west side of the Toiyabe Range in central Nevada. Habitat: This freshwater snail occurs in spring pools in the Reese River Valley.	None.	Yes. Springsnail baseline surveys have been conducted in the Cortez area. One site documented snails, but none in the study area.
<i>Pyrgulopsis</i> sp.	BLM	Spring or outflow areas with aquatic plant growth.	Yes.	No. Springsnails collected in Fourmile Canyon at a site approximately 4 miles east of the study area during baseline surveys.
Big Smoky wood nymph <i>Cercyonis oetus alkalorum</i>	BLM	Range: Known only from the Big Smoky Valley, between the Toiyabe and Toquima ranges in central Nevada. Habitat: Grassy alkaline flats.	None.	Yes. The study area is outside of the geographical range of this species.

¹Status:

FT - Federally threatened species.

FC - Federal candidate species.

BLM - BLM sensitive species.

²DL – The bald eagle was delisted in the lower 48 states by the USFWS on July 7, 2007.

Source: Altenbach et al. 2002; AOU 1983; BLM 2000a, 2002f, 2004e; JBR 2000b, 2004, 2005c; NDOW 2005b; NNHP 2005; USFWS 2002, 2006.

APPENDIX D

CULTURAL RESOURCES AND NATIVE AMERICAN TRADITIONAL VALUES

APPENDIX D.1 – CULTURAL RESOURCES

Table D-1
NRHP-Eligible Sites within the Cortez Hills Expansion Project APE

BLM Number CrNV-	Eligibility Recommendations	Proposed Action	Grass Valley Heap Leach Alternative	Crescent Valley Waste Rock Alternative	Cortez Hills Complex Underground Mine Alternative	Site Type	BLM Report Number ¹
62-141	Eligible	X	X	X		Lime kiln and stone ruin	6-46(P) 6-2494(P)
62-464	Eligible					Cortez townsite	6-1122-1(P)
62-516	Eligible (P and H)					Large prehistoric site; Shoshone Wells townsite	6-2131(P) 6-2369(P)
62-637	Eligible (P only)					Prehistoric site with a small historic component	6-2556(P)/1-2523(P)
62-650	Eligible (H only)					Adit, structure ruins, and debris	6-1368(P)
62-4734	Eligible (H only)	X	X			Mule trail	6-1381(P) 6-2131(P) 6-2556-1(P)/1-2523-1(P)
62-6454	Eligible	X	X			Woodpiles	6-1368(P)
62-6456	Eligible	X	X	X		Woodpile	6-1368(P)
62-6610	Eligible	X	X	X		Well and pump station, habitations, debris	6-1381(P)
62-6628	Eligible	X	X	X		Small lithic and tool scatter, piñon pole	6-2369-1(P) 6-1381(P)
62-6630	Eligible	X	X	X		Large lithic and tool scatter	6-2153(P) 6-1381(P)
62-6631	Eligible	X	X	X		Large lithic and tool scatter	6-2153(P)
62-8401	Eligible (P and H)	X	X	X		Small prehistoric lithic scatter; historic rock alignment, possible hearth, and debris; possible ethnohistoric	6-2369-4(P) 6-1753(P)
62-8402	Eligible	X	X	X		Residential features, storage feature, spring improvement	6-1753(P)
62-8403	Eligible (P only)	X	X	X		Prehistoric lithic and tool scatter; debris scatter	6-1753(P)
62-8404	Eligible (P only)	X	X	X		Prehistoric lithic and tool scatter, and a ceramic brownware fragment; historic debris	6-2369-4(P) 6-1753(P)
62-8407	Eligible	X	X	X		Residential features and adit	6-1753(P)
62-8409	Eligible (P and H)	X	X	X		Prehistoric lithic and tool scatter; historic structures and debris	6-2369-4(P) 6-1753(P)
62-8410	Eligible	X	X	X		Residential features, trails, and a prospect	6-1753(P)
62-8411	Eligible (P and H)	X	X	X		Prehistoric lithic and tool scatter; residential features and debris	6-1753(P)
62-8413	Eligible	X	X	X		Mine complex and structure	6-1753(P)
62-8414	Eligible	X	X	X		Prospect and residential feature	6-1753(P)
62-8417	Eligible	X	X	X		Charcoal platform	6-1753(P)
62-8903	Eligible	X		X		Residential features	6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
62-8905	Eligible	X		X		Oven feature, possible residential feature	6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
62-8906	Eligible	X	X	X		Charcoal platform	6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
62-8907	Eligible	X	X	X		Hearth feature, debris, and trail	6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
62-8911	Eligible	X	X	X		Fireplace and prospects	6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)

Table D-1 (Continued)

BLM Number CrNV-	Eligibility Recommendations	Proposed Action	Grass Valley Heap Leach Alternative	Crescent Valley Waste Rock Alternative	Cortez Hills Complex Underground Mine Alternative	Site Type	BLM Report Number ¹
62-8916	Eligible (P and H)	X	X	X		Possible historic or prehistoric grave; Historic debris and a mine claim	6-2369(P) 6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
62-8917	Eligible	X	X	X		Woodpile, prospects, cairn, debris	6-2369-1(P)
62-8918	Eligible	X	X	X		Prospects and dugout, possible blacksmith feature	6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
62-8921	Eligible	X	X	X		Residential feature and fireplace	6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
62-8922	Eligible	X	X	X		Residential feature	6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
62-8925	Eligible	X	X	X		Charcoal platform	6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
62-8930	Eligible	X	X			Charcoal platform	6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
62-8931	Eligible	X	X	X		Charcoal platform, residential feature, and debris	6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
62-8933	Eligible	X	X			Charcoal platform	6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
62-8934	Eligible	X	X	X		Debris scatter	6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
62-8944	Eligible (P only)	X	X	X		Lithic and tool scatter, groundstone, and possible lithic prospect; historic debris	6-2369(P) 6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
62-8945	Eligible	X	X	X		Prehistoric lithic and tool scatter; possible ethnohistoric charcoal feature, groundstone	6-2369(P) 6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
62-8946/8948	Eligible	X	X	X		Prehistoric lithic and tool scatter	6-2369(P) 6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
62-8951	Eligible (P only)					Prehistoric lithic and tool scatter, groundstone, small historic debris	6-2369(P) 6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
62-8955	Eligible	X	X	X		Residential feature with groundstone, possible ethnohistoric site	6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
62-8963	Eligible	X	X	X		Residential features and debris	6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
62-8964	Eligible (P only)	X	X	X		Possible prehistoric grave and hearth, groundstone; historic debris	6-2369(P) 6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
62-8968	Eligible	X	X	X		Prehistoric lithic and tool scatter; possible ethnohistoric component	6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
62-8970	Eligible	X	X	X		Charcoal platforms	6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
62-8971	Eligible	X	X	X		Charcoal platform with a watch station	6-2508(P) 6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
62-8972	Eligible	X	X	X		Charcoal platform	6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
62-8973	Eligible (H only)	X	X			Prehistoric lithic scatter; historic debris (possibly charcoal related)	6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
62-8974	Eligible					Charcoal platform	6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
62-8975	Eligible			X		Charcoal platform	6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
62-8976	Eligible	X		X		Charcoal platform, residential feature, trails	6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
62-8977/12-12465	Eligible (H only)			X		Garrison Mine complex, Arctic Mine complex, residential	6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
62-9454	Eligible (P only)	X	X	X		Prehistoric lithic and tool scatter, groundstone, small historic debris	6-2153(P)
62-9457	Eligible	X	X	X		Possible residential feature and debris	6-2153(P)
62-9458	Eligible	X	X	X		Debris scatter	6-2153(P)
62-9459	Eligible	X	X	X		Possible residential feature and debris	6-2153(P)

Table D-1 (Continued)

BLM Number CrNV-	Eligibility Recommendations	Proposed Action	Grass Valley Heap Leach Alternative	Crescent Valley Waste Rock Alternative	Cortez Hills Complex Underground Mine Alternative	Site Type	BLM Report Number ¹
62-9462	Eligible	X	X	X		Prehistoric lithic and tool scatter, Shoshone brownware ceramics	6-2153(P)
62-9463	Eligible	X	X	X		Possible ethnohistoric feature with groundstone; historic residential feature, debris scatters, and roads	6-2153(P) 6-2369(P)
62-9465	Eligible					Residential feature and debris	6-2153(P)
62-9467	Eligible	X		X		Prehistoric lithic and tool scatter	6-2369-1(P) 6-2153(P)
62-9468	Eligible	X	X			Prehistoric lithic and tool scatter	6-2369-1(P) 6-2153(P)
62-9471	Eligible	X	X			Debris scatter, pinyon pole, charcoal feature with bone	6-2369-1(P)6-2153(P)
62-9657	Eligible	X	X	X	X	Prehistoric lithic and tool scatter	6-2556(P)/1-2523(P) 6-2131(P)
62-9697	Eligible (P only)	X	X			Prehistoric rock shelter and flake scatter; historic debris	6-2131(P)
62-9701	Eligible	X	X	X		Roads and debris	6-2369(P) 6-2131(P)
62-9703	Eligible	X	X	X		Buried pipeline ("Wenban's") and road	6-2494(P)
62-9704	Eligible	X	X	X		Telephone line	6-2369(P) 6-2494(P)
62-9705/12-13687	Eligible		X			Utility line and road for pipeline system, telephone line	6-2131(P) 6-2494(P)
62-9706	Eligible					Habitations and debris	6-2556(P)/1-2523(P) 6-2131(P)
62-9756	Eligible (P and H)	X	X	X		Large lithic scatter; large historic scatter with habitation features	6-2369(P) 6-2131(P)
62-10653	Eligible	X	X			Woodpiles and rock structure	6-2369-2(P)
62-10673	Eligible		X			Woodpile	6-2369-3(P)
62-10674	Eligible		X			Woodpile	6-2369-3(P)
62-10675	Eligible		X			Woodpile	6-2369-3(P)
62-10676	Eligible		X			Woodpile	6-2369-3(P)
62-10677	Eligible		X			Woodpile	6-2369-3(P)
62-10702	Eligible	X	X	X		Road	6-2369(P)
62-10703	Eligible (P and H)	X				Large lithic and tool scatter, shell bead, possible stone circle; historic Chinese cemetery with disinterred gravesites	6-2369(P)
62-10705	Eligible	X	X	X		Possible graves	6-2369(P)
62-10706	Eligible	X		X		Road (old SR 21) with debris	6-2369(P)
62-10708	Eligible	X	X	X		Small lithic and tool scatter	6-2369(P)
62-10709	Eligible	X	X	X		Unknown linear features, possibly road, ditch, or pipeline	6-2369(P)
62-10715	Eligible	X	X	X		Roads and debris	6-2369(P)
62-10717	Eligible	X	X			Woodpile	6-2369(P)
62-10718	Eligible	X	X			Historic residential features, oven, and debris	6-2369(P)

Table D-1 (Continued)

BLM Number CrNV-	Eligibility Recommendations	Proposed Action	Grass Valley Heap Leach Alternative	Crescent Valley Waste Rock Alternative	Cortez Hills Complex Underground Mine Alternative	Site Type	BLM Report Number ¹
62-10719	Eligible	X	X			Woodpile	6-2369(P)
62-10720	Eligible	X	X			Woodpile	6-2369(P)
62-10723	Eligible	X	X	X		Road	6-2369(P)
62-10726	Eligible	X	X	X		Large historic debris scatters; residential feature; possible industrial feature	6-2556(P)/1-2523(P) 6-2369(P)
62-11630	Eligible	X		X		Well and debris	6-2494(P)
62-11635	Eligible	X	X	X		Residential features and debris	6-2494(P)
62-11646	Eligible	X	X	X		Buried pipeline and road	6-2494(P)
62-11647	Eligible	X	X	X		Buried pipeline and road	6-2494(P)
62-11653	Eligible					Small lithic scatter	6-2494(P)
62-11654	Eligible					Residential feature and debris	6-2494(P)
62-11655	Eligible	X	X	X		Possible brick manufacturing location	6-2494(P)
62-11659	Eligible	X	X	X		Transmission line for well and pipeline system	6-2494(P)
62-11664	Eligible					Well and pump station	6-2494(P)
62-11666	Eligible (P only)					Prehistoric lithic and tool scatter; historic debris	6-2494(P)
62-11669	Eligible (P only)					Very large lithic, tool, and ceramics scatter; historic debris	6-2494(P)
62-11671	Eligible	X	X	X		Residential features and debris	6-2494(P)
62-11687	Eligible	X	X	X		Residential feature and debris	6-2494(P)
62-11689	Eligible	X	X	X		Prehistoric lithic and tool scatter; historic debris and possible residential feature	6-2556(P)/1-2523(P) 6-2494(P)
62-11710	Eligible (Pending)					Charcoal platforms and debris	6-2556(P)/1-2523(P)
62-11713	Eligible (Pending)					Prospects and tools	6-2556(P)/1-2523(P)
62-11715	Eligible (Pending)					Woodpile	6-2556(P)/1-2523(P)
62-11716	Eligible (Pending)					Mine complex, structures, residential features, and debris	6-2556(P)/1-2523(P)
62-11717	Eligible (Pending)					Woodpile	6-2556(P)/1-2523(P)
62-11720	Eligible (Pending)					Woodpiles	6-2556(P)/1-2523(P)
62-11740	Eligible (P only, pending)					Large prehistoric site; small historic component	6-2556(P)/1-2523(P)
62-11769	Eligible (Pending)	X	X	X		Residential feature and debris	6-2556(P)/1-2523(P)
62-13400	Eligible (Pending)	X	X	X		Habitation and debris	6-2556-1(P)/1-2523-1(P)
62-13402	Eligible (H only, pending)	X	X			Habitations and debris, lithic scatter	6-2556-1(P)/1-2523-1(P)
62-13403	Eligible (P only, pending)	X	X			Lithic scatter, debris scatter	6-2556-1(P)/1-2523-1(P)
62-13410	Eligible (Pending)	X	X			Habitation and debris	6-2556-1(P)/1-2523-1(P)
12-10581	Eligible (H only)					Prehistoric lithic and tool scatter; historic debris and possible residential feature	1-1560(P) 1-1621(P)/6-1507-1(P)
12-12445	Eligible	X	X	X		Residential feature	6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
12-12447	Eligible	X	X	X		Charcoal platforms	6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
12-12448	Eligible	X	X	X		Charcoal platform with residential features	6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)

Table D-1 (Continued)

BLM Number CrNV-	Eligibility Recommendations	Proposed Action	Grass Valley Heap Leach Alternative	Crescent Valley Waste Rock Alternative	Cortez Hills Complex Underground Mine Alternative	Site Type	BLM Report Number ¹
12-12449	Eligible					Charcoal platform with a residential feature	6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
12-12460	Eligible					Charcoal platform	6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
12-12461	Eligible	X	X	X		Charcoal platform	6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
12-12462	Eligible		X			Charcoal platform	6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
12-12463	Eligible		X			Charcoal platform with a possible residential area	6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
12-12464	Eligible					Charcoal platform	6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)
12-13690	Eligible (Pending)					Residential feature and debris	6-2556(P)/1-2523(P)
12-13691	Eligible (Pending)					Mule trail	6-2556(P)/1-2523(P)

¹ Full citations of BLM survey reports are identified in **Table D-2**.

Source: Summit 2007a.

**Table D-2
BLM Cultural Resources Report Citations**

BLM Report Number(s)	Report Title	Report Date	Region
6-46(P)	Site Form CrNV-62-141 (Lime Kiln)	1976	Cortez Canyon
6-1122-1	A Cultural Resources Inventory of a Corridor Reroute for Sierra Pacific Power Company Tonkin Springs Transmission Line Project In Lander and Eureka Counties, Nevada: Addendum to CR6-1122	June 8, 1988	Western Cortez Mountains and Crescent Valley
6-1368(P)	A Cultural Resources Inventory Of 5676.9 Acres In Eureka And Lander Counties, Nevada	July 7, 1991	Crescent Valley
1-1560(P)	A Cultural Resource Inventory Of A 155 AC Parcel In Eureka County, Nevada	April 21, 1992	Cortez Pediment (Mill Canyon, Cortez Mountains)
6-1368(P) Addendum 2	A Cultural Resources Inventory For The Gold Acres Pipeline Project In Crescent Valley, Lander County, Nevada BLM Report CR6-1368(P) Addendum 2	April 28, 1992	Shoshone Mountain Range
6-1381(P)	A Class II Sample Survey for the Cortez Cumulative Effects Study Area, Lander and Eureka Counties, Nevada	1992	All of Cortez
6-1507-1(P)/1-1621(P)	An Archaeological Investigation And Evaluation Of 2194 Acres In The Mill Canyon Area, Eureka and Lander Counties, Nevada	July 29, 1992	Mill Canyon
6-1711-0	<i>Cortez Haul Road Inventory</i>	<i>January, 1994</i>	<i>Crescent Valley</i>
6-1716-0	<i>A Cultural Resources Inventory of Five Parcels for Cortez Gold Mines</i>	<i>February, 1994</i>	<i>Crescent Valley</i>
6-1753(P)	A Cultural Resources Inventory Of A 750 AC Parcel For Cortez Gold Mines' South Cortez Mine Area In Lander County, Nevada	January 25, 1995	Cortez Mountains (Western Edge)
6-1909-0	<i>Class III Inventory of a Proposed 550 Acre Gravel Source Area in Southern Crescent Valley</i>	<i>December, 1995</i>	<i>Crescent Valley</i>
6-1911(P)/1-2007(P)	Cultural Resources Inventory Of 1,375 AC For Cortez Gold Mines Area 2 In Eureka And Lander Counties, Nevada	June 5, 1996	Cortez Pediment
6-1920-0	<i>Cortez Gold Mine's Airstrip Gravel Pit</i>	<i>March ,1996</i>	<i>Crescent Valley</i>
6-1970-1	<i>A Cultural Resources Inventory of the Coral Claims, Lander County, Nevada</i>	<i>February, 1998</i>	<i>Shoshone Mountain Range</i>
6-1982-0	<i>Cortez Gold Mines Dewatering Infiltration Area</i>	<i>December, 1997</i>	<i>Crescent Valley</i>
6-1986-0	<i>A Class III Inventory of a 1050 Acre Dewatering Infiltration Area in Southern Crescent Valley, Lander County, Nevada</i>	<i>May, 1998</i>	<i>Crescent Valley</i>

Table D-2 (Continued)

BLM Report Number(s)	Report Title	Report Date	Region
6-1998-0	<i>A Class III Inventory of Two Dewatering Infiltration Parcels at the South End of Crescent Valley, Lander County, Nevada</i>	<i>October, 1998</i>	<i>Crescent Valley</i>
6-2153(P)	A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory of 550 Acres for Cortez Gold Mines, Lander County, Nevada	1999	Cortez Pediment
6-2131(P)	A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory of the Sierra Pacific Resources Falcon Project 345kV Transmission Line	2002	Grass Valley Cortez Pediment Crescent Valley
6-2308-0	<i>A Class III Inventory of a Proposed 132.8 Acre Gravel Source</i>	<i>April, 2003</i>	<i>Crescent Valley</i>
6-2369(P)	Cultural Resources Inventory of 570 Acres For Cortez Gold Mines Pediment Project In Lander County, Nevada	April, 2003	Cortez Pediment
6-2369-1	Revisitation and Reassessment of Eighteen Archaeological Sites within the Cortez Gold Mines Pediment Project Area of Potential Effect	June 2003; August 2003	Cortez Pediment
6-2369-2(P)	A Class III Inventory Of A 30 Acre Parcel For Cortez Gold Mines Pediment Project Lander County, Nevada	July 2003; August 2003 (Final)	Cortez Mountains
6-2369-3(P)	A Class III Inventory Of Two Additional Parcels For Cortez Gold Mines Pediment Project Lander County, Nevada	April 16, 2004; April 29, 2004 (Final)	Cortez Pediment
6-2369-4(P)	Revisit and Reassessment of Three Archaeological Sites within the Cortez Gold Mines Proposed Pediment Project Area of Potential Effect	July 21, 2004; August 4, 2004 (Final)	Cortez Pediment
6-2416-0	<i>A Class III Inventory of a 247 Acre Parcel at the South End of Crescent Valley, Lander County, Nevada</i>	<i>April, 2003</i>	<i>Crescent Valley</i>
6-2442-0	<i>A Class III Inventory for Cortez Gold Mines Southern Crescent Valley Alluvial Fan Survey, Lander County, Nevada</i>	<i>November, 2003</i>	<i>Crescent Valley</i>
6-2494(P)	<i>A Class III Cultural Resources Inventory in Grass Valley and Cortez Canyon, Lander County, Nevada</i>	<i>2004; July, 2006 (Final)</i>	<i>Cortez Pediment Grass Valley</i>
6-2508	Letter Report Regarding monitoring of several exploration drill pads and wells for Cortez Gold Mines (CGM)	March 25, 2005	Cortez Pediment
6-2556(P)/1-2523(P)	<i>A Class III Inventory of 14 Parcels for Cortez Gold Mines Cortez Hills Expansion Project, Lander and Eureka Counties, Nevada</i>	<i>January, 2008</i>	<i>Cortez Pediment Crescent Valley Grass Valley</i>
6-2556-1(P)	<i>A Class III Inventory of Five Parcels for the Cortez Hills Expansion Project, Lander County, Nevada</i>	<i>January, 2008</i>	<i>Crescent Valley Toiyabe Range</i>

Table D-2 (Continued)

BLM Report Number(s)	Report Title	Report Date	Region
6-2556-2(P)	<i>A Class III Inventory of an 120-acre Parcel for the Cortez Hills Expansion Project Lander County, Nevada</i>	<i>January, 2008</i>	<i>Toiyabe Range</i>
6-2752	<i>Preliminary Report, Results from a Limited Testing Plan on Historic residential Sites for the Cortez Hills Expansion Project, Lander and Eureka Counties, Nevada</i>	<i>May, 2008</i>	<i>Cortez Pediment</i>
6-2761	<i>Preliminary Report, Mapping and Architectural Inventory of the Cortez Settlement in the Cortez Mining District, Lander County, Nevada</i>	<i>May, 2008</i>	<i>Cortez Pediment</i>
6-2771	<i>Preliminary Report, Mapping of the Shoshone Wells Settlement in the Cortez Mining District, Lander County, Nevada</i>	<i>May, 2008</i>	<i>Grass Valley</i>
6-2772	<i>Preliminary Report, Viewshed Documentation of Road, Trail, and Utility Sites in the Cortez Mining District, Lander and Eureka Counties, Nevada</i>	<i>May, 2008</i>	<i>Cortez Pediment Grass Valley Toiyabe Range</i>
6-2773	<i>Preliminary Report, A Plan for the Collection of Wood Samples form Charcoal Production and Cordwood Sites in the Cortez Mining District, Lander and Eureka Counties, Nevada</i>	<i>May, 2008</i>	<i>Cortez Pediment</i>

Source: Summit 2007a.

APPENDIX D.2 – NATIVE AMERICAN TRADITIONAL VALUES

Table D-3

Duck Valley Western Shoshone Families Originating in or with Ties to the Project Region

<i>Family Name</i>	<i>Location of Origin or Ties</i>
<i>Cortez Charlie family</i>	<i>Cortez / Beowawe area</i>
<i>Ida Cortez family</i>	<i>Cortez / Beowawe area</i>
<i>Anna Premo Frank family</i>	<i>Cortez area</i>
<i>George Brady family</i>	<i>Austin / Field Creek area</i>
<i>Grass Valley Tom family</i>	<i>Grass Valley area</i>
<i>Minnie Wilson Tybo family</i>	<i>Austin area</i>
<i>Sam Hooper family</i>	<i>Austin / Smokey Valley area</i>
<i>Judy Jackson family</i>	<i>Beowawe area</i>
<i>Agnes Gilbert family</i>	<i>Austin area</i>
<i>Henry Buffalo family</i>	<i>Beowawe area</i>
<i>Captain Sam family</i>	<i>Deeth / Humboldt River area</i>
<i>Grace Paradise Troy family</i>	
<i>Mabel Pronto family</i>	<i>Golconda area</i>
<i>Charles Jones family</i>	<i>Paradise Valley</i>
<i>Joe Sims family</i>	<i>Paradise Valley</i>
<i>John Atkins</i>	<i>Carlin area</i>
<i>Sam Jim family</i>	<i>Beowawe area</i>
<i>Maude Jim family</i>	<i>Beowawe area</i>

Note: List of names provided to BLM by R. Premo, Western Shoshone Committee of Duck Valley, June 2008.

UNITED STATES TREATY WITH THE WESTERN SHOSHONI, 1863

October 1, 1863, 18 Statutes at Large 689

Treaty of Peace and Friendship made at Ruby Valley, in the Territory of Nevada, this first day of October, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, between the United States of America, represented by the undersigned commissioners, and the Western Bands of the Shoshonee Nation of Indians, represented by their Chiefs and Principal Men and warriors, as follows:

ARTICLE 1

Peace and friendship shall be hereafter established and maintained between the Western Bands of the Shoshonee nation and the people and government of the United States; and the said bands stipulate and agree that hostilities and all depredations upon the emigrant trains, the mail and telegraph lines, and upon the citizens of the United States within their country, shall cease.

ARTICLE 2

The several routes of travel through the Shoshonee country, now or hereafter used by white men, shall be forever free, and unobstructed by the said bands, for the use of the government of the United States, and of all emigrants and travellers under its authority and protection, without molestation or injury from them. And if depredations are at any time committed by bad men of their nation, the offenders shall be immediately taken and delivered up to the proper officers of the United States, to be punished as their offences shall deserve; and the safety of all travellers passing peaceably over either of said routes is hereby guaranteed by said bands.

Military posts may be established by the President of the United States along said routes or elsewhere in their country; and station houses may be erected and occupied at such points as may be necessary for the comfort and convenience of travellers or for mail or telegraph companies.

ARTICLE 3

The telegraph and overland stage lines having been established and operated by companies under the authority of the United States through a part of the Shoshonee country, it is expressly agreed that the same may be continued without hindrance, molestation, or injury from the people of said bands, and that their property and the lives and property of passengers in the stages and of the employes of the respective companies, shall be protected by them. And further, it being understood that provision has been made by the government of the United States for the construction of a railway from the plains west to the Pacific ocean, it is stipulated by the said bands that the said railway or its branches may be located, constructed, and operated, and without molestation from them, through any portion of country claimed or occupied by them.

ARTICLE 4

It is further agreed by the parties hereto, that the shoshonee country may be explored and prospected for gold and silver, or other minerals; and when mines are discovered, they may be worked, and mining and agricultural settlements formed, and ranches established whenever they may be required. Mills may be erected and timber taken for their use, as also for building and other purposes in any part of the country claimed by said bands.

ARTICLE 5

It is understood that the boundaries of the country claimed and occupied by said bands are defined and described by them as follows:

On the north by Wong-goga-da Mountains and Shoshonee River Valley; on the west by Su-non-to-yah Mountains or Smith Creek Mountains; on the south by Wi-co-bah and the Colorado Desert; on the east by Po-ho-no-be Valley or Steptoe Valley and Great Salt Lake Valley.

ARTICLE 6

The said bands agree that whenever the President of the United states shall deem it expedient for them to abandon the roaming life, which, they now lead, and become herdsmen or agriculturalists, he is hereby authorized to make such reservations for their use as he may deem necessary within the country above described; and they do also hereby agree to remove their camps to such reservations as he may indicate, and to reside and remain therein.

ARTICLE 7

The United States, being aware of the inconvenience resulting to the Indians in consequence of the driving away and destruction of game along the routes travelled by white men, and by the formation of agricultural and mining settlements, are willing to fairly compensate them for the same; therefore, and in consideration of the preceding stipulations, and of their faithful observance by the said bands, the United States promise and agree to pay to the said bands of the Shoshonee nation parties hereto, annually for the term of twenty years, the sum of five thousand dollars in such articles, including cattle for herding or other purposes, as the President of the United States shall deem suitable for their wants and condition, either as hunters or herdsmen. And the said bands hereby acknowledge the reception of the said stipulated annuities as a full compensation and equivalent for the loss of game and the rights and privileges hereby conceded.

ARTICLE 8

The said bands hereby acknowledge that they have received from said commissioners provisions and clothing amounting to five thousand dollars as presents at the conclusion of this treaty.

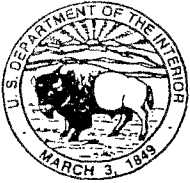
Done at Ruby Valley the day and year above written.

James W. Nye
James Duane Doty
Te-moak, his x mark
Mo-ho-a
Kirk-weedgwa, his x mark
To-nag, his x mark
To-so-wee-so-op, his x mark
Sow-er-e-gah, his x mark
Po-on-go-sah, his x mark
Par-a-woat-ze, his x mark
Ga-ha-dier, his x mark
Ko-ro-kout-ze, his x mark
Pon-ge-mah, his x mark
Buck, his x mark

Witnesses:

J. B. Moore, lieutenant-colonel Third Infantry California Volunteers
Jacob T. Lockhart, Indian agent Nevada Territory
Henry Butterfield, interpreter

Ratified June 26, 1866
Proclaimed Oct. 21, 1869



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Road
Battle Mountain, Nevada 89820
<http://www.nv.blm.gov>



In Reply Refer To:
8110
BLM-6-2397
(NV063)

OCT 20 2005

Steve Schoen
Cortez Gold Mines
Star Route HC66-50
Beowawe, NV 89821-9708

Dear Steve:

Enclosed is your copy of the final new Cortez Programmatic Agreement. If you have any questions, please give me a call at 775-635-4063.

Sincerely,

Roberta L. McGonagle
Lead Resource Management Specialist
Nonrenewable Resources

Enc. (1)
Programmatic Agreement

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, BATTLE
MOUNTAIN AND ELKO FIELD OFFICES, THE NEVADA
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE AND CORTEZ
JOINT VENTURE dba CORTEZ GOLD MINES REGARDING
THE TREATMENT OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES DURING
CORTEZ GOLD MINES MINERAL EXPLORATION AND
DEVELOPMENT IN EUREKA AND LANDER COUNTIES,
NEVADA

This PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT ("Agreement"), effective as of date of SHPO signature, ("Effective Date"), is by and among the Battle Mountain and the Elko Field Offices of the Bureau of Land Management (collectively, the "BLM"), the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office ("SHPO"), consulting parties, and Cortez Joint Venture dba Cortez Gold Mines ("Cortez"), concurring party. The BLM is the lead Federal agency for all activities under this Agreement.

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the BLM has determined that the development of mining and exploration projects by Cortez may have an effect upon properties eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and has consulted with SHPO pursuant to Section VI.B.1.b., c. & d. of the State Protocol Agreement dated June 4, 1999 between the Nevada State Office of the Bureau of Land Management, and the SHPO ("Protocol");

WHEREAS, the Battle Mountain Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, Cortez, SHPO and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (the "Council") are parties to that certain Programmatic Agreement effective May 8, 1992 ("Original PA"), regarding the treatment of historic properties during Cortez mineral exploration and development;

WHEREAS, the Battle Mountain Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management, the Council, Cortez and SHPO desire to terminate the Original PA and the BLM, Cortez, and SHPO desire to enter into this Agreement;

WHEREAS, Cortez is the operator of projects in the area of interest defined in Section B hereof ("Area of Interest"), has participated in this consultation and has been invited to be a concurring party to this Agreement;

WHEREAS, Tribes with ancestral ties to the Area of Interest have been consulted regarding this Agreement, are invited to concur in this Agreement, and will be contacted and consulted, as appropriate, regarding any Undertaking proposed by Cortez under this Agreement;

WHEREAS, Cortez has previously filed plans of operations under 43 C.F.R. §3809.11 to conduct mineral exploration and extraction activities in the Area of Interest that are multi-year in scope;

WHEREAS, effects on historic properties in the Area of Interest cannot be fully determined and the Parties desire to enter into this Agreement to set forth procedures to be followed to comply with the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act ("Section 106") for Cortez Undertakings in the Area of Interest; and

WHEREAS, this Agreement is intended to cover all aspects of compliance with Section 106 associated with Cortez Undertakings in the Area of Interest.

AGREEMENT

NOW THEREFORE, the parties agree that cultural resource issues involved with the development of mining projects in the Area of Interest shall be addressed in accordance with the following in satisfaction of the BLM's Section 106 responsibilities. Capitalized terms used herein and not defined herein have the meanings given them in 36 C.F.R. § 800.2 (1986) or in the definitions set forth in Appendix B, attached hereto.

A. PURPOSE AND INTENT.

The purpose of this Agreement is to establish procedures for use by the BLM, SHPO and Cortez regarding compliance with Section 106 for Undertakings proposed and developed by Cortez in the Area of Interest, however this agreement does not apply to projects conducted solely on private land. This Agreement defines general and specific measures that will be undertaken by the BLM, SHPO and Cortez to ensure that the BLM's objectives and responsibilities under the NHPA will be fulfilled.

B. AREA OF INTEREST.

The Area of Interest consists of lands administered by the BLM in Lander and Eureka Counties as set forth in Appendix A.

C. IDENTIFICATION AND INVOLVEMENT OF INTERESTED PARTIES.

The BLM (i) has identified interested parties pursuant to 36 C.F.R. §800.1 (1986), (ii) will notify them, as appropriate, of Undertakings proposed under this Agreement, and (iii) will involve such interested parties, as appropriate, in consultation pursuant to Section 106 for each such Undertaking.

D. STIPULATIONS. The BLM shall ensure that the following stipulations are followed:

1. *Development of Historic Context for Area of Interest.* As soon as practicable after the Effective Date of this Agreement, Cortez will complete, or cause to be

completed, a general Historic Context for the Area of Interest. Evaluation of project-specific proposals submitted prior to completion of a Historic Context may proceed concurrently with development of the Historic Context. For the avoidance of doubt, project-specific cultural resource evaluation and project approvals may proceed prior to completion of the Historic Context provided that cultural resources that cannot be evaluated without the Historic Context will be treated as if eligible and avoided or mitigated.

2. ***SHPO Involvement.*** Determination of whether an Undertaking proposed hereunder requires SHPO involvement shall be governed by the Protocol, provided that either the BLM or Cortez may request SHPO involvement at any time, whether or not such involvement is required by the Protocol. By way of example only, routine environmental assessments and preliminary exploration under an exploration plan of operations generally do not require SHPO involvement while close-spaced drilling under exploration plans of operations and mining plans of operation may require SHPO involvement.
3. ***Designation of APEs.*** The BLM shall designate specific APEs associated with Undertakings under this Agreement, unless consultation with SHPO is required under the Protocol, in which case BLM shall consult with SHPO before designating any such APE. Cortez may propose Undertaking-specific APEs for the convenience of the BLM and SHPO, but final determination of an APE shall be made by the BLM.
4. ***Procedures for Compliance with 36 C.F.R. Part 800.***
 - a. ***Identification.*** Except as specified in Section 4.a.i(c), or at the request of the BLM or Cortez, identification efforts generally do not require SHPO involvement.
 - i. ***Preparation of Class III Inventories.*** Areas of proposed disturbance in an APE designated by the BLM hereunder shall be inventoried at the Class III level. Such Class III Inventories shall be conducted in accordance with the following:
 - (a) ***Recordation of Cultural Resources.*** Contractor(s) will record all newly identified Cultural Resources, and update previously recorded sites as directed by the BLM, all according to the Protocol.
 - (b) ***Collection of Artifacts.*** Artifacts will only be collected when authorized by the BLM Authorized Officer.
 - (c) ***Cultural Resources Extending Outside of Surveyed Area.*** Cultural Resources extending outside the survey area will be recorded unless the BLM and SHPO agree that an

alternative approach is sufficient for an Eligibility determination.

- (d) Linear Sites. Linear Sites will be recorded in accordance with Appendix D of the Protocol. Linear Sites will be recorded outside of the survey area only to the extent necessary to determine Eligibility.

b. ***Resolving Eligibility.*** Eligibility determinations are made by the BLM, unless consultation with SHPO is required under the Protocol, in which case BLM shall consult with SHPO before making any such Eligibility determination. Where Cultural Resources have been identified pursuant to identification efforts, the BLM shall ensure that the following procedures are followed:

- i. National Register Criteria. The BLM shall apply the National Register Criteria to identified Cultural Resources and determine whether such Cultural Resources are Eligible. The BLM may require that the Contractor conducting the Class III Inventory make initial recommendations regarding Eligibility, but determinations of Eligibility will be made by the BLM in consultation with SHPO when required under the Protocol. If SHPO and the BLM cannot reach agreement regarding Eligibility, the BLM shall seek a formal determination of Eligibility from the Keeper in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.4(b)(4) [1986]. The Keeper's determination will be binding on BLM and SHPO.
- ii. Properties of Cultural or Religious Importance to Indian Tribes. The BLM shall apply the National Register Criteria to properties which may be of cultural or religious importance to an Indian tribe and, with the SHPO's concurrence, determine whether such properties are Eligible. If SHPO and the BLM cannot reach agreement regarding Eligibility, the BLM shall seek a formal determination of Eligibility from the Keeper in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 800.4(b)(4)(1986). The Keeper's determination will be binding on BLM and SHPO.
- iii. Historic Districts. If a proposed Undertaking is in a previously defined Historic District, all Historic Properties in the Historic District will be evaluated and classified as either contributing or noncontributing to the Eligibility of the Historic District.
- iv. Test Excavation. Information gathered by the Class III Inventory may be inadequate for determining Eligibility. In such cases, the BLM may, after obtaining SHPO's concurrence, authorize an evaluation plan (which may include subsurface testing) under

ARPA. In developing a subsurface evaluation plan, the BLM shall ensure that any testing is limited to defining the nature, density and distribution of materials of the Cultural Resources in order to provide the minimum data necessary to make final evaluations of Eligibility and to devise appropriate treatment options.

- v. Resources Outside of APE. Cultural Resources located completely outside of an APE do not require evaluation under this Agreement.
 - vi. Determination Made Prior to Activity. The BLM shall ensure that Cultural Resources identified in an APE are evaluated for Eligibility prior to initiation of activities that may have an Adverse Effect on such resources.
 - vii. Notice of Determination. The BLM will inform Cortez of Eligibility determinations within 20 days of such determination.
- c. ***Effects and Treatment.*** Where Historic Properties have been identified pursuant to a Class III Inventory, the BLM shall ensure that the following procedures are followed in determining Effects on Historic Properties and treatment of Adverse Effects, if any.
- i. Determination of Effects.
 - (a) The BLM shall determine the nature of Effects that a proposed Undertaking will have on Historic Properties identified in an APE.
 - (b) If the BLM finds that the Undertaking will have no Effect on Historic Properties, the BLM may issue a Notice to Proceed (as defined in Section D.7).
 - (c) If the BLM finds that an Undertaking will have a potential Adverse Effect, the BLM will determine whether standard avoidance measures, monitoring or other measures contained in the Protocol could be reasonably implemented to reduce a potential Adverse Effect to a "no Effect" determination or a determination that any Effect of the Undertaking would be less than an Adverse Effect. If such measures are successful in reducing potential Adverse Effects to a "no Effect" determination or a determination that any Effect of the Undertaking would be less than an Adverse Effect, the BLM may issue a Notice to Proceed.
 - (d) If avoidance and monitoring procedures contained in the Protocol are not appropriate or effective, the BLM will

consult with SHPO on appropriate treatment or mitigation of such Adverse Effect. If the BLM and SHPO determine that appropriate treatment or mitigation of Adverse Effects has been completed, the BLM may issue a Notice to Proceed.

- (e) If no Adverse Effect is found, the BLM may issue a Notice to Proceed.

- ii. Treatment Plans and Other Mitigation. Recognizing that avoidance may not be reasonably practicable, the BLM, in consultation with SHPO and Cortez, shall develop an appropriate treatment plan designed to lessen or mitigate project-related Adverse Effects to Historic Properties. For properties Eligible under National Register criteria A. through C., other forms of mitigation may be considered in the treatment plan in lieu of, or in addition to, data recovery (e.g. oral history, historic markers, exhibits, interpretive brochures, publications, etc.).

- (a) Data Recovery. When data recovery is the preferred treatment option for an Historic Property, the BLM shall ensure that the Contractor develops a treatment plan based on an appropriate research design and that the treatment plan is submitted to SHPO for a 30 day review and comment period. Data recovery plans shall be consistent with the standards in the Department of Interior's Formal Standards for Final Report of Data Recovery Programs (42 FR 5377-79) (the "Data Recovery Standards").

- (b) Implementation. Upon completion of consultation with SHPO and Cortez on a treatment plan, the BLM shall ensure that the treatment plan is implemented within the timelines set forth in the treatment plan.

d. *Records; Curation.*

- i. Records and Curation. The BLM shall ensure that all records and material resulting from identification and treatment are curated in accordance with 36 C.F.R. §79 in a BLM approved facility in Nevada, and that all material to be returned to their owners will be maintained in accordance with 36 C.F.R. § 79 until analysis is complete and the materials are returned. Unless otherwise negotiated, all materials must be curated or returned to their owners when the final report is accepted by the BLM.

- ii. Reports. The BLM shall ensure that all final archaeological reports resulting from actions pursuant to this Agreement will be provided to SHPO and Cortez. The BLM shall ensure that all such reports conform to contemporary professional standards and the Data Recovery Standards. Precise Historic Property location data may be provided in a separate appendix if the BLM determines pursuant to Section 304 of the NHPA that release of such data could jeopardize Historic Properties.
- e. *Discovery Situations.* Cultural Resources, not previously identified, which are discovered while conducting activities pursuant to an Exploration or Mining Plan shall be handled as follows:
 - i. Discovery Situations. If a Cultural Resource is discovered during an Undertaking, mining-related activities within a 100 meter buffer zone (the "Avoidance Boundaries") surrounding the discovered Cultural Resource will cease immediately and Cortez shall notify the BLM Authorized Officer within 24 hours (the "Discovery Notice"). The Cortez officials that are authorized to stop work are listed in Appendix D attached hereto. Within 48 hours of delivery of the Discovery Notice, a BLM Authorized Officer will visit the discovery site to determine whether proceeding with activities in the buffer zone will harm the discovered Cultural Resource or whether the buffer zone may be safely reduced to allow activity outside of such reduced buffer zone without harm to the discovered Cultural Resource.
 - ii. Consultation with SHPO. Within 48 hours of delivery of the Discovery Notice, the BLM shall notify SHPO of the discovery (the "SHPO Notice"). SHPO shall give its comments to the BLM within 2 working days of receipt of the SHPO Notice. If the BLM has not received SHPO comments within 2 working days of the SHPO Notice, the BLM shall presume SHPO concurrence with any BLM recommendation in the SHPO Notice or that SHPO has declined to participate in any consultation regarding the discovery, and the BLM may make a decision regarding the discovered Cultural Resource without further SHPO consultation.
 - iii. BLM Notice to Cortez. Within 4 working days of delivery of the SHPO Notice, or 6 working days of delivery of the Discovery Notice, whichever comes first, the BLM shall notify Cortez of the BLM's decision whether to (i) allow mining related activities to proceed without mitigation, (ii) require mitigation of the discovery or (iii) allow mining related activities to proceed during mitigation of the discovery (the "Mitigation Decision Notice").

- iv. Mitigation. The BLM will have 7 working days from delivery of a Mitigation Decision Notice requiring mitigation to consult with Cortez and SHPO and decide the nature and extent of mitigating measures required. The BLM shall notify Cortez and SHPO of the BLM's decision regarding mitigation within 10 days of delivery of a Mitigation Decision Notice and will ensure that any required mitigating measures are implemented.
- v. Human Remains. Human remains and associated artifacts may be discovered during project development or during controlled archaeological excavations. Discovery of such items will be handled in accordance with the following procedures.
 - (a) Federal Lands. If human remains, funerary objects, or items of cultural patrimony or sacred objects are discovered on federal lands, Cortez and the Contractor(s) will comply with the discovery and notification requirements of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1979, 25 U.S.C. §3001 et. seq. ("NAGPRA"), and its implementing regulations. Such resources discovered on federal lands will be secured by Cortez until such time as the BLM has secured the area or has taken custody of such resources, up to 48 hours. Cortez shall maintain the Avoidance Boundaries set forth in Section D.4.e.i.
 - (b) Private Lands. Human remains and associated funerary objects found on private or state lands will be handled according to the provisions of applicable Nevada law (NRS 383). Cortez will notify the relevant county coroner or sheriff, the SHPO and the BLM of any such discovery.

5. *Other Considerations*

- a. *Third Party Contractors*. Cortez shall bear the reasonable expense of Contractors to perform Section 106 compliance under this Agreement. Such costs may include pre-field planning, fieldwork, post-fieldwork analysis, research, report preparation, interim and summary report preparation, and costs associated with the curation of artifacts. The BLM shall ensure that historic, architectural and archaeological work conducted by Contractors pursuant to this Agreement is carried out by, or under the direct supervision of, persons meeting the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards (48 FR 44738-39) and BLM Guidelines.
- b. *Inclusion of Stipulations in Plans*. The requirements under Section D.4.e regarding discoveries will be included in construction, operations and

maintenance plans. Cortez will brief field personnel and any Contractor hired by Cortez regarding these requirements.

- c. ***Exemption of Modifications to Exploration or Mining Plans.*** Modifications to approved Exploration Plans and Mining Plans are categorically exempt from the Section 106 Process under Appendix C of the Protocol, provided that any such modification does not involve additional surface disturbance or have an Effect on Historic Properties.

6. ***Reports and Monitoring***

- a. ***Reports and Time Frames.*** The BLM shall ensure that reports are completed in a timely manner and conform to the BLM Guidelines and the Data Recovery Standards.
 - i. Contractors' draft final reports of identification, evaluation, treatment or other mitigative activities shall be submitted to the BLM within the time frames specified in the BLM Guidelines unless otherwise agreed in writing.
 - ii. Unless otherwise agreed in writing, the BLM, SHPO, Cortez and Contractors shall adhere to the timelines set forth herein.
 - iii. Within 20 days of receipt of the draft final report from the Contractor, the BLM shall review and comment for revision. The BLM shall submit all final reports to SHPO.
 - iv. If SHPO's concurrence is required under the Protocol, SHPO shall review and comment on the final reports within 30 days of such submission by the BLM. If SHPO does not respond within 30 days, the BLM shall be entitled to presume SHPO concurrence with the BLM's findings and recommendations as detailed in the final report, and may proceed with the Undertaking.
 - v. If consultation with SHPO is not required under the Protocol, the BLM may proceed.
 - vi. The BLM shall provide SHPO with a copy of any reports prepared under this Agreement.
- b. ***Monitoring.*** The BLM and SHPO may monitor actions carried out pursuant to this Agreement in accordance with the Protocol.
 - i. BLM may require an appropriate monitor in any areas identified as sensitive by BLM, in consultation with SHPO, during project

activities in those areas. Treatment Plans will contain monitoring plans as needed.

7. ***Notices to Proceed.*** The BLM will issue to Cortez a notice that it may proceed with an activity (a "Notice to Proceed") under any one of the following conditions:

- a. The proposed disturbance area in an APE has been inventoried and the BLM has determined that there are no Historic Properties in such inventoried area;
- b. Evaluation of the Eligibility of identified Cultural Resources has been conducted and the BLM, and SHPO, if required under the Protocol, has determined that the Cultural Resources are not Eligible;
- c. The BLM determines that a project activity will not have an Effect on Historic Properties, or when Historic Properties are avoided pursuant to Section D.4.c. and measures set forth in the Protocol;
- d. The BLM determines that any Effect on an Historic Property will not be an Adverse Effect or may be effectively avoided or mitigated according to standard procedures in the Protocol; or
- e. Treatment options for Historic Properties affected by the activity have been approved by the BLM after consultation with SHPO; provided that if a treatment option selected requires fieldwork, the BLM may authorize Cortez to proceed with specific mining activities that would affect Historic Properties after:
 - i. The fieldwork phase of the treatment option has been completed;
 - ii. The BLM has accepted a summary description of the fieldwork performed and a reporting schedule for that work; and
 - iii. Cortez has posted a surety acceptable to the BLM as set forth in Section D.8 below for post-fieldwork costs of the treatment plan.

8. ***Surety Bonds***

- a. ***Bond Amount.*** Cortez will post a surety bond with the BLM in an amount sufficient to cover reasonable curation and post-fieldwork costs associated with implementing a treatment plan or other mitigative activities.

- b. **Forfeiture.** The bond posted shall be subject to forfeiture if post-fieldwork tasks are not completed within time periods established by the treatment plan, provided, however, that the BLM and Cortez may agree at any time to extend any such time periods. The BLM may not deny a reasonable request by Cortez for extension of such time periods. The BLM shall notify Cortez that the bond is subject to forfeiture and shall allow Cortez 45 days to take corrective action before the BLM acts to forfeit the bond.
- c. **Release.** The bond shall be released in whole or part as specified curation and post-fieldwork tasks are completed and accepted by the BLM.

E. NATIVE AMERICAN CONSULTATION.

- 1. **Identification of Interested Indian Tribes.** The BLM has identified Indian tribes that may attach religious or cultural significance to areas in the Area of Interest. Such tribes are listed on Appendix C hereto and have been (i) given an opportunity to participate in consultation regarding this Agreement and (ii) invited to concur in this Agreement. Such tribes will be consulted, as appropriate, regarding any Undertaking proposed by Cortez under this Agreement.
- 2. **Consultation.** In connection with evaluation of Undertakings proposed under this Agreement, the BLM will identify and evaluate properties in the Area of Interest to which Native Americans may attach religious or cultural significance through consultation with the Indian tribes listed on Appendix C. Cortez may provide for a Contractor to assist the BLM in gathering data and identifying and evaluating such areas. The BLM will formally consult with tribal governments, as needed, in accordance with Executive Order 13175 on Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, dated November 6, 2000 (65 FR 67249) and Memorandum of April 29, 1994, "Government-to-Government Relations with Native American Tribal Governments" (59 FR 22951). Identification, evaluation and treatment efforts will be consistent with the BLM Manual 8160 and the BLM Handbook 8160-1, each as issued by the BLM.
- 3. **Confidentiality.** Information gathered through consultation considered confidential or proprietary by an Indian tribe or tribes may be held confidential to the extent allowed by Federal law.

F. DISPUTE RESOLUTION.

- 1. **Disputes Between the BLM and SHPO.** Any disputes or objections arising during identification, evaluation, or discovery situations that cannot be resolved between the BLM and SHPO shall be referred to the Council for comment.
 - a. To facilitate this process, the BLM will provide the Council with copies of relevant information on the dispute. In addition, consultation with the

Council shall be by the most expeditious means available, including telephone, e-mail, or fax.

- b. Council comments will be considered by the BLM in its decision-making, and the BLM will notify the Council, SHPO and Cortez of its resolution of the dispute.
 - c. Except as set forth in this Section F.1.c., Cortez may continue all previously approved actions under any Mining Plan or Exploration Plan. The BLM shall notify Cortez in writing of any suspension of activity required by law pending dispute resolution under this Section F.1.
2. ***Disputes Between Cortez and the BLM.*** Cortez and the BLM shall endeavor to resolve all disputes between or among them by consultation and negotiation. Any disputes or objections arising under this Agreement between the BLM and Cortez shall be referred to SHPO for comment.
3. ***No Waiver.*** Nothing in this Agreement, including the provisions of this Section F, shall waive or otherwise limit any administrative or judicial remedy or right of review available under applicable law or regulation.

G. AMENDMENT.

No amendment, modification or change to this Agreement shall be enforceable unless executed by the BLM, SHPO and Cortez.

H. TERM AND TERMINATION.

This Agreement shall be effective as of the Effective Date and will automatically terminate on the tenth anniversary thereof, unless each of the BLM, SHPO and Cortez agree to extend the term hereof. Any of Cortez, SHPO or the BLM may terminate this Agreement by providing 30 days notice to the other parties, provided that the parties will consult during the period prior to termination to seek agreement on amendments or other actions that would avoid termination.

I. SECTION 106 COMPLIANCE.

Implementation of this Agreement evidences that the BLM has satisfied its Section 106 responsibilities for all actions associated with Cortez's mining exploration and development projects in the Area of Interest.

J. PARTIES IN INTEREST; NO THIRD PARTY BENEFICIARY.

The obligations of Cortez created by this Agreement are enforceable only by the BLM against Cortez. This Agreement creates no independent right or private right of action by any person or entity to enforce any obligation hereunder against Cortez.

K. TERMINATION OF ORIGINAL PA.

Upon execution of this Agreement, the Original PA will be terminated and of no further force or effect, and this Agreement supercedes the Original PA in its entirety.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement on the dates set forth below, to be effective as of the Effective Date.

CONSULTING PARTIES

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, BATTLE MOUNTAIN FIELD OFFICE

By: Gerald M. Smith Date: 6-18-04
Name: Gerald M. Smith
Title: Field Manager

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, ELKO FIELD OFFICE

By: Helen M. Hankins Date: 6-23-04
Name: Helen M. Hankins
Title: Field Manager

NEVADA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By: Alice M. Baldryca Date: 9/28/05
Name: Alice M. Baldryca, Deputy
Title: State Historic Preservation Officer

CONCURRING PARTIES

CORTEZ GOLD MINES ~~INC~~ PM

By: J. Peter Neilans Date: 7.2.04
Name: J. PETER NEILANS
Title: MINE GENERAL MANAGER

TE-MOAK TRIBE OF THE WESTERN SHOSHONE

By: _____ Date: _____
Name: _____
Title: Tribal Chair

YOMBA SHOSHONE TRIBE

By: _____ Date: _____
Name: _____
Title: Tribal Chair

DUCKWATER SHOSHONE TRIBE

By: _____ Date: _____
Name: _____
Title: Tribal Chair

ELY SHOSHONE TRIBE

By: _____ Date: _____
Name: _____
Title: Tribal Chair

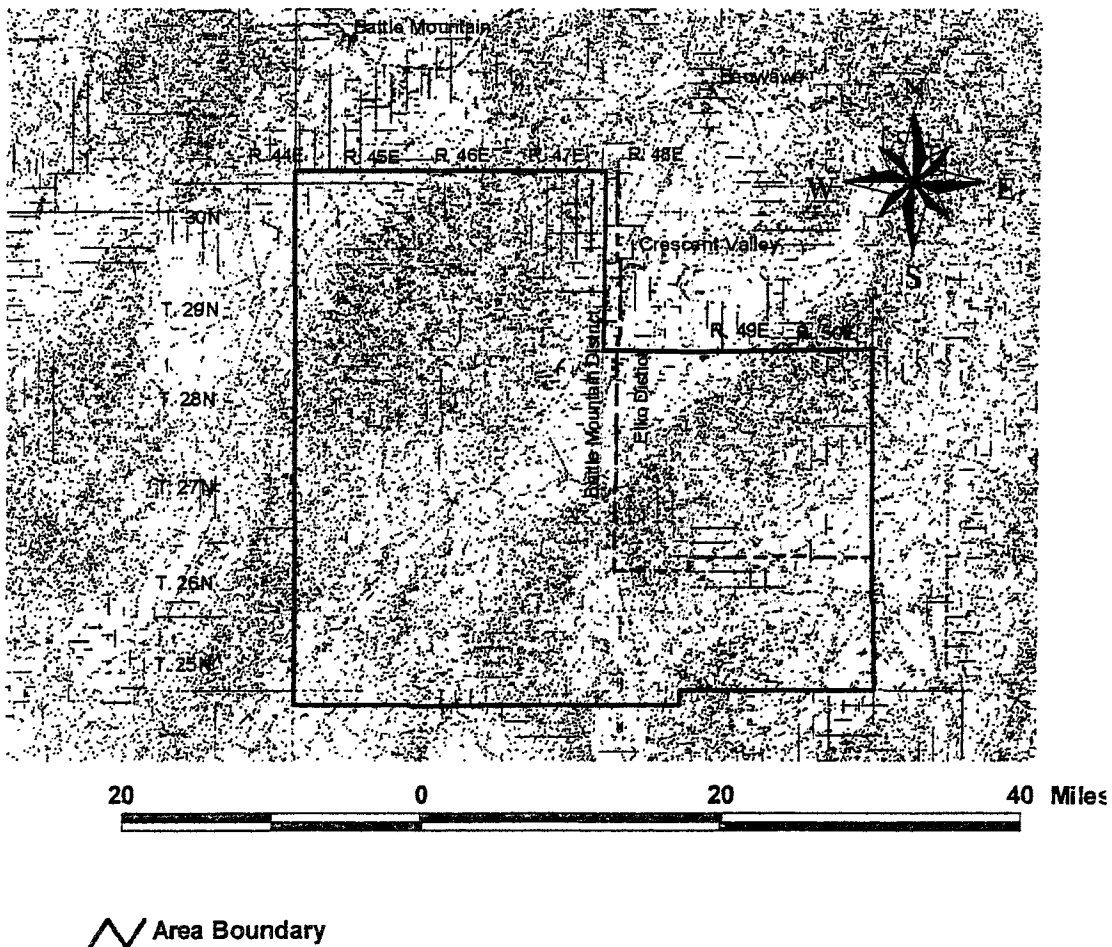
SHOSHONE-PAIUTE TRIBES OF DUCK VALLEY

By: _____ Date: _____
Name: _____
Title: Tribal Chair

APPENDIX A

Township 25N, Ranges 44E, 45E, 46E, 47E, 48E, 49E, and 50E; Township 26N, Ranges 44E, 45E, 46E, 47E, 48E, 49E, and 50E; Township 27N, Ranges 44E, 45E, 46E, 47E, 48E, 49E, and 50E; Township 28N, Ranges 44E, 45E, 46E, 47E, 48E, 49E, and 50E; Township 29N, Ranges 44E, 45E, 46E, and 47E; and Township 30N, Ranges 44E, 45E, 46E, and 47E.

Map of area covered by this programmatic agreement:



APPENDIX B

AGREEMENT-SPECIFIC DEFINITIONS

A. DEFINITIONS.

Adverse Effect. As defined in 36 C.F.R. § 800.9(b) (1986).

Agreement. As defined in the introductory paragraph.

APE. An "Area of Potential Effect" as set forth in 36 C.F.R. § 800.2 (1986) (attached as Appendix A).

Area of Interest. As defined in the Recitals and more particularly described in Appendix A.

ARPA. The Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, 16 U.S.C. § 470aa et. seq.

Avoidance. Preventing a potential Adverse Effect on an Historic Property from occurring by partial or complete relocation of a proposed land use as set forth in the Protocol.

Avoidance Boundaries. As defined in Section D.4.e.i

BLM. As defined in the introductory paragraph.

BLM Authorized Officer. For purposes of Cortez obligations to give notice to the BLM, an Authorized Officer, as used herein, shall mean the Field Manager, the Assistant Field Manager, the Cultural Resources Specialist or the Archeologist at either the Battle Mountain or Elko BLM Field Offices.

BLM Guidelines. The Nevada BLM Cultural Resources Inventory General Guidelines (4th edition, January 1990).

BLM Manual. The BLM Manual, 8100 Series, issued by the BLM.

Class I Survey. A professionally conducted review of published historic and archeological material about a geographic area compiled pursuant to the BLM Guidelines.

Class III Inventory. A professionally conducted continuous intensive survey pursuant to the BLM Guidelines.

Concurring Parties. As defined in the introductory paragraph and Stipulation I.E.1.

Contractor. The BLM's third party contractor, or any other third party contractor engaged by the BLM or Cortez to perform Section 106 compliance work hereunder.

Cortez. As defined in the introductory paragraph.

Council. As defined in the Recitals.

Cultural Resource. A definite location of human activity, occupation, or use identifiable through field inventory, historical documentation or oral evidence. The term includes archeological, historic, or architectural sites, structures, or places with important public or scientific uses, and may include definite locations (sites or places) of traditional cultural or religious importance to specified social and/or cultural groups. Cultural Resources are concrete, material places and things that are located, classified, ranked and managed through a system of identification and protection set forth in the BLM Manual. A Cultural Resource may or may not be Eligible for the National Register.

Data Recovery Standards. As defined in Section D.4.c.ii.a.

Discovery Notice. As defined in Section D.4.e.i.

Effect. As defined in 36 C.F.R. § 800.9(a) (1986).

Effective Date. As defined in the introductory paragraph.

Eligible or Eligibility. A determination that a Cultural Resource meets the National Register Criteria.

Exploration Plan. A plan of operations submitted to the BLM under 43 C.F.R. § 3809.400 *et seq.* for exploration activity that involves more than 5 acres of surface disturbance.

Historic Context. An organizing structure for interpreting history gleaned from a Class I Survey that organizes information about Historic Properties that share a common theme, common geographic area, and a common time period.

Historic District. A district listed in the National Register.

Historic Property. As defined in 36 C.F.R. § 800.2(e) (1986). For the purposes of this Agreement, "Historic Property" shall include unevaluated Cultural Resources and Cultural Resources properties eligible for listing in the National Register.

Indian tribe(s). An Indian tribe as defined in 36 C.F.R. § 800.2. (1986)

Keeper. The Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places, as defined in 36 CFR 60.3(f).

Linear Site. A Cultural Resource with linear features, such as an irrigation ditch or road.

Mining Plan. A plan of operations submitted to the BLM under 43 C.F.R. § 3809.400 *et seq.* for mining activity.

Mitigation Decision Notice. As defined in Section D.4.e.iii.

NAGPRA. The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1979, 25 U.S.C. § 3001 *et seq.*

National Register. As defined in 36 C.F.R. §800.2(k) (1986).

National Register Criteria. As defined in 36 C.F.R. 800.2(1) (1986).

NHPA. The National Historic Preservation Act, 16 U.S.C. §470 *et seq.*

Notice to Proceed. As defined in Section D.7.

Original PA. As defined in the recital.

Party or Parties. As defined in the introductory paragraph.

Protocol. As defined in the Recitals.

Secretary. As defined in 36 C.F.R. 800.2(m). (1986)

Secretary's Standards. The Secretary of the Interior's *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation* (48 FR 44716-37).

Section 106. Section 106 of the NHPA, codified as 16 U.S.C. 470f.

SHPO. As defined in the introductory paragraph.

Undertaking. As defined in 36 C.F.R. §800.2(o). (1986)

APPENDIX C

NOTIFIED TRIBES

Te-Moak Tribe of the Western Shoshone
Yomba Shoshone Tribe
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe
Ely Shoshone Tribe
Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of Duck Valley

APPENDIX E
NOISE MEASUREMENTS

Table E-1
Cortez Hills Expansion Project
Noise Measurement Results
Location #1: Rocky Pass Vicinity¹

Date	Start Time	Elapsed Time	Measured Noise Levels (dBA)						Notes
			Minimum	Maximum	L ₁₀ ²	L ₅₀ ²	L ₉₀ ²	L _{eq}	
5/12/03	18:41:54	10:14.2	29.2	58.7	NA	NA	NA	40.7	Birds, breeze in sage
5/12/03	18:55:09	05:16.5	29.1	51.0	NA	NA	NA	37.3	Birds
5/13/03	17:38:31	25:01.5	29.2	63.4	50.4	37.6	29.7	46.4	Few birds, one straight (tank) truck, most variation wind driven
5/14/03	13:11:12	10:35.2	29.3	49.2	32.3	29.7	29.4	31.5	"Dead quiet," a few flying insects, an occasional bird
5/14/03	13:28:28	05:01.2	30.1	82.1	63.7	44.6	32.3	65.6	One high altitude flyover, two mid-low flybys, one late mid-low flyby in valley to west
5/14/03	13:34:39	30:03.0	29.7	69.6	55.4	38.4	30.4	51.9	One high altitude flyover, three pair high altitude flyovers with one return, birds

¹ Approximately 0.2 to 0.3 mile east of Rocky Pass Road, just north of Rocky Pass.

² L₁₀ = Sound level exceeded 10 percent of the time during a given period; often represents a short-term noise event associated with passing vehicles or airplanes flying over.

L₅₀ = Sound level exceeded 50 percent of the time during a given period; the median sound level.

L₉₀ = Sound level exceeded 90 percent of the time during a given period; sometimes used as an approximation for background noise.

Table E-2
Cortez Hills Expansion Project
Noise Measurement Results
Location #2: Dean Ranch Headquarters Yard¹

Date	Start Time	Elapsed Time	Measured Noise Levels (dBA)						Notes
			Minimum	Maximum	L ₁₀	L ₅₀	L ₉₀	L _{eq}	
5/13-14/03	20:40:00	13:26:41	28.2	69.7	41.0	30.6	28.3	39.0	Overnight measurement
5/14/03	11:14:33	23:05.5	29.1	62.9	43.6	34.5	30.7	43.2	Bird, dogs at 50 dBA, 2 dump trucks at 62 dBA

¹ 100 feet west of main house.

Table E-3
Cortez Hills Expansion Project
Noise Measurement Results
Location #3: Horse Canyon Haul Road Vicinity¹

Date	Start Time	Elapsed Time	Measured Noise Levels (dBA)						Notes
			Minimum	Maximum	L ₁₀	L ₅₀	L ₉₀	L _{eq}	
5/13/03	14:30:38	03:33.0	34.1	63.7	59.2	49.0	38.2	54.5	Military fighter flyover - valley to west
5/13/03	14:35:52	22:07.5	29.9	44.0	37.8	33.3	31.0	34.8	Light breeze, birds, drilling activity higher on mountain
5/13/03	14:58:54	05:03.7	31.1	41.3	35.9	33.8	32.0	34.3	Light breeze
5/13/03	15:26:14	21:28.0	29.3	53.8	35.9	30.2	29.7	33.5	Occasional light breeze through trees

¹ 0.3 mile above haul road; 230 degrees to "flag stick."

Table E-4
Cortez Hills Expansion Project
Noise Measurement Results
Location #4: South-southeast of Existing Pipeline Pit¹

Date	Start Time	Elapsed Time	Measured Noise Levels (dBA)						Notes
			Minimum	Maximum	L ₁₀	L ₅₀	L ₉₀	L _{eq}	
5/13/03	16:21:51	00:28.0	42.2	57.7	56.1	52.2	43.6	52.8	Mine trucks, early blast siren (note very brief elapsed time)
5/13/03	16:26:27	27:02.2	34.5	69.8	47.1	41.6	38.4	45.1	Haul trucks and beepers, sirens, blasting

¹ 160 degrees from existing Pipeline Pit; 0.1 mile west of Rocky Pass Road.

**Table E-5
Cortez Hills Expansion Project
Noise Measurement Results
Location #5: Existing Cortez Tailings Facility¹**

Date	Start Time	Elapsed Time	Measured Noise Levels (dBA)						Notes
			Minimum	Maximum	L ₁₀	L ₅₀	L ₉₀	L _{eq}	
5/13/03	18:46:46	21:44.2	30.7	54.7	48.6	42.7	36.6	45.0	Wind (7 to 13 mph) a major factor, sound pressure level (SPL) at 30 dBA
5/14/03	15:46:19	12:24.2	29.3	39.3	31.7	29.5	29.3	30.3	Very high altitude airline flyover (first 2 minutes)
5/14/03	15:58:58	02:01.5	30.9	42.0	39.0	36.1	32.0	36.6	Very high altitude airline flyover

¹ Approximately 1.0 mile east of Cortez Canyon Road.

Table E-6
Cortez Hills Expansion Project
Noise Measurement Results
Location #6: Fenceline North of Existing Pipeline Tailings Facility

Date	Start Time	Elapsed Time	Measured Noise Levels (dBA)						Notes
			Minimum	Maximum	L ₁₀	L ₅₀	L ₉₀	L _{eq}	
5/14/03	12:43:15	05:34.5	41.6	55.4	50.8	47.3	43.5	48.1	

Table E-7
Cortez Hills Expansion Project
Noise Measurement Results
Location #7: CGM's Headquarters Parking Lot¹

Date	Start Time	Elapsed Time	Measured Noise Levels (dBA)						Notes
			Minimum	Maximum	L ₁₀	L ₅₀	L ₉₀	L _{eq}	
5/14/03	14:36:57	40:01.7	50.5	75.4	59.3	55.4	53.0	57.3	General plant noise and equipment noise

¹ Straight south of security building.

APPENDIX F

DRAFT EIS PUBLIC COMMENTS AND RESPONSES

APPENDIX F1 – PUBLIC COMMENT LETTERS

**Table F1
Public Comment Letters**

<i>Letter Number</i>	<i>Commenter</i>
<i>Federal Agencies</i>	
F-001	NOAA
F-002	USEPA
<i>Nevada State Agencies</i>	
S-001	John Carpenter, State Assemblyman
S-002	NDOW
S-003	Nevada State Clearinghouse
<i>Local Agencies</i>	
L-001	Elko County BOC
L-002	Eureka County BOC
L-003	Humboldt River Basin Water Authority
L-004	Lander Economic Development Authority
L-005	Lander Economic Development Authority
<i>Tribal</i>	
T-001	Elko Band Council
T-002	South Fork Band Council
T-003	South Fork Band Council - EPA
T-004	Elko Band Council
<i>Organizations</i>	
O-001	Great Basin Resource Watch
O-002	Oxfam Petition
O-003	Western Shoshone Defense Project
<i>Businesses</i>	
B-001	ML Enterprises
B-002	Plumb Line Mechanical
B-003	Redi Services LLC
B-004	Royal Gold, Inc.
<i>Individuals</i>	
I-001	Mark Blair
I-002	Thomas Budlong
I-003	Peggy Young
I-004	Ronald Damele, Jr.
I-005	Frank Dann
I-006	Greg Doubek
I-007	Russ Downer
I-008	Kevin Emmerich & Laura Cunningham
I-009	Felix Ike
I-010	Wm. Kirkpatrick
I-011	David Mason
I-012	Mary McCloud
I-013	Bob McCusker
I-014	Joyce McDade
I-015	Jody Micheletti
I-016	Lou Myers
I-017	Rick Ochs
I-018	B. Sachau
I-019	Jean Wagner
I-020	W.L. Wilson
I-021	David Wolfin
I-022	Tom Barron
I-023	Mark Bauman
I-024	Chris Brioli

Table F1 (Continued)

<i>Letter Number</i>	<i>Commenter</i>
I-025	Ned Coates
I-026	Charles Compton
I-027	Marcia Conaty
I-028	Willard Daetsch
I-029	Kerry Davis
I-030	Alex Dingle
I-031	Colette Etchart
I-032	Michael Gowell
I-033	Joanne Groshardt
I-034	Daniel Hawley
I-035	Chuck Horn
I-036	Leslie Kappes
I-037	David Keech
I-038	Hazel Landa
I-039	Nancyann Leeder
I-040	Linette Mansberger
I-041	Priscilla Mattison
I-042	William McMullin
I-043	John Porterfield
I-044	Jill Ransom
I-045	Siri Reed
I-046	Martina Roels
I-047	Paul Sherman
I-048	Margorie Sill
I-049	Cheryl Smith
I-050	Kunda Lee Wicce
<i>Form Letters</i>	
E-001	A Form Letter
E-002	George and Frances Alderson
E-003	Clark Andelin
E-004	Kathleen Anderson
E-005	Margaret Anderson
E-006	Paul RW Anthony
E-007	Jean/Hack Atthowe
E-008	Marilyn Bailey
E-009	Dolores Baron
E-010	Deb Barr
E-011	Brooke Battles
E-012	Debbie Zwirtz
E-013	Joseph Belisle
E-014	Suzanne Benoit
E-015	Kevin Biegler
E-016	Bonnie Bingler
E-017	Daryl Black
E-018	Joanne Blair
E-019	Matt Blake
E-020	Virginia Bloetscher
E-021	Patty Bonney
E-022	Scott Bowler
E-023	Barbara Brothers
E-024	Mary Brown
E-025	Paul Burt
E-026	Stephen Burton
E-027	J. Capozzelli
E-028	Joi Carruth

Table F1 (Continued)

<i>Letter Number</i>	<i>Commenter</i>
E-029	Marian Carter
E-030	Kelly Carvallis
E-031	Susan Chandler
E-032	Gary Christensen
E-033	Michele Church
E-034	Wayne Clark-Elliott
E-035	Hereen Claudio
E-036	Chris Clovis
E-037	Robert Coleman
E-038	Frances Cone
E-039	Melissa Coogan
E-040	Sharon Cox
E-041	Janice Cranch
E-042	Gayle Crawford
E-043	Ian Cree
E-044	Jim Cutler
E-045	Tamara Dabney
E-046	Penny Zahler
E-047	Allison Davis
E-048	Germaine de Pibrac James
E-049	Jean Woodman
E-050	Theresa Dillon
E-051	Catherine Dishion
E-052	Mary Jane Dodd
E-053	Debbie Dominguez
E-054	Mercy Drake
E-055	John Eakins
E-056	Sandra Wong
E-057	John Eaton
E-058	Martha Eberle
E-059	R. Michael Ehr
E-060	Barbara Emerich
E-061	Cheryn English
E-062	George Facsoy
E-063	Vanessa Farmer
E-064	Joann Feist
E-065	Heidi Felten
E-066	Lou Ferraro
E-067	James and Joan Fields
E-068	Elaine Fischer
E-069	Lorraine Foster
E-070	Barry Friedman
E-071	Elicia Fritsch
E-072	Deb Fritzler
E-073	Sandra Ghosheh
E-074	Charles Gillard
E-075	Rhonda Gilliam
E-076	Karl Goble
E-077	Nat Goodhue
E-078	Katherine Gould-Martin
E-079	Rosemary Graham-Gardner
E-080	Heather Gray
E-081	Karlene Gunter
E-082	Richard Hair
E-083	Richard Harold

Table F1 (Continued)

<i>Letter Number</i>	<i>Commenter</i>
E-084	Carroll Harris
E-085	Donna Hart
E-086	Gretchen Healy
E-087	Ariel Heart
E-088	Lynda Hendrell
E-089	Lyn Henri
E-090	David Henson
E-091	Laura Hewitt
E-092	Linda Higgins
E-093	Karie Hillery
E-094	Mary Hitt
E-095	Ruth Hosek
E-096	Philip Hult
E-097	Marianne Hunter
E-098	William Hunter
E-099	Henry Ickes
E-100	Charles Jacobs
E-101	Bryn Jones
E-102	Hazel Jonjak
E-103	Bill Josephs
E-104	Joe Judd
E-105	Linda Judd
E-106	David Kane
E-107	Bert Katzung
E-108	Arlene Kelly
E-109	John Kelly
E-110	Beverly Kerkes
E-111	Adam Kever
E-112	Susan Kingsley
E-113	Lisa Koehl
E-114	William Lee Kohler
E-115	Marilyn Kohn
E-116	Kathryn Kram
E-117	Tony Kugler
E-118	Hazel Landa
E-119	Marcie Lane
E-120	Vance Lausmann
E-121	Patricia Layden
E-122	Isolt Lea
E-123	Form Letter
E-124	Carlyn Leeper
E-125	Melanie Leighton
E-126	Bob Licari
E-127	Irving Lillien
E-128	Ross Lockridge III
E-129	Terrence Logue
E-130	Leland Long
E-131	Sara Lovitz
E-132	Sierra Lund
E-133	Suzanne Lyon
E-134	Joan and Wallace MacDonald
E-135	Terri MacKenzie
E-136	Scott MacLowry
E-137	Bonnie MacRaith
E-138	Jimmy Malecki

Table F1 (Continued)

<i>Letter Number</i>	<i>Commenter</i>
E-139	Dorothy Many
E-140	Rita Marie
E-141	Beverly Mays
E-142	Linda Wolf
E-143	K.J. McElrath
E-144	Claire McKay
E-145	Cynthia Mead
E-146	Rhese Meares
E-147	John Meeks
E-148	Paleidia Melanson
E-149	Durango Mendoza
E-150	Adra Miller
E-151	Richard Miller
E-152	Dale Mohr
E-153	Sergio Monteiro
E-154	Rose Marie Mooney
E-155	Patricia Nebeker
E-156	Charlie Neiss
E-157	Bonnie Newburg
E-158	Linda Norelli
E-159	Shannen O'Brian
E-160	Carol Okstel
E-161	Jane Oxenbury
E-162	Amy Page
E-163	Robert Pancner
E-164	Frank Paulo
E-165	Jerry Pendergast
E-166	Tamarah Perez
E-167	Louise Perini
E-168	Diana Peters
E-169	Carol Peterson
E-170	Teri Power
E-171	Judith Prowell
E-172	Jane Rainwater
E-173	Julia Rapp
E-174	Mary Ray
E-175	Harvey Reading
E-176	Lorna Reed
E-177	Mary Reed
E-178	Michelle Reitmajer
E-179	James Roberts
E-180	Sarah Roberts
E-181	Janet Robertson
E-182	Beth Rockwell
E-183	Jeff Wiles
E-184	Kathryn Rose
E-185	Gregory Ross
E-186	Richard Salters
E-187	Linda Shepard Salzer
E-188	Diana Sanderson
E-189	SJ SC
E-190	H. Schaktman
E-191	Lois Schank
E-192	Jeff Schatz
E-193	Elizabeth Scherer

Table F1 (Continued)

<i>Letter Number</i>	<i>Commenter</i>
E-194	Francis Schilling
E-195	Paul Schutt
E-196	Tamar Schwartz
E-197	Bruce Scotton MD
E-198	Martin Scurrah
E-199	LaRoy and Mary Seaver
E-200	Mark Seebach
E-201	Naomi Septoff
E-202	Susan Shamblin
E-203	Toni Siegrist
E-204	JoAnn Simko
E-205	Kathleen Simmon
E-206	Ymani Simmons
E-207	Deborah Smith
E-208	Robert Smith
E-209	Patricia Sorensen
E-210	Bill Sorochan
E-211	Colleen Spivey
E-212	Frieda Stahl
E-213	Deborah Stephenson
E-214	Phyllis Stonebraker
E-215	Steve Summers
E-216	Arthur Swers
E-217	Michelle Talukdar
E-218	Terelle Terry
E-219	Jane Theobald
E-220	Paul Torrence
E-221	Lawrence Toush
E-222	Nathan Tyson
E-223	Julia Van de Grift
E-224	John van Vlaanderen
E-225	Betty Van Wicklen
E-226	Ruth Vandoren
E-227	Margot VanEtten
E-228	Kathleen View
E-229	Doug Walters
E-230	Theodore Wilcox
E-231	Thomas Washburn MD
E-232	Fran Watson
E-233	Leslie Weinberg
E-234	Cal Wellander
E-235	A.E. White
E-236	Avalon White
E-237	Betty Whitmer
E-238	Anne Daletski
E-239	Marc Moshman
<i>Postcards</i>	
P-001	Michael Acceerso
P-002	Bill R. Larson
P-003	E. C.
P-004	Kayla Rae Carpenter
P-005	Darlene M. Cassadore
P-006	Cynthia Chamber
P-007	Jeff Clarke
P-008	Stacy Cohen

Table F1 (Continued)

<i>Letter Number</i>	<i>Commenter</i>
P-009	Travis Conobay
P-010	Kathleen Cruise
P-011	Elizabeth C. Dann
P-012	Sandy Dann
P-013	Barry Dotson
P-014	Lucille Estella
P-015	Phyllis Evening
P-016	Olivia Gallagher
P-017	Derek Gates
P-018	Helen C. Gildred
P-019	Jim Gorman
P-020	Darin M. Hamann
P-021	Jane L. Hunter
P-022	Bernice Lalo
P-023	Wendy Lawrence
P-024	Mishwa Lee
P-025	Nancy Loudon
P-026	Margaret Madden
P-027	Jolander Marshall
P-028	Jeff Mathison
P-029	Mary McCloud
P-030	Connie McDade
P-031	Ernest McDade
P-032	Joyce McDade
P-033	Joyce McDade
P-034	Joyce McDade
P-035	Rhodea Nicols
P-036	Dela Richale
P-037	Bruce Scotton

FEDERAL AGENCIES



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NATIONAL OCEANIC SERVICE
National Geodetic Survey
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-0002

November 27, 2007

Mr. Christopher Worthington, EIS Project Manager
Bureau of Land Management
Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Road
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

2007 NOV 30 PM 12:23

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BATTLE MOUNTAIN
FIELD OFFICE

Dear Mr. Worthington,

We have provided comments on the DEIS regarding the Cortez Hills Expansion Project, Proposes to Construct and Operate New Facilities and Expansion of the Existing Open-Pit Gold Mining and Processing Operations, Crescent Valley, Lander & Eureka Counties, NV (20070410).

The DEIS has been reviewed within the areas of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Geodetic Survey's (NGS) geodetic responsibility, expertise, and in terms of the impact of the proposed actions on NGS activities and projects.

F-001-001 If there are any planned activities which will disturb or destroy geodetic control monuments, NGS requires notification not less than 90 days in advance of such activities in order to plan for their relocation. NGS recommends that funding for this project includes the cost of any required relocation(s).

All available geodetic control information about horizontal and vertical geodetic control monuments in the subject area is contained on the homepage of NGS at the following Internet address: <http://www.ngs.noaa.gov>. After entering this website, please access the topic "Products and Services" then "Data Sheet." This menu item will allow you to directly access geodetic control monument information from the NGS database for the subject area project. This information should be reviewed for identifying the location and designation of any geodetic control monuments that may be affected by the proposed project.

We hope our comments will assist you. Thank you for giving NGS the opportunity to review your DEIS.

Sincerely,


Christopher W. Harm

Program Analyst
NOAA's National Geodetic Survey
Office of the Director
1315 East-West Highway
SSMC3 8729, NOAA, N/NGS
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

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F-001-001

Comment noted. CGM would notify the National Geodetic Survey of proposed disturbance of geodetic control monuments.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION IX

75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

RECEIVED

2007 DEC

BUREAU OF
BATTLE MOUNTAIN
FIELD OFFICE

NOV 20 2007

NOV 12 2007

NOV 12 2007

November 21, 2007

Christopher Worthington
Bureau of Land Management
Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Road
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

Subject: Cortez Hills Expansion Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS),
Lander and Eureka counties, Nevada [CEQ# 20070410]

Dear Mr. Worthington:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reviewed the above referenced document. Our review and comments are provided pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) NEPA Implementation Regulations at 40 CFR 1500-1508, and our NEPA review authority under Section 309 of the Clean Air Act.

We have appreciated the opportunity to work closely with you during the preparation of this Draft EIS consistent with the draft Memorandum of Understanding between the Nevada Bureau of Land Management and EPA on mining-related NEPA projects. We believe this process was helpful in early resolution of some issues involving geochemistry and air and water quality, which we raised during the EIS preparation process. We have a few outstanding issues, however, and recommend they be addressed in the Final EIS. We have, therefore, rated this Draft EIS as EC-2 (see enclosed "Summary of Rating Definitions and Follow-Up Action"). Our rating on this document is based on our concerns regarding wetland/riparian habitat mitigation and reclamation and post-closure financial assurance. We recommend the Final EIS include additional information regarding the wetland/riparian habitat mitigation plan, financial assurance for reclamation activities and post-closure mitigation and monitoring, and mercury emissions to air.

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We request a copy of the Final EIS when it is filed with our Washington, D.C. office. If you have any questions, please call me at (415) 972-3846, or have your staff call Jeanne Geselbracht at (415) 972-3853.

Sincerely,



Nova Blazej, Manager
Environmental Review Office

004743

Enclosures: EPA's Summary of Rating Definitions and Follow-Up Action
EPA's Detailed Comments

Cc: David Gaskin, Nevada Division of Environmental Protection

SUMMARY OF EPA RATING DEFINITIONS

This rating system was developed as a means to summarize EPA's level of concern with a proposed action. The ratings are a combination of alphabetical categories for evaluation of the environmental impacts of the proposal and numerical categories for evaluation of the adequacy of the EIS.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE ACTION

"LO" (Lack of Objections)

The EPA review has not identified any potential environmental impacts requiring substantive changes to the proposal. The review may have disclosed opportunities for application of mitigation measures that could be accomplished with no more than minor changes to the proposal.

"EC" (Environmental Concerns)

The EPA review has identified environmental impacts that should be avoided in order to fully protect the environment. Corrective measures may require changes to the preferred alternative or application of mitigation measures that can reduce the environmental impact. EPA would like to work with the lead agency to reduce these impacts.

"EO" (Environmental Objections)

The EPA review has identified significant environmental impacts that must be avoided in order to provide adequate protection for the environment. Corrective measures may require substantial changes to the preferred alternative or consideration of some other project alternative (including the no action alternative or a new alternative). EPA intends to work with the lead agency to reduce these impacts.

"EU" (Environmentally Unsatisfactory)

The EPA review has identified adverse environmental impacts that are of sufficient magnitude that they are unsatisfactory from the standpoint of public health or welfare or environmental quality. EPA intends to work with the lead agency to reduce these impacts. If the potentially unsatisfactory impacts are not corrected at the final EIS stage, this proposal will be recommended for referral to the CEQ.

ADEQUACY OF THE IMPACT STATEMENT

Category 1" (Adequate)

EPA believes the draft EIS adequately sets forth the environmental impact(s) of the preferred alternative and those of the alternatives reasonably available to the project or action. No further analysis or data collection is necessary, but the reviewer may suggest the addition of clarifying language or information.

"Category 2" (Insufficient Information)

The draft EIS does not contain sufficient information for EPA to fully assess environmental impacts that should be avoided in order to fully protect the environment, or the EPA reviewer has identified new reasonably available alternatives that are within the spectrum of alternatives analysed in the draft EIS, which could reduce the environmental impacts of the action. The identified additional information, data, analyses, or discussion should be included in the final EIS.

"Category 3" (Inadequate)

EPA does not believe that the draft EIS adequately assesses potentially significant environmental impacts of the action, or the EPA reviewer has identified new, reasonably available alternatives that are outside of the spectrum of alternatives analysed in the draft EIS, which should be analysed in order to reduce the potentially significant environmental impacts. EPA believes that the identified additional information, data, analyses, or discussions are of such a magnitude that they should have full public review at a draft stage. EPA does not believe that the draft EIS is adequate for the purposes of the NEPA and/or Section 309 review, and thus should be formally revised and made available for public comment in a supplemental or revised draft EIS. On the basis of the potential significant impacts involved, this proposal could be a candidate for referral to the CEQ.

*From EPA Manual 1640, "Policy and Procedures for the Review of Federal Actions Impacting the Environment."

Cortez Hills Expansion Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement
EPA Comments – November, 2007

F-002-001

Vegetation and Wildlife Resources

Losses of wetland/riparian habitat would result from filling for project facilities and from groundwater drawdown. The DEIS (p. 3.4-24, 3.5-41) indicates that Cortez Gold Mines would coordinate with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to develop new riparian/wetland areas and/or enhance existing areas off-site to compensate at a 2:1 ratio for the loss of this habitat. Riparian/wetland habitat creation and/or enhancement may take some time to become established. This plan should be developed and implemented prior to project construction to avoid lag time between when the impacts occur and when the compensation habitat is able to meet the functions and values it is replacing.

Recommendation: We recommend BLM include the wetland/riparian mitigation plan in the Final EIS. The plan should describe the new or enhanced mitigation sites, including their locations, existing values and functions, and the goals for future values and functions. The plan should specify who will be responsible for plan implementation and monitoring and describe contingency measures should the initial plan fail to meet specified goals. We recommend that the plan be initiated as soon as possible after the Record of Decision is finalized to minimize a temporal loss of this habitat.

Reclamation and Closure

F-002-002

The Draft EIS does not address the closure and reclamation bond that will be required by BLM and the State of Nevada for this project. EPA believes this information is important in the EIS because the adequacy of the bond affects the efficacy of the reclamation plan, which is critical to long-term protection of environmental resources.

Recommendation: We recommend that the Final EIS identify the estimated bond amounts for each closure and reclamation activity. Also discuss how BLM can modify the bond during the course of operations if temporary, long-term, or perpetual treatment and/or remediation needs are discovered during operations. Identify who would be responsible for any post-closure cleanup actions should they be necessary.

F-002-003

It is unclear how the long-term monitoring and mitigation fund, established for earlier phases of the Cortez and Pipeline/South Pipeline mines, will be updated and applied to the proposed project.

Recommendation: The Final EIS should describe this fund, including the terms of the fund and how it has been performing, and discuss how it meets the requirements of 43 CFR 3809.552 and 555. The Draft EIS should indicate whether and how the fund will be updated to meet the potential long-term monitoring and mitigation needs for the proposed action.

F-002-001

As stated in Mitigation Measure V1 in Section 3.4.4, Monitoring and Mitigation Measures, CGM would coordinate with the BLM on appropriate riparian/wetland mitigation (i.e., development of new riparian/wetland areas and/or enhancement of existing riparian/wetland areas at off site locations) to compensate for the loss of riparian/wetland vegetation. The loss of riparian/wetland vegetation would be compensated at a 2:1 ratio.

The riparian/wetland mitigation plan currently is being developed. Target replacement areas are located in a side canyon adjacent to the main Copper Canyon drainage, downstream of a perennial portion of the canyon. A design to retain stream flow and surface runoff is in development. Prior to disturbance of riparian areas, plants, seeds, and soils from the existing area would be collected for placement in the riparian/wetland replacement areas.

The plan would be finalized and established prior to any riparian/wetland disturbance and would be available for public review and comment. The plan would specify who would be responsible for plan implementation and monitoring and describe contingency measures should the initial plan fail to meet objectives. Additionally, CGM would be responsible for developing an annual riparian/wetland vegetation monitoring report, which also would be available for public review.

F-002-002

Comment noted; however, it is not the BLM's policy to include the reclamation cost estimate for financial assurance in NEPA documents. The reclamation and closure techniques are presented in the EIS to allow for review and comment on their adequacy. Reclamation and closure costs are time-sensitive, which is why the BLM Authorized Officer has the authority to review and require cost updates at any time to ensure bond adequacy. In addition, the BLM Authorized Officer has the regulatory authority to require additional bonding and/or long-term trusts if these needs become necessary. As long as a plan of operations remains open, the operator of record is liable for post-mining environmental issues. In the case of the Cortez Hills Expansion Project, a potential long-term liability exists, and a long-term trust has already been established. This essentially keeps the case file open as long as the trust is in effect, and the operator is responsible for environmental actions. BLM, as the beneficiary, will have access to the funds for environmental remediation and monitoring if the company is no longer solvent.

F-002-003

As provided for in 43 CFR 3809.552(c), BLM previously identified the need for a Long Term Contingency Fund (LTCF) for CGM's existing operations at the site to ensure the continuation of long-term monitoring and management of any issues identified during

Air Resources

The Draft EIS provides a detailed discussion of direct and cumulative mercury emissions to air. The discussion includes stationary source mercury emissions from 2006 and describes their sources and operational hours per year. The Draft EIS indicates that, while the existing Pipeline Mill may be expanded to increase throughput capacity from 13,500 tons per day to 15,000 tons per day, mercury releases are likely to decrease to below 2006 levels when additional controls are installed on the retort and electrowinning cells. It is unclear whether, under the proposed project, potential increases in throughput and/or changes in mercury concentrations in the ore could increase mercury emissions from the mill relative to the 2006 emissions.

Recommendation: The Final EIS should clarify whether, under the proposed project, potential increases in throughput and/or changes in mercury concentrations in the ore are expected to increase mercury emissions from the mill relative to the 2006 emissions, and provide an estimate of those emissions.

monitoring. The Pipeline Project LTCF meets the requirements of 43 CFR 3809.555(e), as the LTCF is an insured trust account maintained by a licensed securities brokerage for the benefit of the Secretary of Interior.

The primary purpose of the existing Pipeline Project LTCF is to provide a contingency fund for long-term monitoring of the project (after reclamation and bond release) and for remediation of any unforeseen future environmental issues, pursuant to the Pipeline EIS and the Record of Decision (ROD). As discussed in the Pipeline EIS and required by the ROD as a condition of approval, CGM will set aside a total of \$1,250,000 in trust over a period of approximately 5 years (2005 – 2009). Upon termination of the trust, all remaining funds, if any, will be paid in equal shares to Lander County, Nevada, and to the Nevada Department of Wildlife for their general purposes.

The existing fund will remain in place and would be increased to meet the potential monitoring and mitigation needs associated with the proposed Cortez Hills Expansion Project.

As part of the proposed reclamation plan, reclamation permit, and reclamation closure bond, monitoring of the environmental performance of reclamation and closure activities for the proposed project would be required for a period of at least 3 years (see Section 2.4.12.8 of the EIS). The LTCF would address long-term environmental monitoring and potential impacts in the post-closure period after bond release.

The primary activities covered under the LTCF include:

- Long-term pit lake water quality
- Maintenance of storm water diversions
- Maintenance of process draindown evapotranspiration cells
- Mitigation of potential impacts to seeps and springs

Following the fund additions associated with the proposed Cortez Hills Expansion Project, the total estimated costs for impacts covered under the LTCF would be approximately \$2,600,000. By 2009, the existing LTCF established by the Pipeline Project ROD will have been fully funded to \$1,250,000. While the existing fund would grow in value over its life span to far exceed the cost estimate that includes the Cortez Hills Expansion Project, the fund would be increased through five additional payments of \$250,000 from 2010 through 2014, and one payment of \$100,000 in 2015, to match the estimated LTCF costs.

F-002-004

The additional mercury controls on thermal sources that would be installed at the Pipeline Mill (i.e., a retort to replace the existing gold drying ovens and activated carbon beds on retort, furnace, kilns, and electrowinning exhausts) are designed to accommodate the proposed increased mill throughput capacity from 13,500 tons per day to 15,000 tons per day.

Geochemical characterization of the mercury species and concentrations in the ore that would be mined under the proposed project indicate that it is comparable to currently mined ore at the existing operation (Cortez Hills Expansion Project Waste Rock Assessment [Geomega 2007c]; Figures 3-6f and 3-8; Appendix D). Therefore, the planned controls should be comparably effective in controlling mercury emissions from thermal sources in processing ore from the Cortez and Cortez Hills pits.

The 2006 mercury emissions were estimated to be 167 pounds without the planned controls. With the planned controls in place, the expected emissions at 13,500 tons per day of mill throughput would be less than 50 pounds per year. Assuming that increasing the mill throughput from 13,500 tons per day to 15,000 tons per day would have a proportional increase in operating hours, the expected emissions at the increased throughput would be less than 55 pounds per year.

NEVADA STATE AGENCIES

JOHN C. CARPENTER
ASSEMBLYMAN
District No. 33

COMMITTEES:
Member
Judiciary
Natural Resources, Agriculture,
and Mining
Transportation



State of Nevada
Assembly

Seventy-First Session

December 1, 2007

Christopher Worthington, EIS Project Manager
Bureau of Land Management
Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Road
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

Dear Christopher,

Please consider these comments on the Cortez Hills Expansion Project to be very favorable toward this project. After reading the document, I believe any cumulative effects to be negligible.

S-001-001 | Dewatering, mercury emissions and effects upon wildlife seem to be of
S-001-002 | minimal consequences. The greatest attention will have to be paid to Native
American traditional values. With cooperation between tribes and other
parties, I am sure any negative effects can be minimized or eliminated.

S-001-003 | The economic value of this project to Lander and Elko counties will be
huge. Gold mining has become the economic engine of our region and order
to keep the "train on the track", new deposits must be found and developed.

Please keep this project on a timetable for completion in the near future so
Northeastern Nevada can continue to prosper.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "John C. Carpenter".

John C. Carpenter

DISTRICT OFFICE:
P.O. Box 190
Elko, Nevada 89803-0190
Office: (775) 738-9861
Fax No.: (775) 738-4953

LEGISLATIVE BUILDING:
401 S. Carson Street
Carson City, Nevada 89701-4747
Office: (775) 684-8831 or 684-8555
Fax No.: (775) 684-8891

S-001-001

Please see Section 3.2, Water Resources and Geochemistry; Section 3.10, Air Quality; and Section 3.5, Wildlife and Fisheries Resources regarding dewatering, mercury emissions, and wildlife effects, respectively.

S-001-002

Comment noted. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS regarding potential impacts to Native American traditional values.

S-001-003

Comment noted.



JIM GIBBONS
Governor

STATE OF NEVADA

DEPARTMENT OF WILDLIFE

1100 Valley Road
Reno, Nevada 89512

(775) 688-1500 • Fax (775) 688-1595

December 4, 2007



Ken Mayer
Director

Gerald Smith
Field Office Manager
Battle Mountain Field Office
Bureau of Land Management
50 Bastian Road
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

RE: Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Cortez Hills, Expansion Project, Cortez Gold Mines

Dear Mr. Smith:

We appreciate the opportunity to review and provide comments on the subject document. The Nevada Department of Wildlife was a Cooperating Agency on the preparation of this document. We have few specific comments on the analysis of impacts for the proposed action on wildlife resources in this document. We want to thank Cortez Gold Mine for working with our agency in mitigating the impacts of the proposed conveyor on wildlife movement in Crescent Valley. We appreciate the design that will continue to allow antelope and mule deer the opportunity to migrate through the conveyor corridor over the wildlife overpasses. We would like to reiterate that it will be very important to not construct fences across these overpasses. We believe this issue should be formalized as part of the Record of Decision for this proposal.

S-002-001

S-002-002

S-002-003

S-002-004

In our review of the Native American Traditional Values section, we noted several of the maps do not accurately reflect wildlife distribution in the Regional Cumulative Effects Study Area. The mule deer map is particularly inaccurate. We would be available to provide a more accurate description of the wildlife distribution habitat for future references. On page 3.9-61 of the same section, the document suggests that summer range is the limiting factor for mule deer in the RCESA. This is not an accurate statement. For the mule deer herds north of Interstate 80, winter ranges have been identified as the limiting factor for deer populations.

Finally, for future discussion, in numerous locations in this document, BLM standard fences are identified for restricting access by wildlife. In fact, BLM standard fences are specifically designed to encourage access by wildlife. Should wildlife exclusion be necessary, the wildlife protective fencing stipulation from the Industrial Artificial Pond Permit should be used.

C:\DOCUMENT-1\enr\LOCALS-1\Templates\GDF09\CortezHillsDEISComments.1207.doc

S-002-001

Comments noted.

S-002-002

The big game range figures in Section 3.9, as well as the mule deer figure in Section 3.5, have been revised to reflect subsequent information provided by NDOW.

S-002-003

The referenced text has been revised in the Final EIS.

S-002-004

Discussions in the Final EIS relative to fencing have been modified, as needed, for clarification.

Gerald Smith
December 4, 2007
Page 2

If you have any questions, please contact me in Elko.

Sincerely,

Rory E. Lamp
Biologist III
60 Youth Center Road
Elko, NV 89801
775-777-2368

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JIM GIBBONS
Governor

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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BATTLE MOUNTAIN
FIELD OFFICE

STATE OF NEVADA



ANDREW K. CLINGER
Director

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION

209 E. Musser Street, Room 200

Carson City, Nevada 89701-4298

(775) 684-0222

Fax (775) 684-0260

<http://www.budget.state.nv.us/>

November 28, 2007

Chris Worthington
US Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Road
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

Re: SAI NV # E2008-166

Reference: NV063-EIS06-011 1790 NVN-067575 3809

Project: **EIS for Cortez Hills Expansion Project**

Dear Chris Worthington:

Enclosed are comments from the agencies listed below regarding the above referenced document. Please address these comments or concerns in your final decision.

Division of State Lands

State Historic Preservation Office

This constitutes the State Clearinghouse review of this proposal as per Executive Order 12372. If you have questions, please contact me at (775) 684-0209.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Krista Coulter".

Krista Coulter
Nevada State Clearinghouse

11/15

S-003-001

BLM responded to the 6/3/2004 SHPO letter in early 2008.

Rebecca Palmer

From: Nevada State Clearinghouse [Clearinghouse@budget.state.nv.us]
Sent: Monday, October 08, 2007 3:57 PM
To: Rebecca Palmer
Subject: E2008-166 EIS for Cortez Hills Expansion Project - Battle Mountain Field Office

NEVADA STATE CLEARINGHOUSE
Department of Administration, Budget and Planning Division
209 East Musser Street, Room 200, Carson City, Nevada 89701-4298
(775) 684-0209 Fax (775) 684-0260

TRANSMISSION DATE: October 8, 2007

State Historic Preservation Office

Nevada SAI # E2008-166
Project: EIS for Cortez Hills Expansion Project

RECEIVED

NOV 19 2007

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
BUDGET AND PLANNING DIVISION

Follow the link below to download an Adobe PDF document concerning the above-mentioned project for your review and comment.

http://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/fo/battle_mountain_field/blm_information/national_environmental/cortez_hills_expansion.html

Please evaluate it with respect to its effect on your plans and programs; the importance of its contribution to state and/or local areawide goals and objectives; and its accord with any applicable laws, orders or regulations with which you are familiar.

Please submit your comments no later than Tuesday, November 27, 2007.

Use the space below for short comments. If significant comments are provided, please use agency letterhead and include the Nevada SAI number and comment due date for our reference. Questions? Gosia Sylwestrzak, (775) 684-0209 or <mailto:clearinghouse@budget.state.nv.us>.

☐ No comment on this project ☐ Proposal supported as written

AGENCY COMMENTS:

Signature:

Rebecca Palmer

Date:

11/15/07

S-003-001 The SHPO reviewed the subject document. As mentioned in the document, the SHPO is a signatory to a Programmatic Agreement for the subject undertaking. The SHPO notes that some of our previous comments on the Bureau of Land Management's determinations of eligibility have not been addressed (See letter of 6/3/2004). The SHPO reminds the Bureau of Land Management that these comments should be addressed prior to the submission of any proposed Historic Properties Treatment Plan. If you have any questions concerning this correspondence, please contact me by phone at (775) 684-3443 or by E-mail at rlpalmer@clan.lib.nv.us.

Nevada State Clearinghouse

From: Skip Canfield
Sent: Friday, October 12, 2007 4:04 PM
To: Nevada State Clearinghouse
Subject: RE: E2008-166 EIS for Cortez Hills Expansion Project - Battle Mountain Field Office

The Nevada Division of State Lands provides the following comments:

- S-003-002** | There is a concern about the cumulative visual impacts to public lands users' experiences.
- Although one project might seem insignificant, and even those that are only temporary, in the big picture, as we employ the multiple use concepts of our public lands, please consider a comprehensive and consistent look at visual impacts and how very small and inexpensive mitigation measures can play a large role in the compatibility of the built and natural environment.
- S-003-003** | 1. Utilize consistent lighting mitigation measures that follow "Dark Sky" lighting practices. Please see www.darksky.org. Dark sky measures are inexpensive, simple to implement, and very mainstream. The result is a less obtrusive impact to other users of adjacent public lands.
- S-003-004** | Effective lighting should have screens that do not allow the bulb to shine up or out. In fact, lighting that is installed using dark sky fixtures (light is only aimed at the subject property) is more efficient, safer, and results in reduced electricity costs.
- S-003-005** | 2. Utilize consistent mitigation measures that address logical placement of improvements and use of appropriate screening and structure colors. Existing utility corridors, roads and areas of disturbed land should be utilized wherever possible.
- S-003-006** | --A good example is the use of a paint color called "sudan brown" for water tanks and other vertical structures. Using screening, careful site placement, and cognitive use of earth-tone colors/materials that match the environment go a long way to improve the user experience for others who might have different values than what is fostered by built environment activities.

Skip Canfield, AICP
State Land Use Planning Agency

-----Original Message-----

From: Nevada State Clearinghouse
Sent: Monday, October 08, 2007 3:57 PM
To: Skip Canfield
Subject: E2008-166 EIS for Cortez Hills Expansion Project - Battle Mountain Field Office

NEVADA STATE CLEARINGHOUSE
Department of Administration, Budget and Planning Division
209 East Musser Street, Room 200, Carson City, Nevada 89701-4298
(775) 684-0209 Fax (775) 684-0260

TRANSMISSION DATE: October 8, 2007

Division of State Lands

1

S-003-002

Comment noted. As noted by comparison of Figures 2-22 and 3.15-4, most of the past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions are not visible in the viewshed of the proposed project. Also, past and ongoing reclamation activities by CGM for the existing operations at the site have been quite effective at mimicking natural landforms in the project vicinity. These reclamation techniques also would be implemented for the proposed project. As a result, long-term visual effects of the project would be minimized to the degree possible.

S-003-003

Comment noted. A mitigation measure to address night lighting has been added to the Final EIS (see Mitigation Measure VR-1 in Section 3.15.4).

S-003-004

Comment noted. Please see the response to comment S-003-003.

S-003-005

Comment noted.

S-003-006

Comment noted.

Nevada SAI # E2008-166
Project: EIS for Cortez Hills Expansion Project

Follow the link below to download an Adobe PDF document concerning the above-mentioned project for your review and comment.

http://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/fo/battle_mountain_field/blm_information/national_environmental/cortez_hills_expansion.html

Please evaluate it with respect to its effect on your plans and programs; the importance of its contribution to state and/or local areawide goals and objectives; and its accord with any applicable laws, orders or regulations with which you are familiar.

Please submit your comments no later than Tuesday, November 27, 2007.

Use the space below for short comments. If significant comments are provided, please use agency letterhead and include the Nevada SAI number and comment due date for our reference. Questions? Gosia Sylwestrzak, (775) 684-0209 or <mailto:clearinghouse@budget.state.nv.us>.

☐ No comment on this project ☐ Proposal supported as written

AGENCY COMMENTS:

Signature:

Date:

Distribution:

Sandy Quilici, Department of Conservation & Natural Resources Jeff Hardcastle, State Demographer Stan Marshall, State Health Division Skip Canfield, AICP, Division of State Lands Alan Coyner, Commission on Minerals D. Driesner, Commission on Minerals Christy Morris, Commission on Minerals John Walker, Nevada Division of Environmental Protection Jim Shabi, Nevada Dept. of Employment, Training and Rehabilitation, Research and Analysis Pete Anderson, Division of Forestry Mike Dondero, Division of Forestry Catherine Cuccaro, Department of Transportation Anthony Grossman, Department of Wildlife, Director's Office Steve Foree, Department of Wildlife, Elko Robert Martinez, Division of Water Resources James D. Morefield, Natural Heritage Program Steve Weaver, Division of State Parks Mark Harris, PE, Public Utilities Commission Rebecca Palmer, State Historic Preservation Office John Muntean, UNR Bureau of Mines Jon Price, UNR Bureau of Mines Ryan McGinness, Washington Office Gosia Sylwestrzak, zzClearinghouse Reese Tietje, zzClearinghouse -Reese Maud Naroll, zzClearinghouse-Maud Gosia Sylwestrzak, zzClearinghouse -Gosia

LOCAL AGENCIES



Elko County Board of Commissioners

569 Court Street • Elko, Nevada 89801
775-738-5398 Phone • 775-753-8535 Fax

2007 NOV 16 PM 12:18

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
BATTLE MOUNTAIN
FIELD OFFICE

COMMISSIONERS
SHERI EKLUND-BROWN
JOHN ELLISON
CHARLIE MYERS
MIKE NANNINI
WARREN RUSSELL

ELKO COUNTY MANAGER
ROBERT K. STOKES

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
MICHELE A. PETTY

November 9, 2007

Mr. Christopher Worthington, EIS Project Manager

BLM - Battle Mountain Field Office

50 Bastian Road

Battle Mountain, Nevada 89820

RE: Cortez Gold Mines – Cortez Hills Expansion Project DEIS

Dear Mr. Worthington:

L-001-001 The Elko County Board of Commissioners supports the preferred alternative of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement that will allow the Cortez Gold Mines' - Cortez Hills Expansion Project to proceed. The proposed action will extend the life of the Mine and employ 450 individuals for an additional ten years. Approximately sixty to seventy percent of these employees may live in Elko County. The project proposed disturbance is minimal in comparison to the vast lands managed by the BLM in Nevada. We believe that this action will allow Cortez Gold Mines to continue to productively utilize the area in a way that is consistent with the existing approved Plan of Operations and will continue a policy of wise management of public lands which we support.

L-001-002 Attached is a copy of a University of Nevada – Reno, University Center for Economic Development, Department of Resource Economics publication, entitled, *An Analysis of the Economic Impacts of the Hard Rock Mining Sector on the Elko Micropolitan Statistical Area*. This study, commissioned by Elko County, provides an independent verification of the importance of mining activity to the economy of Northeastern Nevada. We believe it will assist you as you evaluate the impacts of this project to the local, State and national economies as part of your review.

Sincerely,

Elko County Board of Commissioners

Robert K. Stokes

Elko County Manager

attachment

cc: Cortez Gold Mines
Commissioners

www.elkocountynv.net

L-001-001

Comment noted.

L-001-002

The BLM appreciates receipt of this information; the information has been reviewed for relevance to the EIS.

Kenneth Benson, Chairman
J.P. "Jim" Ithurralt, Member
2007 NOV 23 PM 12:32

Donna Bailey, Vice Chairman
Jackie Berg, Clerk

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BATTLE MOUNTAIN

**BOARD OF
EUREKA COUNTY COMMISSIONERS**

P.O. BOX 677
EUREKA, NEVADA 89316

TELEPHONE (775) 237-5641

FAX (775) 237-6015

November 20, 2007

Bureau of Land Management
Attn. Gerald M. Smith
Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Road
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

Dear Mr. Smith,

The purpose of this letter is to respond to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Cortez Hills Expansion Project. The Board of Eureka County Commissioners appreciates the opportunity to engage in this process. The Board would like to present the following comments:

1. The east side of the Cortez Hills pit is located at the Eureka County line. It appears that the eastern boundary of the proposed pit was selected for administrative reasons rather than by the physical limits of the ore deposit. It is reasonable to consider that the pit boundary and surrounding Waste Rock Facilities will vary once mining is under way and the economic extent of the mineral deposit is exactly determined. Reasoning for the current pit configuration should be disclosed and the possibility of future expansions into Eureka County should be analyzed.
2. Development of mineral resources at adjacent Cortez Joint Venture properties will cause impacts from the proposed action to accumulate. Cumulative impacts from Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions like development of the Horse Canyon property should be analyzed.
3. The proposed plan of operation calls for a substantial increase in workforce (350-450 workers through 2018) with an estimated increase of 9.0 percent population growth in the Crescent Valley area. These projections are likely to cause substantial impacts on the Crescent Valley community. Crescent Valley has very few rentals available at present. The increased workforce may further tax housing availability, strain existing infrastructure (municipal water system, roads, etc...), require additional emergency services and affect school operations. These impacts should be analyzed in more detail and efforts at mitigation discussed.

L-002-001

The proposed pit design was developed based on the configuration of the orebodies, the proximity of a property of cultural and religious importance (PCRI) boundary to the east of the orebodies, and geologic considerations. The orebodies associated with the proposed mining at the Cortez Hills Complex formed in a brecciated zone at the intersection between fault structures, located approximately 2,000 feet west of the Lander-Eureka County boundary. The potential for development of the pit eastward into Eureka County is constrained by the presence of the PCRI boundary; mine facilities, therefore, were designed completely within Lander County to avoid disturbing the PCRI boundary. In addition, the surface topography east of the proposed pit is very steep and would present additional technical challenges for mining activities.

As discussed in Section 3.1.2.1 of the Draft EIS, the geotechnical analysis identified the potential for pit slope failure in the east wall of the proposed Cortez Hills Pit in the post-mining period. In response, Mitigation Measure GM2 was developed to further reduce the potential for long-term pit wall failures affecting the pit boundary by limiting pit wall design slopes (see Section 3.1.4 of the Draft EIS). Following release of the Draft EIS, and in response to Mitigation Measure GM2, the Revised Cortez Hills Pit Design Alternative was developed. The new alternative is presented in Section 2.5.1.4 of the Final EIS, with related resource-specific analyses presented in Chapter 3.

L-002-002

Comment noted. Please see Section 2.6 of the EIS for descriptions of the past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions identified for the cumulative impact analysis, and Chapter 3 for the resource-specific cumulative impact analyses.

L-002-003

The potential for up to a 9 percent increase in population is predicated on new workers locating in the same geographic pattern as existing CGM workers. It is likely, however, that the lack of available housing in Crescent Valley, combined with greater housing availability in Elko and Battle Mountain and the provision of bus service to Elko, would result in most new workers locating in the larger communities. Section 3.13.4, Monitoring and Mitigation Measures, encourages local and county agencies to work with CGM to monitor social and economic developments related to the proposed project so they can respond promptly and effectively if adverse effects do occur.

L-002-004

4. Ground water from alluvial deposits in Crescent Valley (Basin 54) is the sole source of drinking water for residents of Crescent Valley Town and the outlying community. The municipal water system in Crescent Valley Town is operated by Eureka County, whereas outlying residents rely on private domestic wells. Given that a) the proposed mining operation is positioned upgradient from all municipal and domestic wells in Crescent Valley and b) existing mining operations are currently affecting ground water quantity and quality in the basin, all direct, indirect and cumulative impacts to the hydrologic system and down gradient users should be monitored.

L-002-005

5. The Proposed Action is in the vicinity of the U. S. Department of Energy's "Carlin corridor," one of six possible rail routes to the proposed repository at Yucca Mountain, Nye County, Nevada. On October 12, 2007, DOE released a Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for a Geologic Repository for the Disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel and High-Level Radioactive Waste at Yucca Mountain, Nye County, Nevada – Nevada Rail Transportation Corridor DOE/EIS-0250F-S2D, and Draft Environmental Impact Statement for a Rail Alignment for the Construction and Operation of a Railroad in Nevada to a Geologic Repository at Yucca Mountain, Nye County Nevada DOE/EIS-0369D. That process is likely to lead to a Record of Decision by the DOE in 2008 to select and build the Caliente rail corridor to transport waste to Yucca Mountain. However, should the Caliente rail corridor prove problematic, it is still possible for the DOE to consider other rail alternatives to Yucca Mountain, including the Carlin route which DOE previously designated as its "secondary preference." The proposed expansion of the Cortez operation would be a potential land use conflict for DOE. Similarly, the construction of a nuclear waste rail line through the Cortez expansion could be a potential conflict with proposed mining operations.

Sincerely,



Kenneth Benson,
Chairman

Attest: 
Jackie Berg, Clerk

L-002-004

Potential project-related impacts to the hydrologic system and downgradient users are discussed in Section 3.2.2.2 of the EIS. Mitigation Measures WR1a and WR2, as presented in Section 3.2.4 of the EIS, were developed to address these potential impacts. Mitigation Measure WR1a would include development and implementation of a comprehensive water resources monitoring plan to identify potential impacts to perennial surface water resources and groundwater resources. Mitigation Measure WR2 would involve monitoring groundwater levels between the mine and water supply wells, groundwater rights, and surface water rights within the projected mine-related 10-foot groundwater drawdown area and implementation of mitigation for project-related impacts, as required by the Nevada Division of Water Resources.

L-002-005

The Carlin Corridor was one of several potential rail corridors analyzed in the Final EIS for the Geologic Repository for the Disposal of Spent Nuclear Fuel and High-Level Radioactive Waste at Yucca Mountain, Nye County, Nevada (Department of Energy [DOE] 2002). Subsequent to issuance of that EIS, the DOE continued to develop the repository design and associated construction and operational plans. At the time the Cortez Hills Expansion Project Draft EIS was being prepared, the DOE issued a Notice of Intent to prepare a supplement to the Yucca Mountain Final EIS (71 Federal Register 60490). Given the uncertainties associated with the Yucca Mountain project approval and route selection for the rail corridor, it was not included in the cumulative analysis for the Cortez Hills Expansion Project.

The DOE issued the Draft Supplemental EIS for the Yucca Mountain rail transportation corridor in October 2007. The Caliente Corridor and Mina Corridor, neither of which would fall within the cumulative effects study area for the Cortez Hills Expansion Project, were carried forward in the Draft Supplement EIS analysis; the Carlin Corridor was not analyzed. As a result, the Yucca Mountain project as currently proposed would not have a cumulative interaction with the Cortez Hills Expansion Project.

RECEIVED-MAILROOM

2007 NOV 23 PM 12:41

Humboldt River Basin Water Authority
c/o P.O. Box 2008
Carson City, Nevada 89702

Elko County
Eureka County
Humboldt County
Lander County
Pershing County

November 16, 2007

Bureau of Land Management
Battle Mountain Field Office
Attention: Stephen Drummond
50 Bastian Road
Battle Mountain, Nevada 89820

RE: Comments to Cortez Hills Expansion Project Draft Environmental Impact

Dear Mr. Drummond:

On behalf of the Humboldt River Basin Water Authority (HRBWA), I am pleased to submit the following comments to the Cortez Hills Expansion Project Draft Environmental Impact. At the outset, let me note that HRBWA supports responsible mining on public lands within the Humboldt River Basin. Mining is a critical element to the region's natural resource dependent economy. The Authority encourages the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to facilitate mining operations which effectively mitigate project impacts and provide significant contributions to the regional economy.

L-003-001

L-003-002

HRBWA is particularly concerned about potential impacts to existing water rights evaluated in the DEIS. For both the Proposed Action and Underground Mine Alternative, the text indicates "It is not possible to conclusively identify specific water rights that would or would not be impacted by future mine-induced groundwater drawdown" (pp. 3.2-61 and 3.2-81). Tables 3.2-13 and 3.2-17 indicate that water levels at numerous locations of existing water rights not owned by Cortez Joint Venture could decline by as much as 87 feet. For wells, this level of decline could adversely impair the quantity and cost of water produced. For springs, lowering of the groundwater level may cause reduction or cessation of spring flow.

L-003-003

HRBWA notes that the Proposed Action will likely result in greater impacts to existing private water rights than will the Underground Alternative. Selection by BLM of the Underground Mine Alternative as the Preferred Alternative would serve to minimize potential impacts to existing water rights. Given the potential for significantly greater beneficial economic impacts to the region through implementation of the Proposed Action, HRBWA understands BLM's selection of the Proposed Action as its Preferred Alternative. However, HRBWA also notes that the Proposed Action posits significantly greater economic returns to CGM and recommends that BLM require CGM to utilize a portion of these greater economic returns to ensure that all

L-003-001

Comment noted.

L-003-002

Comment noted. Please see Mitigation Measure WR-2 in Section 3.2.4, Monitoring and Mitigation Measures, in the EIS, which was developed to address potential project-related impacts to water rights.

L-003-003

Comment noted. As discussed in the response to comment L-003-005, CGM would conduct regular groundwater monitoring. An objective of this monitoring would be to provide for early identification of potential mine-related impacts and initiate appropriate mitigation measures to limit or eliminate the lag time between the beginning of the potential impact and implementation of the mitigation. If a lag time does occur, CGM would coordinate with the BLM and Nevada State Engineer's Office to identify and implement appropriate mitigation and/or compensation for the holder of any impacted water right.

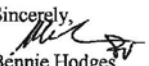
L-003-003 holders of existing private water rights which may be impacted be compensated for losses in water resulting between the time when impacts begin and when they are otherwise mitigated. It is recommended that the FEIS recognize there may be a lag in time between when impacts to existing water rights begin and when they are otherwise mitigated.

In recognition of these potential impacts and the uncertainty associated therewith, Section 3.2.4 of the DEIS provides a series of suggested measures to mitigate impacts to water resources. For Mitigation Measure WR-1a, it is not clear whether the Nevada Division of Water Resources (NDWR) and/or the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) would be provided the “comprehensive water resources monitoring plan” for review and approval prior to implementation of said plan. It is recommended that the Cortez Hills Expansion Project Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) include a requirement that Cortez Gold Mine (CGM) be required to submit a draft of the water resources mitigation plan to NDWR and BLM for review and approval prior to implementation. It is further recommended that said monitoring plan be made available by BLM for public review and comment prior to its acceptance by BLM for implementation.

L-003-005 As proposed, monitoring of “groundwater levels between the mine and water supply wells, groundwater rights and surface water rights anticipated by Mitigation Measure WR-2 represent the only method of “early warning” of a pending reduction in water levels in existing private wells or springs in the area for which private water rights may exist. Despite knowing where the mine is and dewatering wells will be located and knowing the locations of existing water rights, the DEIS provides no indication of the number of monitoring wells to be installed and monitored and where said wells would be located. It is recommended that the FEIS include a map showing the location of all proposed monitoring wells to be installed between the mine and dewatering wells and locations of existing water rights. Absent the disclosure of this information there is no way to judge the effectiveness of this measure in serving to avoid or minimize impacts to existing water rights.

L-003-006 As is provided for Mitigation Measure WR-1b, it is recommended that the FEIS include for Mitigation Measure WR-2 a listing of methods for providing a new water source or improving an existing water source in the event mitigation of impacts to existing water rights is required. Methods typically required by the NDWR to mitigate said impacts are well known and should be described. Absent disclosure of such methods, it is not possible to judge the effectiveness of implementing Mitigation Measure WR-2.

I trust these comments to be of help as BLM works to prepare the Cortez Hills Expansion Project Final Environmental Impact Statement.

Sincerely,

Bennie Hodges
Chairman

cc: Board Members and Alternates, HRBWA

L-003-004

Mitigation Measure WR1a has been revised in the Final EIS to include a provision for BLM and Nevada Division of Water Resources (NDWR) to review and approve revisions to the Cortez Integrated Monitoring Plan prior to initiation of new dewatering activities associated with the proposed project. The Integrated Monitoring Plan for CGM operations in Crescent Valley was described in detail in the Pipeline Project Final EIS (BLM 1996). An amendment to that monitoring plan, which would expand the plan to include additional monitoring locations, is described in Section 3.2.4 of the Final EIS. The proposed amendment is part of the Plan of Operations that was submitted to the BLM Battle Mountain Field Office.

Once the revised Integrated Monitoring Plan and any site-specific water resource mitigation plan that may be required during the course of the project (as outlined in Mitigation Measure WR1b) are approved by the BLM and NDWR, they would be available for public review. The water resource monitoring plan would be expanded, and a reasonable number of monitoring points would be established to track the cone of groundwater drawdown and monitor surface water and groundwater resources within the projected drawdown area. Monitoring data currently are collected on an ongoing basis by CGM and submitted on a quarterly basis to the BLM and NDWR for review; this information also is available for public review. If warranted based on the agencies' review, the monitoring program would be expanded as described in Mitigation Measure WR1a.

L-003-005

Section 3.2.4, Monitoring and Mitigation Measures, in the Final EIS has been revised to include a summary of proposed water resources monitoring from the Plan of Operations. CGM's proposed updates to the water resources monitoring plan (i.e., the Cortez Integrated Monitoring Plan) for the proposed project are included in Appendix 7 of the Plan of Operations for the Amendment to the Pipeline/South Pipeline Plan of Operations (NVN-067575) for the Cortez Hills Expansion Project (CGM and SRK 2006); this document is available for public review at the BLM Battle Mountain Field Office. Mitigation Measure WR1a in the Final EIS would require that CGM revise the Integrated Monitoring Plan to include a reasonable number of surface water and groundwater monitoring points to identify potential impacts to water resources, for approval by the BLM and Nevada Department of Water Resources; per Mitigation Measure WR2, the plan would require monitoring groundwater levels between the mine and water rights.

L-003-006

Impacts to water rights would be mitigated as required by the Nevada Division of Water Resources, which is responsible for administering water rights in Nevada. Mitigation Measure WR-2, in Section 3.2.4, Monitoring and Mitigation Measures, has been revised in



"Mark Bennett"
<Mark.Bennett@Newmont.com>

12/03/2007 12:17 PM

To <Christopher_Worthington@nv.blm.gov>

cc <Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov>

bcc

Subject Cortez Hills Expansion Project - LEDA Comment; Request
Extension of Time

L-004-001

Please see the BLM's letter to the Lander Economic Development Authority that follows in response to the request for an extension of the public comment period.

L-004-001

Mr. Worthington:

The Proposed Action described in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement of the Cortez Hills Expansion Project is significant to Lander County. With due respect, the Lander Economic Development Authority (LEDA) intends to provide comment and hereby requests an extension of approximately two weeks for the board to finalize its submission.

Should you have any questions or require additional information in this matter, please contact me at the phone or address listed below.

Sincerely,

Mark Bennett
(775)635.6649

Lander Economic Development Authority
825 N. 2nd Street
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

=====

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United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Road
Battle Mountain, Nevada 89820
<http://www.nv.blm.gov/battlemountain>
(775) 635-4000 or bmfoweb@nv.blm.gov



Cmu 12/7/07

In Reply Refer To:
NV063-EIS06-011
1790
NVN-067575
3809

DEC 07 2007

Mark Bennett
Lander Economic Development Authority
825 N. 2nd Street
Battle Mountain, Nevada 89820

Dear Mr. Bennett:

The Battle Mountain Field Office (BMFO) received an e-mail requesting an extension of the public comment period for the Cortez Hills Expansion Project from the Lander Economic Development Authority on December 3, 2007. The BLM welcomes and encourages public participation in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement public review process. Public comments help identify key issues and concerns to be addressed in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).

The request for an extension is reasonable and your comments will be accepted until December 21, 2007. Thank you for your interest in public lands management within the BMFO and, more specifically, for your interest and future comments on the Cortez Hills Expansion Project. If you have any future questions, please contact Chris Worthington at 775-635-4144.

Sincerely,

Deborah N. McFarlane
Assistant Field Manager
Nonrenewable Resources

**Lander Economic
Development Authority**



2007 DEC 21 PM 12:53

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BATTLE MOUNTAIN
FIELD OFFICE

L-005-001

Comments noted.

19 December 2007

Mr. Stephen C. Drummond
Bureau of Land Management, USDI
Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Road
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

Mr. Drummond:

L-005-001

The Lander Economic Development Authority (LEDA) appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Cortez Hills Expansion Project; Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). LEDA is dedicated to equal representation of the diverse economic factors within Lander County, to improve and sustain the economic growth of Lander County.

The Cortez Hills Expansion Project proposed by Cortez Gold Mines (CGM) lies primarily within Lander County, Nevada. LEDA supports the Proposed Action to construct and operate the new mining components with continued use and expansion of the existing facilities.

As discussed in the DEIS, the construction phase of the project would result in an increase in sales and use tax revenues to Lander County. Economic benefits include continuation of the net proceeds on mine production and property taxes on the resulting increased assessed value of the mining property. The community of Battle Mountain will gain by maintaining or increasing employment opportunities as a majority of the additional workforce required for construction and operation is expected to be hired locally. As a result, the housing market would benefit from a reduced vacancy rate. A portion of the workers payroll would also stimulate the local economy in non-basic industries such as retail trade; insurance and other services.

LEDA recognizes and appreciates CGM's commitment towards Social Responsibility by continuing to incorporate sustainability activities into day-to-day operations to minimize impacts to the human environment. The sustainability activities mentioned include creating a positive work environment for employees; working proactively with federal, state, and county agencies and stakeholders; incorporating environmentally sound practices into operations; addressing legacy issues associated with older mining operations in the project area; working with other mining companies and affected communities on an overall plan to minimize post-closure impacts to communities, including identification of post-mining land uses of the mine site that may provide long-term economic stability to the local area; maintaining an active donations and

315 South Humboldt Street < > Battle Mountain NV 89820
Phone: (775) 635-2860 < > Fax: (775) 635-1120

L-005-001

scholarship program; and encouraging employees to be active in their local communities.

In economic terms, the Proposed Action has the capacity to provide short and long term benefits to Battle Mountain, Lander County, and the State of Nevada. For all of these reasons, LEDA is in strong support of the proposal.

Sincerely,



Shar Peterson
Vice-Chairperson

RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
2007 DEC 21 PM 12:53
BUREAU LAND MANAGEMENT
BATTLE MOUNTAIN
FIELD OFFICE

TRIBAL

ELKO BAND COUNCIL
1745 Silver Eagle Drive • Elko, Nevada 89801
775-738-8889 • Fax 775-753-5439

RECEIVED-MAILROOM

2007 DEC -3 PM 12:03

671 11/23/07 11:00 AM
11/23/07 11:00 AM

November 30, 2007

Bureau of Land Management
Battle Mountain Field Office
Attn: Steven Drummond
50 Bastian Road
Battle Mountain, NV. 89820

RE: Cortez Hills Expansion Project

Dear Mr. Drummond,

- T-001-001** After receiving a great deal of information on the Cortez Hills Expansion Project; Elko Band Council on November 28, 2007 made the decision to formally request an extension on the comment to the end of January 2008.
- T-001-002** Because of the extent of information that needs to be reviewed we believe this is a reasonable request. As stated in the Environmental Impact Statement mining in this area has a great impact on Western Shoshone religious, spiritual and cultural ways of life. We also have concerns with the dewatering and water quality, as well as the impacts to plants and animals in the area.
- T-001-003** Another concern is there is no record in our minute books of consultation with Elko Band Council as stated in the EIS. Furthermore, after review of minutes for the Te-Moak Tribe, Bureau of Land Management employees were in attendance only twice during 2006. Tours of the mine and discussion with an appointed working group is not consultation.
- T-001-004** In closing, we are concerned with the amount of information that needs to be reviewed in a short amount of time and need more time to make a meaningful comment on a project that will have detrimental effects on our way of life and the environment.

Sincerely,



Lynette Piffero, Chairperson
Elko Band Council

Constituent Band of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada

T-001-001

Please see the BLM's letter that follows in response to the Elko Band Council's request for an extension of the public comment period. The BLM continues to attempt to consult with Indian tribes regarding the proposed project. The Elko Band has been provided numerous opportunities to participate in the ongoing consultation.

T-001-002

Comment noted. The impact of mining on the Western Shoshone is addressed in Section 3.9 of the EIS, Native American Traditional Values. The other concerns expressed in this comment also have been considered by the BLM in evaluating the impacts of the proposed project. Please see Section 3.2, Water Resources and Geochemistry; Section 3.4, Vegetation; and Section 3.5, Wildlife and Fisheries Resources, of the EIS relative to these concerns.

T-001-003

BLM initially contacted the Elko Band Council on November 21, 2005, to provide details of the proposed project and initiate consultation. BLM made numerous attempts to contact the Elko Band in 2005, 2006, and 2007 to ascertain their concerns. The Draft EIS was mailed directly to the Elko Band Council in October 2007. The Elko Band is part of the Te-Moak Tribe, and BLM has been in active consultation with the Te-Moak Tribe regarding the proposed project. Nevertheless, in keeping with its government-to-government relationship with the Te-Moak Tribe and its constituent bands, BLM extended the public comment period for the Te-Moak Tribe and others until December 21, 2007. As a tribal government, the Elko Band is not limited to the public comment period in expressing its concerns to the BLM. Table 3.9-1 of the EIS lists the dates on which the BLM has contacted Indian tribes, including the Elko Band, and other groups. Section 3.9 of the EIS describes the consultation process to date.

T-001-004

Comment noted. Please see the response to comment T-001-001.



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Road
Battle Mountain, Nevada 89820
<http://www.nv.blm.gov/battlemountain>
(775) 635-4000



In Reply Refer To:
NVN-067575
3809
(NV063)

DEC 18 2007

CERTIFIED MAIL # 7000 0520 0024 7672 9117
Return Receipt Requested

Lynette Piffero – Chair
Elko Band Council
1745 Silver Eagle Drive
Elko, Nevada 89801

Dear Ms. Piffero,

BLM Battle Mountain Field Office is in receipt of your letter dated November 30, 2007. In your letter, you request an extension of the Cortez Hills Draft EIS comment period and also state concerns as to whether or not consultation has taken place.

As for your request for an extension, BLM initially provided a 60 day public comment period, which ended on December 4th, 2007. For the Elko Band, BLM is willing to extend the comment period to December 21, 2007. Please provide your comments to Christopher Worthington at the address above or at the following fax number: 775-635-4034.

Also, because BLM has a unique legal relationship with Native American Tribes, due to their sovereign status, please remember that tribal involvement in the decision making process often does not run parallel to the public scoping process. For this proposed land management action, tribal involvement and participation continues. If you wish to provide specific input or information that BLM has not already obtained, please feel free to contact Gerald Dixon at 775-753-0383.

In regard to consultation, under BLM's *General Procedural Guidance For Native American Consultation*, BLM Manual Handbook, H-8160-1, Chapter I, C., consultation is defined as such: "...consultation is the active, affirmative process of: (1) identifying and seeking input from appropriate Native American governing bodies, community groups, and individuals; and (2) considering their interests as a necessary and integral part of the BLM's decision making process. The aim of

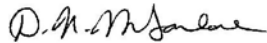
consultation is to involve affected Native Americans in the identification of issues and the definition of the range of acceptable management options."

Within this particular area (Cortez/Mt. Tenabo), since the early 1990's, near constant consultation has taken place with affected tribal entities, groups, and individuals. The massive amounts of information gathered have resulted in the identification of two Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP); the White Cliffs/Top of Mt. Tenabo and Horse Canyon and also four ethnographic studies have been completed. Due to the special status given to these properties, as a result of consultation, specific mitigation measures, operating procedures, stipulations, and programs have been created and are continuing to be developed that are unique to operations within this area.

In your letter, you state: "Tours of the mine and discussion with an appointed working group is not consultation." However, you did not state what "consultation" is for the Elko Band. As the term "consultation" is very ambiguous, with many entities, groups, and organizations providing their own definition, BLM Battle Mountain Field Office is willing to review the Elko Band's existing consultation protocol. If Elko Band does not currently have a consultation protocol for BLM to review, BLM is willing to provide staff to assist the Band in drafting such a protocol that might serve the needs of both our respective entities.

If you have any questions in regard to this issue, please feel free to contact Gerald Dixon at (775) 753-0383 or Christopher Worthington at (775) 635-4144.

Sincerely,



Deborah N. McFarlane
Acting Assistant Field Manager
Nonrenewable Resources

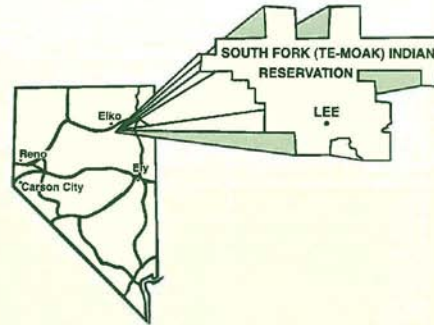
cc: Fermina Stevens

**SOUTH FORK BAND COUNCIL
SOUTH FORK INDIAN RESERVATION**

21 LEE, B-13
SPRING CREEK, NEVADA 89815

2007 DEC 26 AM
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

775-744-4273 FAX 775-744-4523



Bureau of Land Management
Battle Mountain Field Office

Atten: Steve Drumond
Project Manager
50 Bastian Road
Battle Mountain, Nevada 89820

RE: Cortez Hills Project
Project NV063-EIS-06-011 - 1790
NVN-067595 - 3809

Dear Steve,

This is the official notification on the response to the deadline on the Cortez Project. As you may have the Tribal Resolution from the South Fork Band Council, SF-19-07, it states that we are in opposition to the Cortez Hills Project, Horse Canyon, and any expansion proposed by Barrick.

There are many reasons behind the South Fork Resolution, that has not been addressed by Barrick, and the BLM. The area of Tenabo, in particular, is well known by BLM and Barrick to hold significant spiritual and religious importance to the Shoshone people.

There has been many people and organizations, other countries opposing this project. The BLM and Barrick and other foreign countries need to respond to the concerns.

Again we are opposed to the project and any other projects that separate the truth from reality, of the environment and the Shoshone Nation.

Sincerely,

Larson R. Bill
Vice-Chairman
South Fork Band Council

T-002-001

Comments noted. The BLM has considered the Tribal Resolution from the South Fork Band Council. Section 3.9, Native American Traditional Values, addresses issues of spiritual and religious importance to the Western Shoshone.

T-002-001

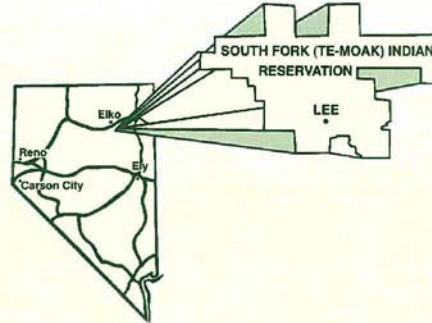
SOUTH FORK BAND COUNCIL
SOUTH FORK INDIAN RESERVATION
21 LEE, B-13
SPRING CREEK, NEVADA 89815

775-744-4273 FAX 775-744-4523

RECEIVED-M

07 DEC 26

07 DEC 26
BATTLE MOUNTAIN FIELD OFFICE



Bureau of Land Management
Battle Mountain Field Office
Attn: Steve Drummond, Project Lead
50 Bastian Road
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

Re: Cortez Hills Expansion
Project NV063-EIS-06-011
1790
NVN-067595
3809

- T-003-001** Taking information from the Cortez Hills Expansion Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), the South Fork Band EPA opposes this project and would like to request the public review be extended due to concerns about the destructiveness that the expansion will have towards Native American Culture and the water quality within the proposed area.
- T-003-002** First of all, not only will this project drain waterholes, water tables, streams, seeps and sacred springs, it will also pollute these valuable water resources during the mitigation process. There is no way the DEIS can adequately prove these natural resources will not be permanently damaged. As the DEIS states, the dewatering process has 'potential' to contribute to failure in the weak bedrock materials associated within the Cortez Fault Zone. If the ground subsidence from the pit perimeter will extend up to 4 miles at a depth of 1 foot or greater in an already drought considered area (due to the dewatering by other mines in the area), that kind of impact would devastate any if not all of those natural resources that are already scarce. The mitigation process itself cannot restore natural minerals that are taken from these water resources that replenish the soil for vegetation growth which feed the native animals in their natural habitats. By taking away these resources, the migration path will change for these animals that have used these routes for thousands of years, this will directly impact the Shoshone people's rights to hunt and fulfill our responsibility to care for these things in the proposed area.
- T-003-003**
- T-003-004**

T-003-001

BLM initially contacted the South Fork Band Council on November 21, 2005, to provide details of the proposed project and initiate consultation. BLM made numerous attempts to contact the South Fork Band in 2005, 2006, and 2007 to ascertain their concerns. The Draft EIS was mailed directly to the South Fork Band Council in October 2007. The South Fork Band is part of the Te-Moak Tribe, and BLM has been in active consultation with the Te-Moak Tribe regarding the proposed project. Nevertheless, in keeping with its government-to-government relationship with the Te-Moak Tribe and its constituent bands, BLM extended the public comment period for the Te-Moak Tribe and others who specifically requested an extension until December 21, 2007. As a tribal government, the South Fork Band is not limited to the public comment period in expressing its concerns to the BLM. Table 3.9-1 lists the dates on which the BLM has contacted Indian tribes, including the South Fork Band, and other groups. Section 3.9 of the EIS describes the consultation process to date.

T-003-002

Comment noted. Potential project-related water resources effects are discussed in Section 3.2.2 of the EIS.

T-003-003

As described in Section 3.1.2.1, Dewatering-induced Surface Subsidence, and shown in Figure 3.1-9, some additional ground subsidence and continued risk of earth fissure development potentially could occur as a result of dewatering associated with the Proposed Action. Subsidence could occur where the water levels are lowered in unconsolidated or poorly consolidated sediments. Therefore, the potential for surface subsidence and earth fissure development would be restricted to the unconsolidated basin fill sediments in Crescent Valley located in the vicinity of the mine (see Figure 3.1-9). Dewatering would not result in subsidence or earth fissure development within bedrock areas or contribute to failure in the Cortez Fault zone as implied in the comment. In addition, the statement that the dewatering process would have the potential to contribute to failure in the weak bedrock associated with the Cortez Fault zone is not supported by the information and analysis provided in the EIS. The EIS describes the potential risk of slope failure in the east wall of the proposed Cortez Hills Pit. However, as described in Section 3.1.2.1, this potential risk is associated with the proposed slope angles and strength of the materials, not pit dewatering. As noted in Section 2.8 of the Final EIS, the BLM has selected the Revised Cortez Hills Pit Design Alternative as the preferred alternative. This alternative is expected to minimize the potential risk of large-scale bedrock failures as described in Section 3.1.2.5 of the Final EIS.

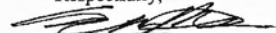
T-003-005

T-003-006

T-003-007

The many traditional values for the Native American people located in and around the area is another major concern. The Western Shoshone people have used and continue to use this area for gatherings, religious practices, pine nut gathering and hunting, thousands of years before any mine was even built in the United States. In the 2nd volume of the DEIS, the PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT, has not one signature from any tribal representative. The respect for our people and our values seem to be lost. We are also aware of the many federal violations within this proposal. In all, it seems that gold is more valuable than the water we give our own children. We hope for the best outcome and wish that these issues be reviewed more thoroughly.

Respectfully,



Emiliano McLane
South Fork Band EPA
Environmental Coordinator

T-003-004

Comment noted. Please see Section 3.5, Wildlife and Fisheries, regarding wildlife effects.

T-003-005

Comment noted. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS, Native American Traditional Values.

T-003-006

The invited tribal concurring parties listed in the 2005 Programmatic Agreement were provided with a draft of the agreement, invited to consult about the agreement, and invited to sign the agreement. The first draft of the agreement was provided to the tribes in 2002, including the commenter, before being provided to CGM. Subsequent drafts also were circulated to the invited concurring parties. At no time did BLM receive any proposed changes to the 2005 Programmatic Agreement by any tribal entity.

During this time, a 1992 Programmatic Agreement was in effect with a term ending in 2012. BLM required CGM to enter into a new programmatic agreement at the request of the Western Shoshone Defense Project due to intervening changes in the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

The NHPA requires that interested tribes be invited to concur in a programmatic agreement; however, it does not require any tribal entity to sign the agreement for it to become effective. The only required signatories are the BLM, State Historic Preservation Officer, and a project proponent (if the agreement requires their signature). The BLM, Nevada State Historic Preservation Officer, and CGM all signed the 2005 Programmatic Agreement.

T-003-007

Comment noted. BLM has complied, and will comply, with all applicable laws in considering the impacts of the proposed project.

Elko Band Council
1745 Silver Eagle Drive • Elko, Nevada 89801 775-
738-8889 • Fax 775-753-5439

Bureau of Land
Management Battle
Mountain Field Office
Attn: Steve Drumond, Project
Lead 50 Bastian Road
Battle Mountain, NV. 89820

Re: Cortez Hills Expansion
Project NV063-EIS-06-011
1790
NVN-067595
3809

T-004-001 | In a letter dated November 30/ 2007 we requested an extension on the deadline to comment on the Cortez Hills Expansion Project. To this day we have not heard from you verbally or in writing.

T-004-002 | Because of the vast amount of information to review, the irreparable harm to our culture and religion/spirituality, and due to the amount of water that will be wasted and/or polluted; we must oppose the Cortez Hills Mine Expansion Project. As stated in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement the mountain has a number of uses for the Shoshone people that will be negatively affected by mining.

T-004-003 | It is known that Western Shoshone have inhabited the area for thousands of years; we are the indigenous people of this area. Before the arrival of Europeans, Shoshone people were hunters and gatherers traveling with the seasons where food and water were plentiful. We also camped in areas that were familiar; where the medicinal plants grew and the spirits were strong. One of those areas is Mt. Tenabo. Although Shoshone people of today live in small scattered communities, we still use much of the land that our ancestors used for generations to practice our traditional and spiritual ways of life.

T-004-004 | As stated in the Environmental Impact Statement our religion is an important way of life that we continue to this day; and it is known that Mt. Tenabo is an area of religious importance to Shoshone people who pray there. Excessive noise, the lack of or the impurity of medicinal plants or water will have a negative effect on religious/spiritual ceremonies that take place on or near the mountain. The EIS states that cultural, traditional, spiritual and religious impacts *could occur*, when in fact we know impacts will occur.

T-004-001

Comment noted. Please see the response to comment T-001-001.

T-004-002

Comment noted. Potential impacts to Native American traditional values are discussed in Section 3.9 of the EIS. Based on that analysis, the proposed project would not result in adverse impacts to overall Western Shoshone culture or traditions. Potential impacts to water quality and quantity are discussed in Section 3.2 of the EIS. As discussed, measures would be implemented as part of the proposed project to minimize potential impacts to water quantity and to ensure that water quality standards are met. Also, please see the response to comment O-001-005 relative to potential impacts to perennial waters.

Water usage for the proposed mining and ore processing is a permitted usage through water rights issued by Nevada Division of Water Resources. Water for mining and milling would be consumed in zero-discharge facilities, as discussed in Section 2.4 of the EIS, and would not be released to the environment. Potential water polluting activities would be controlled in accordance with a Water Pollution Control Permit issued by Nevada Division of Environmental Protection.

BLM has complied, and will comply, with all applicable laws in considering the impacts of the proposed project.

T-004-003

Comment noted. The issues expressed in the comment have been considered by the BLM in evaluating the potential impacts of the proposed project; see Section 3.9 of the EIS.

T-004-004

Comment noted. Please see Section 3.9.2 of the EIS relative to potential impacts to Native American traditional values, including related impacts to plant species of concern identified during conduct of Native American consultation, communication, and coordination, and the ethnographic study prepared for the proposed project.

Noise effects were analyzed in the EIS for identified sensitive receptor locations in the project vicinity (please see Section 3.16.2.1). As discussed in Section 3.9.2, project-specific issues for analysis of Native American traditional values were identified based on information provided by the tribes during conduct of Native American consultation, communication, and coordination, and the ethnographic study prepared for the proposed project. The identified issues as they relate to Native American use of the project area were analyzed in Section 3.9.2.1. Although noise was not one of the identified issues, in general, project-related noise levels would increase in the project area over existing ambient levels

T-004-005 | Another major impact is the amount of water that will be wasted and made impure. As stated in the EIS, twenty-two (22) to twenty-eight (28) springs and at least one stream will be dried up completely. As acknowledged in the EIS water is an important part of our religion that involves all life including plants and animals. We are irritated with those who believe the production of gold is more important than the life that water provides.

T-004-007 | In September 2006 there was discussion with the Te-Moak Tribal Council that a Regional Cumulative Effects Analysis would be conducted. This would "help identify tribal issues and concerns and facilitate development of mitigation to reduce or eliminate impacts to tribal resources that may occur as a result of the proposed project". Also discussed during that meeting was an "action item list" that was to be drafted. This list would be used to discuss potential impacts, suggest measures to reduce or eliminate potential impacts and to propose an implementation process. The list has not been presented to or reviewed by the Te-Moak Tribal Council. According to the EIS a draft mitigation document has been reviewed by several entities other than the tribal governments; we must review a copy of that mitigation plan; any plan without council input and concurrence is meaningless.

T-004-008 | In conclusion, based on the facts in this letter and other information that we have not had time to review, and the irreparable harm to our culture and spirituality/religion, we oppose the Cortez Hills Mine Expansion Project.

If you have any questions or concerns in regard to this matter please do not hesitate to contact me at the above number.



Lynette Piffero, Chairperson
Elko Band Council

with the levels highest near the proposed pits and levels declining with increasing distance from high activity areas. Elevated noise levels would continue for the life of the project, and would cease at completion of reclamation activities.

T-004-005

The EIS does not state that all of these springs and Mill Creek "will be dried up completely," as stated in the comment. The EIS identifies inventoried springs located within the area that is predicted to experience at least 10 feet of drawdown based on the results of the numerical groundwater flow modeling. As discussed in the EIS, the springs and Mill Creek occur in areas where drawdown of the regional groundwater elevations potentially could reduce flow at the spring sources. However, impacts to individual perennial water sources would not occur, regardless of the amount of drawdown, if the individual spring(s) are controlled by groundwater discharged from a localized or perched system that is not hydraulically connected to the regional groundwater system affected by mine-induced drawdown.

As discussed on page 3.2-58 of the Draft EIS, the actual impacts to individual seeps, springs, or stream reaches would depend on the source of the groundwater that sustains the perennial flow (perched or hydraulically isolated aquifer versus regional groundwater flow system) and the actual extent of the mine-induced drawdown that occurs in the area. Due to the complexities of the hydrogeologic conditions and inherent uncertainties associated with the numerical groundwater modeling predictions, it is not possible to conclusively identify specific seeps and springs that would be impacted by the mine-induced drawdown. Mitigation measures W1a and W1b were developed to address this uncertainty (see Section 3.2.4). Please see Section 3.2, Water Resources and Geochemistry, regarding potential impacts to water quality.

T-004-006

Comment noted. The issues expressed in this comment have been considered by the BLM in evaluating impacts of the proposed project (see Section 3.9 of the EIS).

T-004-007

Section 3.9 of the EIS presents the regional cumulative effects analysis responding to the Te-Moak Council request referred to in this comment. The Te-Moak Council reviewed and approved the regional cumulative effects study area used in the analysis, prior to issuance of the Draft EIS.

As discussed in Section 3.9.1.2 of the Final EIS, the action item list was prepared by the BLM, Cortez Hills Working Group (consisting of Te-Moak designated individuals), and the Western Shoshone Committee of Duck Valley. The draft action item list was presented to

the Te-Moak Council, the Western Shoshone Committee of Duck Valley, and the Elko Band Administrator for review and consideration prior to implementation. To date, the following items from the April 20, 2007, action item list have been initiated:

- Development of a plan to harvest affected trees in the study area for firewood and fence posts (see Section 3.9.1.2 of the Final EIS);
- A trip to and tour of the Tamastslikt Cultural Institute (owned and operated by the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla in Pendleton, Oregon) to gather ideas for the possible development of a Western Shoshone cultural center (see Section 3.9.1.2 of the Final EIS); and
- Establishing archaeological and anthropological training for tribal members through Great Basin College's ARTIFACT program (see Section 3.9.1.2).

T-004-008

Comment noted. The issues expressed in this letter have been considered by the BLM in evaluating impacts of the proposed project; see Section 3.9 of the EIS.

ORGANIZATIONS



85 Keystone Ave., Suite K
Reno, NV 89503
775-348-1986
info@greatbasinminewatch.org
www.greatbasinminewatch.org

December 21, 2007

Attention: Stephen Drummond
Bureau of Land Management
Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Road
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

RECEIVED-MAILROOM

30 DEC 26 PM 12:03

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BATTLE MOUNTAIN
FIELD OFFICE

Board of Directors

Bob Fulkerson, Chair

Glenn Miller, Ph.D, Treasurer

Norman Harry, Secretary

Aimee Boulanger

Julie Ann Fishel

Larson Bill

Nicole Rinke

Staff

Dan Randolph
Executive Director

Vanessa Conrad
Program Assistant

John Hadder
Staff Scientist

Dear Mr. Drummond,

Please find the following items, which taken together constitute Great Basin Resource Watch comments on *Cortez Hills Expansion Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement*.

1. Great Basin Resource Watch comment letter
2. Hydrogeology and Water Resources review
3. Update, TDS and Nitrate Contamination At the Rapid Infiltration Basins at the Pipeline/South Pipeline Mine, Technical Report 2005-03-GBMW
4. CD of letters of correspondence

Sincerely,

John Hadder
Staff Scientist



**Great
Basin
Resource
Watch**

85 Keystone Ave., Suite K
Reno, NV 89503
775-348-1986
info@greatbasinminewatch.org
www.greatbasinminewatch.org

Board of Directors

Bob Fulkerson, Chair

O-001-001

Glenn Miller, Ph.D, Treasurer

Norman Harry, Secretary

Aimee Boulanger

Julie Ann Fishel

Larson Bill

Nicole Rinke

Staff

Dan Randolph
Executive Director

Vanessa Conrad
Program Assistant

John Hadder
Staff Scientist

December 21, 2007

Attention: Stephen Drummond
Bureau of Land Management
Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Road
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

Re: *Cortez Hills Expansion Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement*

Dear Mr. Drummond,

Great Basin Resource Watch (GBRW) appreciates the opportunity to comment on the Cortez Hills Expansion Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), and urges the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to deliberate with great consideration on this very controversial project.

Our central concern with project is the irreversible impact to Western Shoshone cultural and spiritual practices. We see this location as an example of where mining should not exist. In our view there is no mitigation to the impacts this mine will incur on the Western Shoshone culture.

GBRW (including under the name Great Basin Mine Watch (GBMW)) has previously submitted extensive comments to BLM on Cortez Gold Mine Inc's (CGM) mining and related operations in and around Crescent Valley. All previous GBRW comments submitted to BLM (including the State Director) regarding any of CGM's mining and/or exploration activities, including but not limited to: Pipeline/South Pipeline Mine (including the infiltration basins), Cortez Mine, the HC/CUEP and HC/CUEP Amendment projects, and Cortez Underground Exploration Project, are hereby incorporated by reference into these comments and included within the administrative record for this Project. In the DEIS, BLM incorporates, tiers to, or relies upon previous NEPA and other documents for these projects/activities. Accordingly, GBRW does likewise with all previous GBRW submittals to BLM. Further, BLM is alerted and on notice for the purposes of its review and permitting decision making of all issues raised by GBRW in any of these previously submitted comments. GBRW also adopts and incorporates herein the comments submitted by 1) Western Shoshone Defense Project regarding the Project and DEIS, as well as any issues raised in previous Western Shoshone Defense Project comments or submittals, 2) current and past comments of Earthworks (including under the name Mineral Policy Center) Cortez Gold Mine Inc's mining and related operations in and around Crescent Valley.

Overall, the Project as proposed violates numerous federal laws, regulations, Executive Orders and policies. As such, BLM cannot legally approve the Project. As detailed below, the Project and EIS would violate the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993, especially as amended by the

O-001-001

Comment noted. Also, please note that form letters submitted during the Draft EIS comment period, including form letters submitted with this comment letter, are addressed in the "Form Letter" subsection of this Appendix.

As noted in Section 3.9 of the EIS, BLM has consulted with area Indian tribes and elders for over 20 years regarding all or portions of the study area and the surrounding areas. BLM also has taken steps to protect areas that have been identified as culturally significant to the Western Shoshone and to mitigate impacts where they have been identified. While the proposed project may have some impact on Western Shoshone cultural practices (see Section 3.9 of the EIS), there is no evidence that the impacts would be significant, or as characterized by the comment, "irreversible."

Responses to previous comments referenced in this comment letter submitted by GBRW (formerly GBMW) and others (as noted) on previous CGM mining and related operations in the Crescent Valley area also are incorporated by reference as a response to this comment.

O-001-002

Please see the responses to the individual comments that follow.

The BLM has complied, and will comply, with all applicable laws in considering the impacts of the proposed project. There is no new information or deficiencies in the Draft EIS that require a revised Draft EIS.

O-001-002

O-001-002

Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act (collectively referred to herein as RFRA), the Clean Air Act, the implementing regulations of these laws, as well as numerous other laws, regulations, and policies. At a minimum, due to the inadequacies of the DEIS, the BLM must prepare and circulate for public comment and Native American consultation, a revised DEIS. BLM must respond to each issue in detail as required by NEPA and other federal law. Some issues may overlap, yet each must be responded to regardless of its location in these comments.

O-001-003

In general, the DEIS reads not as an impartial and balanced review of the proposed action and an array of reasonable alternatives by a neutral party, but rather as a biased and prejudiced argument for a desired action. The NEPA process is meant to provide the decision makers and the public with a complete analysis of the impacts, and as such the current DEIS fails miserably and must be totally redone with a less prejudicial review of the proposed actions, and the most egregious flaws in the current analysis corrected.

O-001-004

The current DEIS fails to allow the public meaningful comment to the BLM on the impacts of the proposed actions. The revised DEIS must include all the omissions noted by the EPA in their letter of November 21, 2007, as well as those noted here and by other commenters.

O-001-005

In addition to the violation of RFRA, the NHPA, and related laws, the Project's adverse impacts and destruction of religious uses and resources, described here and in the Western Shoshone Defense Project comments, also violates FLPMA's mandate that BLM "prevent unnecessary or undue degradation," or UUD. In addition, the loss of water flows in springs, seeps, and streams constitutes UUD.

O-001-006

Further, in order to prevent UUD, BLM must ensure that all operations comply with the Performance Standards in the 3809 regulations found at § 3809.420. See 43 CFR § 3809.5 (definition of UUD, specifying that failing to comply with the Performance Standards set forth at § 3809.420 constitutes UUD). One of the most important of these Performance Standards regards BLM's duties to protect cultural resources. "Operators shall not knowingly disturb, alter, injure, or destroy ... any historical or archaeological site, structure, building or object on Federal lands." 43 CFR § 3809.420(b)(8)(i). In limited circumstances, BLM may permit operations to proceed after the agency becomes aware of the threatened resource, but only after "[t]he authorized officer ... take[s] action to protect or remove the resource..." § 3809.420(b)(8)(ii). Here, the Project as proposed, even with the so-called "mitigation" measures listed in the DEIS, fails to "protect the resource" of Western Shoshone religious areas, uses and values.

O-001-007

In addition, and as held by the IBLA, BLM's violation of NEPA constitutes UUD and thus is another grounds for Project denial.

O-001-008

Also involving FLPMA is BLM's failure to ascertain the correct level of its authority over the Project. While the UUD standard under FLPMA applies where CGM has demonstrated that its has statutory rights under the Mining Law, where Project lands have not been verified to contain, or do not contain, such rights, BLM's more discretionary multiple use authorities under FLPMA apply. See *Mineral Policy Center v. Norton*, 292 F.Supp.2d 30, 46-51 (D.D.C. 2003). The DEIS incorrectly assumes that only the FLPMA UUD standard applies on lands that are not covered by valid claims, in direct contradiction of the ruling and order from the Court in that case. A proper application of FLPMA's multiple use and sustained yield mandates to those areas not covered by valid claims would result in a very different Project review and level of protection for public land resources and values.

O-001-003

The BLM disagrees with the commenter's characterization of the impact analyses in the EIS. The BLM conducted in-depth analyses of the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts associated with the Proposed Action and project alternatives, as described in Chapter 3 of the EIS.

O-001-004

All of the Draft EIS comments received by the BLM, including the comments of the USEPA (see responses to comment letter F-002) are addressed in the Final EIS.

O-001-005

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) and the 3809 regulations require that BLM prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of public lands by operations authorized under the mining laws, and anyone intending to develop mineral resources on public lands must prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the land and reclaim disturbed areas. "Unnecessary or undue degradation" is defined at 43 CFR § 3809.5.

As discussed in Section 1.2.1 of the EIS, in order to use public lands managed by the BLM's Battle Mountain Field Office, CGM must comply with the BLM Surface Management Regulations (42 CFR 3809) and other applicable statutes, including the Mining and Mineral Policy Act of 1970 (as amended) and FLPMA. Also as discussed, the BLM must review CGM's plans for expanding and developing the proposed project to ensure: 1) adequate provisions are included to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of federal lands and to protect non-mineral resources of the federal lands; 2) measures are included to provide for reclamation of disturbed areas; and 3) compliance with applicable state and federal laws is achieved.

In assessing compliance with the unnecessary or undue degradation standard, BLM looks at the law, the regulations, and agency guidance. The federal district court decision referred to in the comment, *Mineral Policy Center v. Norton*, 292 F.Supp. 2d 30 (D.D.C. 2003), affirmed the regulations, including the definition of "unnecessary or undue degradation" adopted in those regulations. Subsequent to the decision, BLM instruction memoranda have been updated to include the court's direction on this issue. BLM's analysis of CGM's draft Amendment to the Pipeline/South Pipeline Plan of Operations for the Cortez Hills Expansion Project and Modification to Reclamation Permit Application (CGM and SRK 2006) complies with the statute, the regulations, and applicable guidance.

The NHPA does not prohibit effects to historic properties after the BLM has considered the effect of an undertaking on such resources. The commenter's implication that the unnecessary or undue degradation standard requires permanent preservation of cultural

resources is not consistent with the NHPA. The purpose of the unnecessary or undue degradation standard is to temporarily protect potential historic properties to allow compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. The unnecessary or undue degradation standard does not provide greater protection for historic properties than the NHPA.

While the analysis concluded there could be a potential reduction of perennial flow to seeps and springs and a segment of Mill Creek, this would not constitute unnecessary or undue degradation. The groundwater model results analyzed in the EIS are considered conservative in the prediction of the drawdown extent and, therefore, in the prediction for flow loss to perennial water sources. A potential drawdown of greater than 10 feet from the implementation of the Proposed Action would have the potential to affect 22 springs, with 15 taking longer than 100 years to recover. Mitigation has been developed to minimize the impacts; see Mitigation Measure WR1a and WR1b in Section 3.2.4 of the EIS.

Water resources monitoring (CGM's Integrated Monitoring Plan [WMC 1995a]) initially was implemented for the Pipeline Project (January 1996) and has been expanded as warranted for subsequent projects. The scope of the monitoring program would increase based on the proposed Cortez Hills Expansion Project. It should be noted that since dewatering associated with the Pipeline Project commenced in August 1996, there have not been impacts to perennial water sources attributable to mine dewatering. See the responses to comments L-003-004 and L-003-005 for additional information on the Cortez Integrated Monitoring Plan.

O-001-006

The performance standard referenced in this comment refers to unauthorized disturbance of historic resources. Not all historic resources, including properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, involve preservation in situ. Some properties, eligible under Criterion d, are eligible only for the information that they contain. In such instances, excavation, documentation, and curation are the preferred mitigation measure. A large portion of the eligible properties in the study area are eligible only under Criterion d. A Historic Properties Treatment Plan (HPTP) intended to mitigate effects of the Proposed Action on historic properties has been developed and reviewed by BLM. The HPTP is under review by the Nevada SHPO and would be finalized following the Record of Decision to incorporate any changes required by the Agency Preferred Alternative and Nevada SHPO comments. BLM's Record of Decision would require CGM to implement the finalized HPTP. Cortez would be required to complete mitigation in each area prior to surface disturbance in that area. Any excavation of historic properties or other form of mitigation would be conducted under permits issued by the BLM in compliance with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act and the HPTP.

BLM worked with a group of tribal members appointed by the Te-Moak Tribe and the

O-001-009

Here, BLM has not ascertained which of CGM mining and millsite claims are valid under the Mining Law, and the proper level of authority which derives from claim status. Further, BLM has not complied with the order of the District Court in Mineral Policy Center regarding the revision of its regulations and policies to require Fair Market Value and other requirements directed by the Court. Until BLM is in compliance with the Court order and legal direction from the Court, BLM cannot approve the Project

In what follows are the remaining specific comments regarding the DEIS, which are organized generally by section. Note that many of these technical comments reflect back to our central concern.

Temporal Cumulative Impacts.

O-001-010

GBRW notes that there is a history of exploration and expanded use for mining in the area of the Cortez Hills. Contained within this proposal is the expectation of continued exploration, and thus further mining expansion as noted on page 2-111, *"It is anticipated that the potential satellite mine located approximately 1.5 miles north-northwest of the Pipeline Mill would consist of one open pit, haul roads, and two waste rock facilities. ... It is anticipated that the potential satellite mine located approximately 2 miles southeast of the proposed Cortez Hills Expansion Project would consist of an underground and/or open-pit mine operation with associated waste rock, processing, and ancillary facilities.* The BLM needs to weigh this potential for further mining beyond this project within the framework of the cultural and spiritual significance of the site. Each epoch of mining has insulted the land as a spiritual place. This project will have the same effect and more so due to its scope, and future mining will continue this assault on the cultural and spiritual practice of the Western Shoshone. Therefore, the BLM must consider the scope of time, a temporal cumulative impact, that continued mining in this area could by *gradual encroachment* completely destroy the ability of the Western Shoshone to practice their religion at Mount Tenabo.

Alternatives to Proposed Action

O-001-011

The DEIS fails to adequately consider numerous alternatives, and thus fails to meet the requirements under NEPA. The rationales for the lack of detailed analysis of many alternatives considered include the loss of net present value (NPV) to the proponent. While the desire of the proponent to make money is understood, this desire in no way constrains the BLM from considering alternatives, nor is it in any way BLM's mandate under any law to maximize the proponent's monetary gain. Therefore, the use of loss monetary gain is an invalid reason to fail to fully analyze any particular alternative. In addition, the loss of return to the proponent is specified for various alternatives considered but not analyzed in detail, see pages 2-97, 2-98, 2-99. In every case these numbers are given without any explanation or justification. The BLM must explain the loss of net present value in much greater detail (assumptions of inflation, investment costs, profit loss, etc.). While no value to the proponent for the proposed action is given, from which the stated reductions due to various alternatives would occur, a gross figure of 8 million ounces of gold is discussed, DEIS Executive Summary page 2. Using a current price of gold (\$805/ounce as of 12/18/07) the value of the project is \$6,424 million. Given the magnitude of the value of the project, the use of \$74 million to eliminate the (speculative NPV) Cortez Hills Portion Backfill Alternative is clearly inexcusable. [the calculations for the 2000 through 2007 gold price are: \$421.88/oz equaling a project value of (as given in gross in DEIS) \$3375 million]

Western Shoshone Committee of Duck Valley to address Western Shoshone cultural uses of the study area and to develop an action item list that may reduce, limit, or eliminate impacts to tribal resources (see Section 3.9.1.2 of the Final EIS). Please see the response to comment T-004-007 relative to these efforts. Also see the response to comment O-001-005 relative to unnecessary or undue degradation.

O-001-007

BLM has complied with the requirements of NEPA applicable to review of the proposed Cortez Hills Expansion Project. Please see the response to comment O-001-005 relative to unnecessary or undue degradation.

O-001-008

Please see the response to comment O-001-005. The 3809 regulations require a validity examination only when an applicant: 1) proposes operations on lands that have been segregated or withdrawn from the operation of the Mining Law; or 2) applies for a patent. Neither of these conditions apply to the proposed project; therefore, BLM is not required to conduct a validity examination. This question also was addressed by a Solicitor's Opinion in 2005, which concluded that no law requires a claim validity determination before mine plan approval on lands open to the operation of the Mining Law (Solicitor's Opinion M-37012, November 14, 2005), and by the Interior Board of Land Appeals in a decision affirming BLM's decision to approve the plan of operations for the Pipeline Project (Western Shoshone Defense Project, IBLA 99-301, August 21, 2003).

As clarification, the Mineral Policy Center decision cited in the comment does not require that BLM perform mineral validity examinations of unpatented mining claims or millsites, except where a plan of operations has been located on segregated or withdrawn lands, or an examination is necessary to determine whether the minerals are uncommon varieties (BLM Instruction Memorandum 2004-113 [March 11, 2004]).

O-001-009

Please see the response to comment O-001-008 relative to validity examination of mining claims.

In response to the District Court's decision, BLM initiated a rulemaking relative to fair market value (72 Federal Register 8139 [Feb. 23, 2007]); a final determination is pending. Per BLM Instruction Memorandum 2004-133 (March 11, 2004), until a rulemaking is complete, BLM field offices should not modify previous procedures.

O-001-011

Since the BLM has clearly valued the profit to the proponent in the BLM's own analysis of (or lack thereof) alternatives, the BLM must give figures for total investment, total return (both NPV as well as gross) by the proponent for the various alternatives, including the proposed action. Without such a discussion, the use of loss of return to the proponent is given without context or comparison.

O-001-012

In some of the rationales for dismissal of detailed analysis of alternatives an increase in cost is given: three smaller waste rock facilities, page 2-101, conveyance of water from Pipeline to Cortez Hills, pages 2-101 and 2-102, and Cortez backfill, page 2-99. In no instance are any savings by any alternatives given, yet the additional costs of other alternatives are mentioned. The BLM can not prejudice the public and BLM decision makers by such selective use of information. The additional costs or savings, and full justification and context of the costs as compared to the preferred alternative, must be given for all alternatives considered. Some savings would be realized from buying additional equipment under the Sequential Schedule alternative as much of the equipment currently used at the Pipeline pit would then be available for use in the Cortez pits (16 – 23 haul trucks alone is a very significant savings, page 2-13).

O-001-013

Another justification BLM relies upon to dismiss alternatives from detailed analysis is the fluctuation in workforce; such as the Sequential Schedule alternative and the Pediment Portion Backfill alternative, pages 2-96 – 2-98. Yet, in the socio-economic analysis in Chapter 3, the BLM says that such fluctuations in workforce would not be significant. For example of pages 3.13-4 to 3.13-5:

"Impacts to social and economic values would be significant if the Proposed Action or other alternatives result in any of the following:

- Changes in long-term local population, employment, or earnings associated with operations of 5 percent or more.*
- Demand for temporary or permanent housing would exceed the expected supply of available housing during the scheduled construction and operations periods.*
- The project would affect a number of residences or businesses by displacement or other use of the property without fair and reasonable compensation.*
- The project's effects on public sector fiscal conditions would result in a 5 percent or greater reduction in revenues or increase in expenditures, or the underlying fiscal conditions would be adversely affected beyond the life of the project*
- Long-term demands on public services and infrastructure would exceed capacities in these systems, either triggering the need for capital expansion beyond the commensurate project related revenue expansion, or resulting in a discernable reduction in the level of service provided."*

The BLM cannot say impacts are not significant in one place, and then not even analyze reasonable alternatives based upon smaller impacts in another part of the analysis.

O-001-014

The dismissal of alternatives by the BLM appears to be arbitrary and capricious. One more example of this apparent bias is the lack of consideration of a sequential scheduling alternative that would not wait until all operations at the Pipeline pit were ceased (2014), but rather having the Cortez Hills operations begin in say 2010 and thus mitigate the need for some additional equipment (a savings for the proponent), and other benefits of this alternative. GBRW is not endorsing this or any other alternative, but merely pointing out the failure of the BLM to adequately consider alternatives.

O-001-010

The reader is referred to the cumulative impact assessment of cultural resources in Section 3.8.3 of the EIS and the cumulative impact assessment of Native American traditional values in Section 3.9.3 of the EIS. These analyses considered the effects of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions on these resources and values.

O-001-011

The Draft EIS fully evaluated four alternatives (including the No Action Alternative) and considered but eliminated seven alternatives. An additional alternative (Revised Cortez Hills Pit Design Alternative) has been added to the Final EIS. The rationale for evaluating or eliminating alternatives included many factors (refer to pages 2-97, 2-98, 2-99, and 2-101 of the Draft EIS). The loss of return to CGM was included among those factors (e.g., socioeconomic impacts, impacts to water quantity, impacts to water quality, etc.); however, it was not the primary reason for elimination of an alternative from detailed analysis. No alternative was eliminated from detailed consideration only because it would have imposed increased cost on the operator. Economic information was included in the Draft EIS because, in prior NEPA analyses for mining in this area, commenters had requested such information. In the Final EIS, the text has been revised to eliminate specific numbers as the numbers are constantly changing and in response to the comment.

The calculated loss of net present value presented in the Draft EIS for specific alternatives that were considered but eliminated from detailed analysis was based on an assumed \$500 per ounce gold price and a 10 percent rate for return on investment. Assumptions also relied on 2006 costs for equipment, labor, fuel, electrical power, and other consumables. Although both gold prices and production costs have increased since 2006, under these assumptions, the project would have an initial investment of approximately \$454 million and a gross value of \$4.0 billion. As project costs and gold prices are constantly changing, specific costs have been eliminated from the descriptions of the Proposed Action and alternatives in the Final EIS; however, descriptions of fuel consumption, labor requirements, equipment and other costs, and ore production have been retained. This information can be used to determine the relative costs and revenues from different alternatives.

As discussed in Section 2.8 of the Final EIS, the BLM-preferred alternative is the Proposed Action with the Revised Cortez Hills Pit Design Alternative for the Cortez Hills Complex facilities. This alternative was selected to address concerns raised in the Draft EIS and comments relative to potential long-term stability issues associated with the east wall of the Cortez Hills Pit. Operating costs would be higher under this alternative due to the higher costs associated with the larger underground component.

O-001-012

Please see the response to comment O-001-011 relative to identification of alternatives and rationale for elimination of those that were not analyzed in detail. As clarification, the cost savings for reduced equipment purchases were considered when comparing the Sequential Schedule Alternative to the Proposed Action. These cost savings represented an approximately \$50 million decrease in capital costs. However, the net change in value remained negative as presented in the Draft EIS. Also see the response to comment O-001-011 relative to the use of project economic information in reviewing potential alternatives.

O-001-013

As discussed under the Sequential Schedule Alternative in Section 2.5.2.1, socioeconomic fluctuations were not the sole consideration justifying elimination of the Sequential Schedule Alternative. As discussed, the determination was made based on the combination of socioeconomic, revenue, groundwater, and waste rock issues.

O-001-014

The primary rationale for elimination of an alternative wherein Cortez Hills operations would be postponed until 2010 or until another date would be the same as the Sequential Schedule Alternative presented in the Draft EIS (see Section 2.5.2.1 of the EIS), including:

- Socioeconomic impacts with the need to furlough workers due to temporary closure of the Pipeline Mill (furlough duration dependent on project start date)
- Socioeconomic fluctuations in the local community infrastructure (duration of fluctuations dependent on project start date)
- Delay in revenues to state and local economies (duration of delay dependent on project start date)
- Additional groundwater pumping (amount of groundwater dependent on project start date)
- Increased duration of groundwater impacts (duration of impacts dependent on project start date)
- Reduction in the value of the project (amount of reduction dependent on project start date)

The potential savings associated with the Sequential Schedule Alternative were considered when calculating the changes in the value of the project to the operator; however, the value was not the deciding factor in eliminating that alternative from detailed consideration in the Draft EIS.

O-001-015	Another prime example of a general bias throughout the DEIS towards the selective use of data to support the proposed action is the elimination of the alternative Partial/Complete Backfill of Existing Pits. The statement on page 2-99, "Groundwater flow through the backfill would have the potential to degrade the waters of the State of Nevada," does not stand to reason, since there seems to be no concern regarding the nature of the waste rock (note our comments on hydrology and geohydrology). Why should the Pipeline Pit Backfill Alternative be eliminated? Would there not be some benefit to removing some of the waste rock dumps? In general, there should be a combined alternative to eliminate all of the waste rock dumps by filling as much of all the pits as possible.
O-001-016	The Cortez Hills Portion Pit Backfill Alternative must be studied in detail. There are identified benefits; lack of a pit lake, post-mining landscape less impacted, and smaller waste rock pile. The identified reasons for dismissing this alternative do not stand up to scrutiny even given the limited analysis done in the DEIS. The waste rock in the pit being a threat to the groundwater quality is at odds to the waste rock characterization given elsewhere (note our comments on hydrology and geohydrology). The \$74 million loss to the proponent is most egregiously in need of justification. What figures is this based on? The second excuse given in the DEIS, page 2-98, is the impact to potential future development of reserves. If the BLM is justifying current actions on this potential action, then it must be analyzed in depth.
O-001-017	
O-001-018	
O-001-019	In evaluating the alternative for a Waste Rock dump in Crescent Valley there is mention of the need for an efficient operation, as such 15,000 tpd of mill-grade ore needs to be delivered to the existing Pipeline Mill. This needs to be elaborated upon further. In what way does the operation become inefficient if less (or more for that matter) than that amount is delivered to the mill? Is the 15,000 tpd the maximum profit amount or does the mill operate at a loss if that amount cannot be delivered? GBRW views resolution of these questions as a factor in evaluating the Crescent Valley alternative.
O-001-020	GBRW does not agree with the BLM's decision to eliminate the Pediment Portion Pit Backfill Alternative, which appears to be based on purely economic grounds. In fact, the delay in job availability could be a benefit in distributing the local economic gain over time that may help to offset impact from the "boom-bust" scenario that can occur in mining regions.
	<u>Inadequate Project Area Boundary</u>
O-001-021	The DEIS improperly restricts the "project area" in the area of the Cortez Hills complex (Cortez Hills pit, dumps, leaching, etc.). While other lands adjacent to the current Pipeline/South Pipeline are included in the "Project Boundary, see, e.g., Figure 2-1, the "project boundary" around the Cortez Hills Complex is the very edge of the major disturbances such as the pit, leach facility, waste rock dumps, and roads. See Figure 2-3. No explanation is given for such a narrow boundary in these areas.
	It appears that the boundary was drawn to exclude critical public land resources, such as lands and waters critical to Western Shoshone religious use and cultural and historical resources. Although the DEIS mentions a "buffer zone" around the Cortez Hills Complex, there is no "buffer" around the pit, Grass Valley leach facility, road reroutes, and other facilities. See Figure 2-3.

Under any alternative that would delay mill feed ore production from the Cortez Hills Pit (regardless of the project start date selected), there would be adverse socioeconomic effects (i.e., layoffs at the mill) with no reduction in environmental effects.

O-001-015

Section 2.5.2 of the EIS, Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Detailed Analysis, includes a description of several alternatives that considered in-pit placement of waste rock that would include placement of waste rock below the elevation of the projected groundwater recovery. In other words, these alternatives would have placed waste rock below the eventual groundwater table that would re-establish after mine dewatering activities cease. These included: 1) the Sequential Mining Alternative, which would place waste rock in the existing Pipeline Pit; 2) the Cortez Hills Portion Pit Backfill Alternative, which would place waste rock in the Cortez Hills Pit and eliminate the pit lake; and 3) the Cortez Pit Backfill Alternative, which would place waste rock in the Cortez Pit to eliminate the pit lake formation in that pit. The description of the potential release of constituents of concern to groundwater was one of several reasons identified for elimination of these alternatives from further analysis. Geomega (2006c) evaluated the potential impacts to water quality resulting from the placement of waste rock into the Cortez Pit below the final recovered water table elevation. This evaluation of the potential impacts to water quality associated with in-pit placement of waste rock is applicable to any of the pit backfill alternatives that would involve placement of waste rock generated from mining in the Cortez Hills area below the recovered water table elevation.

The fate and transport of leachate generated from waste rock mined from the Cortez Hills Pit would be different for waste rock placed in out-of-pit waste rock facilities compared to waste rock placed as backfill in open pits. As described in the Cortez Hills Expansion Project Waste Rock Assessment (Geomega 2007c) and summarized in the EIS, the leachate generated by the waste rock from the Cortez Hills Pit would have a near neutral pH (e.g., would not be acid generating and would not have the potential to generate acid mine drainage). However, the results of column testing indicate that the leachate generated from the waste rock likely would contain concentrations of arsenic and antimony that would exceed drinking water standards.

For waste rock placed in out-of-pit waste rock facilities, the results of solute transport modeling indicated that the concentrations of arsenic and antimony would be effectively reduced by attenuation as the leachate moves from the base of waste rock facilities into the unsaturated alluvium (i.e., vadose zone). As a result, the modeling indicated that arsenic and antimony concentrations in the vadose zone water at the water table beneath the proposed out-of-pit waste rock facilities would not exceed Nevada water quality standards for arsenic and antimony.

Geomega (2006c) also conducted a screening-level evaluation of potential impacts to groundwater resulting from in-pit placement of waste rock in the Cortez Hills Pit. The primary difference between out-of-pit and in-pit placement of waste rock that has the potential to affect downgradient water quality is that in-pit waste rock would become fully saturated as the pit lake fills, and elevated trace metal concentrations in the waste rock leachate would not be attenuated by flow through alluvium in the unsaturated zone as would occur for out-of-pit waste rock facilities. The analysis assumed that rock placed into the Cortez Hills Pit would have the same geochemical characteristics as the waste rock described in the Cortez Hill Expansion Project Waste Rock Assessment (Geomega 2007c). The results of the evaluation indicate that flow through the waste rock placed in the pit would likely increase concentrations (relative to background concentrations) of some constituents in groundwater immediately downgradient from the pit until the equivalent of approximately 10 to 15 pore volumes have been flushed through the pit. Therefore, the evaluation concluded that in-pit placement of waste rock would have the potential to negatively impact downgradient groundwater quality resulting in increased concentrations of arsenic, iron, mercury, and manganese. The description of the potential water quality impacts associated with the pit backfill alternatives has been modified in Section 2.5.2.1 of the Final EIS for clarification.

O-001-016

Please see the response to comment O-001-015.

O-001-017

As discussed in Section 2.5.2.1 of the Draft EIS, under the Cortez Hills Portion Pit Backfill Alternative, mining of the Pediment portion of the pit would be delayed approximately 2 years, as mining would need to be concluded in the Cortez Hills portion before overburden removal could begin to access the Pediment deposit. The estimate of revenue loss was based on the 2-year delay in the production of approximately 1.1 million ounces of gold from the Pediment deposit, a \$500 per ounce gold price, and a 10 percent annual discount rate. Production costs also were considered and were based on 2006 costs for equipment, labor, fuel, electrical power, and other consumables. Please see the response to comment O-001-011 regarding presentation of estimated costs in the EIS.

Please see the discussion under Cortez Hills Portion Pit Backfill Alternative in Section 2.5.2.1 of the EIS relative to the other factors considered in the elimination of this alternative from the analysis.

O-001-018

The Cortez Hills Portion Pit Backfill Alternative was eliminated from further consideration for several reasons, some of which were financial and others environmental. As discussed

in the response to comment O-001-015, this alternative would have the potential to adversely impact downgradient groundwater quality due to groundwater flow through the backfill. This consequence alone would not make this a viable alternative for further consideration. The Draft EIS states that pit backfill potentially could affect future development of additional mineral reserves. The BLM does not eliminate backfill alternatives strictly because access to future reserves, if identified, may be affected. This alternative was considered based on its means of addressing the project's purpose and need, its technical and economic feasibility, as well as its potential to address environmental issues and reduce potential impacts. The BLM examined this alternative and the combination of effects, if implemented (potential to degrade waters of the State, effects on future development of mineral reserves, the continued need for a large out-of-pit waste rock facility, and the reduction in present net value) and determined for these reasons that the alternative would be eliminated from further consideration.

O-001-019

Operation of the existing Pipeline Mill involves relatively fixed labor and fixed consumption of electrical power, water, reagents, and other consumables regardless of the tons per day (tpd) processed. Mill throughput less than optimal results in expenditures in labor and consumables without concomitant metal production. Mill throughput more than optimal results in reduced gold recovery per ton of ore. For ores derived from the Cortez Hills Expansion Project, the upper bound of the optimal mill operation range would be 15,000 tpd.

As clarification, the mining life and mining rate for the project were determined by the need to deliver up to 15,000 tons per day of mill-grade ore to the existing Pipeline Mill in order to maintain efficient operation of that processing facility, regardless of the alternative. The referenced text in Section 2.5.1.2, Crescent Valley Waste Rock Alternative, of the EIS, and the related discussion included in that section, is provided as the basis for the comparative analysis of potential impacts to social and economic values under this alternative, as described in Section 3.13 of the EIS. In accordance with NEPA, potential impacts under this alternative to all other resources also are presented in each of the resource-specific analyses in Chapter 3.

O-001-020

As discussed under the Pediment Portion Pit Backfill Alternative in Section 2.5.2.1 of the Draft EIS, in addition to a revenue deferral, this alternative would result in a multi-year (4-year) furlough of the Pipeline Mill operations, affecting approximately 220 jobs, due to the delay in the mining of mill-grade ore from the Cortez Hills portion of the pit. The placement of waste rock in the Pediment portion of the pit would reduce the surface disturbance associated with the Canyon Waste Rock Facility by approximately 100 acres and would

O-001-021

Such a limited project boundary violates NEPA's duty to accurately determine and evaluate the environmental conditions and impacts from the Project, as well as the above described laws, etc., protecting public lands and Native American resources and uses.

Hydrogeology and Water Resources

See attached Hydrogeology and Water Resources review, which is also part of GBRW comments, prepared by Tom Myers for Great Basin Resource Watch. Also, we have attached a relevant report on the infiltration system at the Pipeline Mine, which is also part of our comments.

Reclamation Plan

O-001-022

On page 2-59 it is stated in the DEIS, *"The intent of the project's reclamation program is to restore the project area to a beneficial post-mining land use, prevent undue or unnecessary degradation of the environment, and reclaim disturbed areas such that they would be visually and functionally compatible with the surrounding topography."* The BLM should clarify whether religious practice is also considered "beneficial post-mining land use." However, as seen later on page 2-61, *"Principal land uses in the project area include mineral exploration and development, livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, and dispersed recreation. Following closure and final reclamation, the project area would support the multiple land uses of livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, and recreation. Land uses that may be conducted concurrent with operations and following site closure may include irrigated pasture and crop (e.g., alfalfa) production on private land parcels within the project area."* Thus, it seems that the project has no intention on reclamation to support the Western Shoshone cultural practices. The BLM should state in the EIS as to whether the Western Shoshone cultural practices are being considered in the reclamation plan, and, if so, how, or if not, why not.

O-001-023

What is the timeline on final reclamation? There is mention on page 2-69 of *"period of reclamation responsibility,"* yet there is no mention of long is this period or to what date in the future it is to be. When will the public be "allowed" to use the land once more? There needs to be a discussion of how CGM will manage certain aspects of the site in perpetuity such as the Cortez Hills Pit and the evapotranspiration cells to handle heap leach drainage. Finally, on page 2-68 of the DEIS it is stated that a Final Plan for Permanent Closure would be developed 2 years prior to project closure in accordance with NDEP regulations, but in order for there to be a fully informed decision on this project more details, as mentioned above, regarding reclamation are needed.

O-001-024

The DEIS generally states that the piñon-juniper forest will take 75 to 100 years to reestablish. This timeline is what is considered the "normal" maturity time for piñon and juniper trees, so it is not clear to GBRW that the potentially poor soil quality has been factored in. When the soil is removed for reclamation the characteristics of the soil are changed due to mixing of soil layers and relocation to a potentially different microclimate, and then sitting for years just to be disturbed again. In general, it takes a number of years (in some cases hundreds of years) for the soil to return to the optimal quality that existed prior to the original disturbance. In the closure and reclamation analysis and timeline this soil factor should be included. There is no discussion of this in the DEIS.

eliminate the development of a post-mining pit lake in the Pediment portion of the Cortez Hills Pit. However, the Canyon Waste Rock Facility still would result in approximately 1,590 acres of surface disturbance, and a post-mining pit lake still would form in the Cortez Hills portion of the pit. As a result, this alternative was eliminated from further consideration as it would not provide significant environmental benefits but would result in adverse social and economic impacts, including a multi-year loss of jobs.

O-001-021

As discussed in Section 2.4.11.5 of the Final EIS, the proposed Cortez Hills Complex was located and designed to avoid the historic Cortez townsite, Shoshone Wells, and the Mount Tenabo/White Cliffs property of cultural and religious importance boundary to the east of the proposed project boundary. The Cortez Hills Complex was intentionally constrained in the vicinity of these sensitive areas to avoid direct disturbance.

As discussed in Section 3.0, the affected environment for individual resources was delineated based on the area of potential direct and indirect environmental impacts for the proposed project. For resources such as soils and vegetation, the potentially affected area was determined to be the physical location and immediate vicinity of the areas to be disturbed by the proposed project. For other resources such as water quality and quantity, air quality, wildlife, social and economic values, and Native American traditional values, the affected environment was more extensive (e.g., airshed, local communities, etc.). The resource-specific study areas used for the EIS analysis are identified in each of the resource-specific sections in Chapter 3.0. Hence, for the NEPA analysis, the project boundary does not restrict the impact analysis but serves as a reference location that encompasses the currently authorized and proposed disturbance areas and activities.

Relative to the reference to a "buffer zone" in the comment, the BLM is unsure of the context of this reference. The description of the Cortez Hills Complex on page 2-14 of the Draft EIS identifies a "200-foot-wide pit adjustment zone" around portions of the Cortez Hills Pit rim to provide operational flexibility for pit modifications for safety or engineering considerations during operations.

O-001-022

Restoring the study area to "beneficial post-mining land use, prevent undue degradation of the environment, and reclaim disturbed areas such as they would be visually and functionally compatible with the surrounding topography" would "support Western Shoshone cultural practices." Although the reclamation plan does not specifically mention "cultural practices" on the list of uses that would be supported by its implementation, reclamation of the study area would benefit Western Shoshone.

O-001-023

The period of reclamation responsibility is the period of time up to bond release. As discussed in Section 2.4.12.8, monitoring of revegetation success would be conducted annually for a minimum of 3 years or until the revegetation standards have been met, as determined by the jurisdictional agencies.

As discussed in Section 3.12.2.1, following the completion of mining, ore processing, closure, and reclamation, much of the disturbance area, except for the Cortez and Cortez Hills pits, would be available for public access. As discussed in Section 2.4.12.6, the objective of mine pit reclamation is to create safe and stable topographic features. In-pit benches, highwalls, and haul roads would be left in place, and post-mining safety barriers (e.g., berms, fencing, or other appropriate barriers) would be installed peripherally to the crest of each pit to control access. Pit barricades also would be installed to prevent entrance.

As discussed in Section 2.4.12.6, it is anticipated that evapotranspiration cells would be constructed to provide for long-term solution management of heap leach drain down. The cells would be of sufficient size and number to provide for on site containment and evaporation of solution and would remain in place in perpetuity. Any additional management of these cells, if necessary, would be covered by the reclamation closure bond and then the Long Term Contingency Fund.

A reclamation plan and reclamation permit issued by NDEP are required for the project prior to construction. CGM's proposed reclamation plan was included in the Plan of Operations (CGM and SRK 2006) that was submitted to the BLM and NDEP for the proposed project. The reclamation plan provided the basis for the facility closure information presented in Section 2.4.12.6 of the Draft EIS and provides sufficient detail for the EIS analysis. As discussed in Section 2.4.12.6, in accordance with NAC 445A.430 through 445A.447, a Final Plan for Permanent Closure also would be submitted to NDEP for approval 2 years prior to closure. This plan would incorporate specific as-built details and up-to-date reclamation technologies into the site closure and final reclamation.

O-001-024

As clarification, CGM has demonstrated the ability to achieve successful reclamation and revegetation at the existing operations at the site. To date, the growth media salvage and reclamation program at the site has been carefully managed to utilize suitable materials, and the Draft EIS further investigated and addressed this issue for the proposed project and alternatives (see Section 3.3.2). Sufficient growth media materials of suitable quality would be recovered and re-established for the project.

As discussed in Section 3.3, many of the native soils in the study area have substantial

Cortez Hills Pit Stability

O-001-025 GBRW is very concerned about the stability of the eastern wall of the Cortez Hills pit. The gravity of this concern is underscored by the special significance that the "White Cliffs" have for Western Shoshone and the general public. We are not convinced by the discussion on pages 3.1-17 through 3.1-20 that the measures outlined by CGM to avoid eventual collapse of portions of the eastern pit wall, undermining the support of the White Cliffs, will be effective. We question the conclusion on page 3.1-20, *"Based on the high strength properties of the quartzite, distance to the eastern pit margin, and distance to the low strength material associated with the Cortez Fault Zone, potential slope failures that could develop in the post-mining period as discussed above would not impact the White Cliffs."* There needs to be further discussion of this and an example of an analogous site where mining has been performed without complications into the future. We strongly urge the BLM to require at the very least a stabilization plan for the Cortez Pit in the event that CGM analysis is wrong. Of course one way to ensure stability is to backfill the pit with non-reactive rock.

O-001-026 On page 3.1-21 it is stated, *"Based on the results of research conducted by the former U.S. Bureau of Mines (Siskind 1994), which included monitoring near blasting sites, blasting-induced ground vibration is not anticipated to result in significant impacts to bedrock exposures in the White Cliffs or Mount Tenabo."* Since this is such an important issue the EIS should contain more details on the results of the Siskind work; at the very least a summary.

O-001-027 Pit slope monitoring is indicated as a mitigation measure on page 3.1-29, but there is no timeline on this? How long can we expect that pit wall monitoring will occur?

Vegetation

O-001-028 The DEIS states on page 3.4-1, *"Vegetation types within the study area were identified using a variety of information sources including vegetation type maps provided in the Cortez Gold Mine Expansion Project Draft EIS (BLM 1992), Cortez Pipeline Gold Deposit Draft EIS (BLM 1994), and South Pipeline Project Final EIS (BLM 2000b); vegetation type maps developed by JBR (2005c); and review of USGS orthophotographs (ENSR 2006). General vegetation types that occur within the majority of the study area were based on maps provided in the existing EISs."* Did the BLM also consult with indigenous people as well? If so, then the BLM should explain how, and if not the BLM should do so and report in the EIS this action.

O-001-029 According to the DEIS, *"noxious weed and invasive species surveys have not been conducted within the majority of the study area."* The BLM should complete this inventory for the entire study area for a complete noxious weed picture.

O-001-030 The BLM concludes on page 3.4-16 that *"The long-term change in vegetation and loss of woodland product productivity would not result in significant impacts to woodland products since the Proposed Action is located in an area where abundant piñon-juniper woodlands exist on public lands."* GBRW does not understand how the BLM could arrive at such a conclusion when over 50% of the piñon-juniper woodlands would be permanently lost. The perception of abundance is at the core of many of our current environmental problems today; coastal redwoods were once thought to be an infinite resource. We must underscore the importance of temporal cumulative impacts; as time goes by if we continue conclude as the BLM has here we may not have much of a piñon-juniper resource remaining for future generations. Indeed, if the BLM consults with indigenous people in the region they may already be saying that there has been enormous loss.

volumes of rock and gravel, high concentrations of salinity and alkalinity, or have hardpans or salt concentrations that are limiting to plant growth. Therefore, it is inaccurate to assume that native (undisturbed) soil quality is "optimal." Range management literature about piñon-juniper woodlands frequently notes the wide adaptability of these species, particularly on sites with less than optimal soil qualities. In fact, some literature indicates that opportunistic piñon-juniper invasion further degrades soil quality. Since the quality of growth media would be favorable for the establishment of piñon trees immediately following reclamation, it would be reasonable to assume that piñon trees would reach maturity within 75 to 100 years after becoming established.

O-001-025

As summarized on pages 3.1-17 through 3.1-20 (Section 3.1.2.1) of the Draft EIS, stability concerns were identified in association with the presence of weak bedrock in the Cortez Fault Zone located in the east wall of the Cortez Hills Pit. Available information on the geotechnical conditions in the east pit wall and between the boundary of the Cortez Hills Pit and the White Cliffs was evaluated by the EIS team as part of the impact analysis. Geologic mapping and results of core drilling in the east pit wall area (BGC 2005; Golder 2007) indicate that bedrock east of the fault zone in the vicinity of the east pit wall consists of quartz monzonite and Hamburg Limestone. Geotechnical data indicate that these bedrock materials east of the fault zone have higher strength properties and are relatively competent bedrock materials compared to the Cortez Fault Zone (Golder 2007). Because of these strength properties, deep-seated failures that could occur in the east wall of the pit are unlikely to extend farther east than the boundaries of the Cortez Fault Zone. Materials associated with the Cortez Fault Zone extend a maximum of a few hundred feet (less than 500 feet) to the east of the proposed pit boundary. An exposure of the Eureka Quartzite that is locally known as the White Cliffs is located over 1,100 feet east of the eastern boundary of the Cortez Fault Zone. Therefore, even if deep seated failures were to occur in the east wall of the pit (in the weak bedrock material associated with the Cortez Fault Zone), the ultimate failure surface is not anticipated to propagate to the White Cliffs located over 1,100 feet east of the Cortez Fault Zone. Please see the response to comment L-002-001 relative to agency-identified mitigation in the Draft EIS and subsequent development of the Revised Cortez Hills Pit Design Alternative. Also see Section 2.8 of the Final EIS relative to the selection of the Proposed Action with the Revised Cortez Hill Pit Design Alternative for the Cortez Hills Complex facilities as the BLM-preferred alternative. As discussed in that section, the incorporation of the Revised Cortez Hills Pit Design Alternative would address potential long-term stability issues associated with the east wall of the Cortez Hill Pit, including potential impacts to the property of cultural and religious importance (inclusive of the White Cliffs) located to the east of the proposed pit.

O-001-026

In response to this request, a summary of the results of monitoring the effects of blasting near blasting sites has been added to Section 3.1.2.1 of the Final EIS.

O-001-027

Pit wall monitoring would be conducted during operation and closure of the mine; pit wall monitoring would not extend into the post-closure period. Potential impacts associated with pit slope failures in the post-closure period for the Proposed Action are described in Section 3.1.5, Residual Adverse Effects. As noted in the response to comment O-001-025 and in Section 2.8 of the Final EIS, BLM has selected the Proposed Action with the Revised Cortez Hills Pit Design Alternative for the Cortez Hills Complex facilities as the preferred alternative. The revised Cortez Hills Pit design is expected to minimize the potential risk of large-scale bedrock failures as described in Section 3.1.2.5 of the Final EIS. However, pit wall monitoring still would be conducted during mine operations.

O-001-028

Please see Section 3.9.3 in Section 3.9, Native American Traditional Values, relative to plants of importance to Native Americans. As discussed in that section, plants in the study area of importance to Native Americans were identified based on information provided to the BLM in previous communication and coordination with tribal governments and individuals, and during the ethnographic study conducted by Rucks (2004). Based on that information, potential project-related impacts to *Lomatium dissectum* were discussed in Section 3.4, Vegetation, of the Draft EIS, and potential project-related impacts to pine nut harvesting were discussed in Section 3.9. Also, as discussed in Section 3.9.3, plants of importance in the Native American traditional values regional cumulative effects study area were determined based on information provided during ethnographic studies for previously permitted projects within the regional cumulative effects study area. These plant species were identified in Table 3.9-3 of the Draft EIS, with potential cumulative impacts discussed in Section 3.9.3.

O-001-029

As stated in Section 2.4.11.3, Applicant-committed Environmental Protection Measures - Soils, Vegetation, and Invasive and Non-native Species, CGM's existing Noxious Weed Control Program would be implemented for the proposed project to minimize the introduction and spread of noxious weeds in project-related disturbance areas. Specifically, CGM's Noxious Weed Control Program initially relies on preventative measures (e.g., interim reseeding of disturbance areas not in use, vehicle washing, and use of certified weed-free materials). Surveys for noxious weeds currently are ongoing and would continue, with formal monitoring conducted in mine activity areas during environmental inspections. Informal monitoring by on site personnel also is encouraged. Identified weed

O-001-031 | Page 3.4-17, "It is anticipated that mine-related groundwater drawdown would not result in direct impacts to upland vegetation within the 10-foot drawdown contour. Piñon and juniper trees, as well as herbaceous plant species, have shallow to moderately deep root systems and predominantly rely on soil moisture from precipitation." This conclusion may also be incorrect, see our water resources discussion. In general, the revised DEIS must include the mitigation plan for wetlands and riparian vegetation.

Wildlife and Fisheries Resources

O-001-032 | "This anticipated loss of habitat would result in a small, incremental reduction in the amount of available habitat and is expected to have little impact on the existing low deer population densities that occur in the project boundary," page 3.5-20. Here again GBRW cautions the BLM in this abundance thinking, and to fully consider cumulative impacts now and in the future. How many assaults can the mule deer population (and other populations as well) take before it does not recover?

O-001-033 | GBRW has concerns regarding the wildlife passage of the cross-valley conveyor system. The mitigation discussed on page 3.5-22 is the construction of "five wildlife overpasses or ramps...One wildlife ramp would be constructed over the conveyor corridor on the eastern slope of the Cortez range to provide for mule deer migration. The other four wildlife ramps would be constructed over the conveyor corridor to facilitate antelope movement in Crescent Valley. All wildlife ramps would be sized and field located in coordination with the BLM and NDOW." There are not enough details as to the nature of these ramps. How wide are these ramps? How are they to be configured? GBRW suggests an illustration as well. If this method has been used successfully in other locations for similar length conveyors, then there should be data of this in the EIS. As we understand the conveyor would be in operation constantly, and it is not clear that the continual noise from the conveyor would not frighten wildlife, discouraging the use of the overpasses. We are aware that wildlife can become accustomed to contrivances, however the continual operation and noise factor leaves us to question its viability here. If there is no data on this issue, then there should be further discussion of why wildlife would not feel compelled to turn away from the conveyor, thus obstructing migrations.

O-001-034 | The Ecological Risk Assessment on pages 3.5-25 through 3.5-28 should not, in our view, be taken quantitatively. While it may serve a useful exercise in looking at risks there are large uncertainties in this process, which leaves us doubtful as to the meaning of the absolute numerical risk values. In general, these numbers like all other data should have uncertainties reported therein so the public can better understand how to use and assess them.

O-001-035 | On page 3.5-40 there is a mitigation measure, WL1, "CGM would coordinate with the BLM to develop new surface water sources (e.g., seeps and springs) and riparian/wetland habitat to offset the loss of available surface water and riparian/wetland habitat for wildlife, including special status species." The EIS should contain an explanation of how this is to be done and how it will fully replace existing riparian areas.

Cultural Resources

O-001-036 | The DEIS fails to adequately analyze and disclose impacts to cultural sites. As such it must be totally revised with a more adequate analysis included. In general, the DEIS acknowledges the high density of cultural and historic sites within and near the proposed actions, the high likelihood of harm or destruction of many such sites, and the totally inadequate plans to handle this

infestations currently are and would continue to be controlled through the use of herbicides, biological controls (e.g., goat grazing), or mechanical treatments (e.g., mowing), depending on the methods recommended by the BLM. Following treatment, the area would be reseeded to inhibit re-establishment of noxious weed populations.

O-001-030

As clarification, approximately 2,239 acres of piñon-juniper woodland currently exist within the study area as stated in Section 3.4.1.2, Detailed Vegetation Types (see Figure 3.4-1), while approximately 130,000 acres of piñon-juniper woodland occur within the Native American traditional values regional cumulative effects study area (see Figure 3.9.3). As discussed under Vegetation in Section 3.4.2.1, approximately 1,612 acres of the piñon-juniper woodland within the study area (consisting primarily of immature Utah juniper and singleleaf piñon trees) would be impacted by project-related disturbance. Of the 1,612 acres, 817 acres of piñon-juniper woodland would be permanently lost. The remaining 795 acres of disturbance would result in a long-term impact to piñon-juniper woodlands based on approximately 75 to 100 years for re-establishment of these species in mine-related disturbance areas. Therefore, while the 817 acres of piñon-juniper that would be permanently lost would represent approximately 50 percent of the piñon-juniper in the proposed disturbance area, it would represent less than 1 percent of the piñon-juniper in the Native American traditional values regional cumulative effects area.

Relative to occurrence of piñon-juniper woodlands on surrounding public lands in the vicinity of the project study area, the commenter is referred to Figure 3.9-3 and the discussion in Section 3.9.3, Cumulative Impacts, under Native American Traditional Values. Also, please refer to the response to comment O-001-028 relative to the coordination with tribal governments and individuals for identification of plants of tribal importance to Native Americans (including piñon trees).

O-001-031

Results from a rooting depth study conducted for piñon-juniper woodland vegetation in northern New Mexico indicated that average rooting depths for perennial forbs and grasses, shrubs, and trees were 12 inches, 5 to 8 feet, and 18 feet, respectively (Foxx and Tierney 1985). Existing groundwater depths in the project vicinity are lower than the average rooting depths of these plants; therefore, it is not anticipated that upland species would be affected by project-related groundwater drawdown.

Please see the response to comment F-002-001 relative to mitigation for wetlands and riparian vegetation.

- O-001-036** destruction. Clearly the cultural harm likely to occur under the proposed action constitutes undue or unnecessary degradation.
- O-001-037** The restriction of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) to the project boundary is totally insufficient and unjustified. As noted elsewhere, the project boundary is much too narrowly drawn around actually disturbed lands (bulldozed or dynamited) in the Cortez Hills area. The use then, of this too narrowly drawn project boundary for the Cultural Resource APE is doubly grossly inadequate, pages 3.8-1 – 3.8-3. The BLM goes so far as to use the APE as mentioned “*Only those cultural resources located in the APE were reviewed to determine if they would be subject to impacts that could affect their eligibility for the NRHP based on NRHP criteria for evaluation,*” page 3.8-1.
- O-001-038** The DEIS continues to note that “*The main settlements of Shoshone Wells and Cortez are outside of the project boundary; the latter contains several extant wood-framed and adobe ruins,*” page 3.8-8, but fails to mention that these settlements are **immediately** adjacent to the project boundary, and are extremely close to locations where explosive use and very large equipment would operate. The Cultural Resource APE must include the whole of the Cortez Canyon area, the southern end of Crescent Valley and the northern end of Grass Valley. That the BLM did not even include the whole of Cortez Canyon within the cultural resources viewshed analysis, or the visual APE is beyond astounding. The BLM in the DEIS takes the position that one can stand in the middle of an “*extant wood-framed (and) adobe ruin(s)*” immediately adjacent to a massive operating open pit mine and not have the enjoyment of those ruins impacted by the mine. Such a position is indefensible.
- O-001-039** The visual APE for cultural resources must include all of the top, western, southwestern, southern portions of Mt. Tenabo, the northern, northeastern, eastern portions of the northern end of the Cortez Mountains, the whole of Crescent Valley, and the southern, eastern, and southeastern portions of the Shoshone Mtns., as well as the whole of Grass Valley. The use of a 15 mile visual impact distance is totally unjustified especially as the proposed project is on the flanks (above valley level) of the dominant feature in the landscape (Mt. Tenabo). The claim in the DEIS that there would be no impact to the visual enjoyment of cultural or historic sites from Crescent Valley due to existing facilities or topographic features is simply false to anyone who has been to and enjoyed these resources.
- O-001-040** The cumulative effects study area is similarly baseless and inadequate. While the DEIS says it varies from 1 – 6 miles from the project boundary, this is not true, as Figure 3.8-1 shows both the cumulative effects boundary and projects are the same for some locations. The cultural CESA must include a complete evaluation of the loss of cultural and historic sites in an area similar to the Wilderness CESA (Figure 3.12-2).
- O-001-041** Due to the totally inadequate APE, many impacts to cultural and historic sites may not be adequately analyzed. The most egregious example, the extant historic buildings excluded from analysis, serve to demonstrate this flaw in the DEIS.
- O-001-042** The DEIS fails to analyze the impacts to cultural or historic sites from blasting and heavy equipment operation vibration. Due to the extremely close proximity of the mining activities to the cultural sites, a complete analysis must be conducted and made public through a new Draft EIS.
- O-001-043** “*In consultation with the Nevada SHPO and interested Tribes, BLM would determine whether construction and operation of the Proposed Action would have an adverse effect on any historic properties listed on, or eligible for*

O-001-032

Comment noted. As discussed in Section 3.5.2.1 of the Final EIS, project-related impacts to deer populations are expected to be low based on the existing low deer population densities that occur in the project boundary. Please see Section 3.9.3 for a regional perspective of designated mule deer range.

O-001-033

In response to this comment, additional detail regarding wildlife ramps for the conveyor system, including a process for monitoring wildlife use of the ramps, has been added to Section 2.4.11.4 in the Final EIS. A plan-view of a wildlife overpass also has been added to Figure 2-6 in the Final EIS.

O-001-034

As stated on page 3.2-25 of the Draft EIS, the analysis comprised a “screening-level” ecological risk assessment using conservative assumptions, based on USEPA and Nevada BLM guidance documents. The description of the ecological risk assumptions included the uncertainty factors used in the analysis.

O-001-035

As stated in Mitigation Measure WL1 in Section 3.5.4, Monitoring and Mitigation Measures, the loss of available surface water and riparian/wetland habitat would be mitigated at a 2:1 ratio or greater. The location and design of new surface water sources would be site-specific and may include wells, pipeline, or ponds. CGM would be responsible for monitoring these sites on an annual basis for the life of the project and developing an annual surface water and riparian/wetland vegetation monitoring report that would be provided to the BLM and NDOW for review and approval. This mitigation would continue until natural water sources return to pre-dewatering conditions. Also see the response to comment F-002-001.

O-001-036

Please see Section 3.8.2, Environmental Consequences, for a description of the types of impacts that would occur to cultural sites as a result of the proposed project. Please see the response to comment O-001-005 regarding the BLM's responsibilities relative to the prevention of unnecessary or undue degradation.

As discussed in Section 3.8.2.1, a Historic Properties Treatment Plan (HPTP) intended to mitigate effects of the Proposed Action on historic properties has been developed and reviewed by BLM. The HPTP is under review by the Nevada SHPO and would be finalized following the Record of Decision to incorporate any changes required by the Agency

Preferred Alternative and Nevada SHPO comments. BLM's Record of Decision would require CGM to implement the finalized HPTP.

O-001-037

As discussed in Section 3.8 of the EIS, under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Area of Potential Effect (APE) is defined as "those areas in which impacts are planned or are likely to occur. Specifically, the APE is determined as the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. Additionally, the APE is influenced by the scale and nature of an undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking (36 CFR 800.16[d])." The critical elements for inclusion in the APE are discussed further in Section 3.8.1 of the EIS.

The APE for potential mining-related direct and indirect impacts to cultural resources was established in compliance with the NHPA and includes all critical elements (i.e., all alternatives, all ground-disturbing areas, all locations from which the proposed project may be visible or audible, all locations where the project may change traffic patterns, land use, public access, etc., and all areas where there may be direct or indirect effects). The visual APE was determined to include the area within the project boundary and an area extending approximately 15 miles to the south and west of the boundary. The 15-mile limit beyond the project boundary was based on the assumption that the proposed facilities as viewed from any NRHP-eligible properties greater than 15 miles away would be barely visible, and any changes in the landscape as a result of the proposed project would not be distinguishable from the natural terrain.

To assess visual impacts to NRHP-eligible sites, cultural resource inventories, reports, and databases were reviewed to obtain a list of all potentially eligible or eligible sites within the approximately 15-mile viewshed. The next step was to determine if any of these sites would be visually affected by the proposed project. Field visits to each of the identified sites and visual simulations were conducted to assess visual impacts. The number of sites that would be visually affected (based on the results of the visual simulations) are reflected in the EIS analysis (see Section 3.8).

Section 3.8.2.1 of the EIS addresses the direct and indirect (including visual) impacts to NRHP-eligible properties located within or adjacent to the project boundary. Please see revised Figure 3.8-1 in the Final EIS relative to the APE and visual APE boundaries.

O-001-038

The Cortez townsite, Shoshone Wells settlement, and Cortez Canyon are included in the visual APE (see revised Figure 3.8-1 in the Final EIS). The Cortez townsite and Shoshone

Wells settlement would be mitigated by implementation of the Historic Properties Treatment Plan (HPTP). A HPTP intended to mitigate effects of the Proposed Action on historic properties has been developed and reviewed by BLM. The HPTP is under review by the Nevada SHPO and would be finalized following the Record of Decision to incorporate any changes required by the Agency Preferred Alternative and Nevada SHPO comments. BLM's Record of Decision would require CGM to implement the finalized HPTP.

O-001-039

The most visually obtrusive features that would be created by the proposed expansion include the proposed Cortez Hills Pit on the pediment and the leach pad in northern Grass Valley. Because the pediment has a generally west and south aspect, and the leach pad would be in northern Grass Valley, the potential exists for visual impacts to sites in southern Grass Valley, along the eastern face of the Toiyabe Range, and sites on the western face of the Simpson Park Mountains. Mount Tenabo and the crest of the Cortez Mountains form a barrier between the proposed project and sites located to the east in Horse Canyon and Horse Valley. Southern Crescent Valley contains extensive historic and modern mining facilities, including the Pipeline Pit, heap leach pads and tailings, and sizeable waste rock facilities. Sites that potentially are eligible may exist in the Shoshone Range north and east of the modern mining operations; however, the existing modern facilities either hinder or obstruct visibility of the proposed expansion, or have already altered the landscape such that the new alterations would have no additional effect to eligible sites that may exist. This assessment is strengthened by the fact that the Shoshone Range is at least 8 miles from the proposed expansion, further diminishing the proposed expansion's visibility in the direction of the Shoshone Range. Please see the response to comment O-001-037 regarding the 15-mile APE boundary. Also see the recent photos in subsection F2 of this appendix that show the existing mining-related disturbance at the base of Mount Tenabo as seen from County Road 222 in Crescent Valley and as seen looking to the northeast from the Toiyabe Range.

O-001-040

As clarification, Section 3.8.1 of the Draft EIS states that the "cumulative effects study area *generally* includes the project boundary and lands from approximately 1 to 6 miles from the boundary..." This is consistent with the cumulative effects study area as shown in Figure 3.8-1 of the Final EIS.

The cultural resources cumulative effects study area was developed based on BLM's extensive Class I, II, and III inventory data for the study area and region, the nature of the cultural resources in the region, area topography, and the likely direct and indirect effects of the proposed project.

O-001-043 | listing on, the NRHP. If BLM determines a property would be adversely affected, mitigation would be proposed in accordance with the PA," page 3.8-11. This is what a NEPA analysis is meant to provide, which then also allows the public and the decision makers to review the project with these impacts known. The current DEIS fails to outline the impacts and instead relies on vague mitigation measures, ranging from signage to excavation (none of which actually protect the site). Such a deferral of full disclosure of impacts is not acceptable when discussing a project such as a massive open pit mine, which by its very nature involves the total destruction of everything in the area of the action.

Native American Traditional Values

O-001-044 | BLM also places great weight on the new Programmatic Agreement (PA) to supposedly mitigate the severe impacts to Western Shoshone religious uses. However, the PA has not been signed by all of the potentially affected Western Shoshone Tribes and cannot be used to justify the Project. Further, even if the PA is signed, the PA is largely a procedural device that will not prevent the destruction of the Mt. Tenabo sacred lands and religious practices. Thus, the PA cannot be used as grounds for compliance with the substantive protective provisions of the RFRA, FLPMA and other requirements noted herein. At best, the PA is part of the consultation requirement under the NHPA (for which it still is inadequate). As noted above, however, compliance with the procedural requirements of the NHPA does not equate with compliance of the substantive protective provisions of other federal law.

Air Quality

O-001-045 | The Air Resources Cumulative Effects Study Area (Figure 3.10-2) is insufficient. It is astounding that the BLM utilizes an air CESA which does not include an area less than five miles downwind of the proposed project such as the DEIS does. This analysis is flawed due to this inadequate CESA and must be totally redone with a CESA which includes the whole of Lander, Eureka, and Elko counties at the minimum.

O-001-046 | Mercury is a very serious toxin, which requires as complete an understanding as possible of its origins, methods of measurement, and removal from environment bound emissions. There are numerous discussions of mercury emissions data where is it not clear how this data was obtained. The fugitive emission data, "mercury emissions from fugitive dust at the mine were estimated using an emission factor of 4.70 E-05 tons per ton of PM10 emissions (BLM 1996a). The estimated annual total emission of mercury would be 1,424 pounds (Enviroscientists 2006)," on page 3.10-16, gives references, but there should be a detailed explanation of the origin of these numbers including summary calculations. The estimated 1,424 pounds of mercury potential to emit (PTE) would make the project one of the largest emitters of mercury in the United States. The origin of the tabular data (Table 3.10-19) on page 3.10-18 also needs to be in the EIS. It is our understanding that the mercury emission data prior to 2006 is estimated, and could be considerably different than these reported numbers. A more complete analysis of mercury emissions from the proposal must be included in a revised DEIS.

O-001-047 | The DEIS states that of the total mercury emissions, "82 percent would be elemental mercury, 16 percent would be reactive mercury, and 2 percent would be particulate mercury," page 3.10-16. While these numbers

O-001-041

Please see the response to comment O-001-037 relative to determination of the Area of Potential Effects (APE) boundary. As clarification, potential impacts to historic properties in the visual APE are discussed in Section 3.8.2.1 of the EIS. The standing historic structures that could be indirectly impacted are being recorded to current historic architectural standards and would be monitored during the life of the mine per the requirements in the Historic Properties Treatment Plan. Most of the structures referred to in the comment are on private property owned by CGM.

O-001-042

Please see the response to comment O-001-041 regarding potential impacts to historic structures. Also see the discussion of blasting in Section 3.1.2.1 of the Final EIS.

O-001-043

Cultural resource surveys have been conducted for the area within the project boundary. Currently, the BLM has reviewed the cultural resources reports, made preliminary National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) determinations of eligibility, and submitted the determinations to the Nevada State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for review. In a letter dated March 20, 2008, the SHPO concurred with the BLM's eligibility determinations summarized in the final reports.

The quoted language from the EIS describes the procedural steps required under the Programmatic Agreement for compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The BLM has followed the described process throughout the NHPA and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review.

In keeping with the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation for compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, BLM is to streamline, where possible, the NHPA and NEPA review process. Potential impacts to historic properties are identified and analyzed in Section 3.8 of the EIS. Proposed mitigation for identified impacts to historic properties was developed in consultation with the Nevada SHPO and interested Tribes. The information included in Section 3.8 is sufficient to allow the public to express their views on impacts to historic properties in the area of the proposed project. Further disclosure is prohibited under the NHPA.

O-001-044

Please refer to the response to comment T-003-006 relative to signatories to the Programmatic Agreement. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 relative to FLPMA, O-003-004 relative to the NHPA, and O-003-005 relative to RFRA.

O-001-047 reflect the current emissions from the existing operations on site, they may not reflect the changes in ore due to new ore bodies being handled. In addition, these numbers do not reflect the emissions from ore sent to other sites, such as Jerriitt Canyon, for processing, as is expected to occur. The DEIS must disclose all mercury emissions, not only those from on site facilities.

O-001-048 The DEIS states on page 3.10-17, "Gaseous elemental mercury is a relatively non-reactive chemical form that is not very soluble in water. This form of mercury travels the farthest and can be transported on wind currents for months to years if not oxidized, providing an opportunity for long-range transport and dispersion. Concentrations of mercury in the air are usually low and of little direct concern." GBRW sees this as unjustifiably understating risks from mercury. Indeed there are relative risks of various forms, but the BLM needs to exercise more cautionary language whenever discussing a toxin such as mercury.

O-001-049 GBRW does not see the following quote from page 3.10-22 as the most meaningful way to represent mercury data: "CGM's mercury emissions would be less than 4 percent of the mercury emissions reported for 2006 from northern Nevada gold mining sources. CGM's emissions would be less than 1 percent of the annual 11 tons of natural mercury emissions from the Great Basin mercury belt." Emissions need to be compared with and added to local emissions for natural and human sources. It is important for people to understand the contribution from this proposed mine versus other sources nearby to assess the relative and absolute impact of this project.

O-001-050 Besides the mercury analysis GBRW has these further specific concerns on the air quality analysis conducted in the DEIS. The table on page 3.10-6 is incorrect for the PM_{2.5} 24-hour NAAQS standard. If subsequent analysis is based on these erroneous figures, then the analysis needs to be redone. It is also the case that PM_{2.5} was not modeled for near-field impacts in the DEIS, which needs to be studied. There needs to be specific data in the DEIS as to why lead is neglected. The DEIS also does not fully explain why HAP emissions from mobile sources were not included in the modeling calculation for major source status. This needs to be clarified. The DEIS also indicates that waste rock facilities and heap leach facilities at half-height represent maximum potential emissions, which seems counter intuitive. Further explanation of this aspect of the air quality analysis needs to be done in the EIS.

Land Use and Access

O-001-051 The statement on page 3.11-6, "Currently, there is little public use of the project area. As noted above, there is some grazing under the permit stipulations of the Carico Lake, Grass Valley, and South Buckhorn allotments, and there is a modest amount of dispersed recreation use, including visits to the remnants of the historic Cortez townsite," ignores traditional Western Shoshone uses of the land. The revised DEIS needs to reflect all uses.

Social and Economic Values

O-001-052 The fairly extensive economic analysis is lopsided in only addressing benefits such as those stated on page 3.13-12: "Direct payroll to new workers during the construction period, including the value of benefits, is projected to be approximately \$21.4 million on an annual basis. A substantial portion of this would be spent locally for items such as food, clothing, fuel, and rent, stimulating the local economy. ... The estimated annual payroll under the Proposed Action, including benefits, would be \$45.9 million. Each \$1.00 in local earnings would

11

O-001-045

As discussed in Section 2.6 of the EIS, cumulative impacts are defined as "the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time" (40 CFR 1508.7). BLM Instruction Memo NV-90-435 specifies that impacts first must be identified for the proposed project before cumulative impacts with past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions can occur. As discussed in Section 3.10, the modeled ambient concentrations for the proposed project are below the applicable ambient standards at any modeled point of public access, even with the addition of background concentrations. Based on the modeling results, the proposed project would not cause or contribute to a violation of a Nevada or National Ambient Air Quality Standard. Also as discussed, modeling was conducted for eight sensitive receptor locations. Based on the modeling results, process and fugitive dust emissions from the facilities would be far below the threshold requiring a Prevention of Significant Deterioration permit. As a result, the air quality cumulative effects study area used in the EIS analysis is appropriate in meeting the requirements of BLM Instruction Memo NV-90-435 while providing for a cumulative analysis as defined in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1508.7.

O-001-046

Prior to 2005, annual mercury emissions were estimated based on emissions tests conducted when the mill was initially commissioned, assays of the process carbon before and after reactivation, and assays of the electrowinning sludge prior to smelting. Emissions data from 2005 were based on stack emissions testing that measured mercury concentrations in the exhaust from each of the thermal units. The source of the data in Tables 3.10-9 and 3.10-10 has been added in the Final EIS.

The EIS text has been revised to clarify that the potential to emit (PTE) is used for permitting purposes and represents uncontrolled emissions from fugitive and stationary sources. Actual controlled mercury emissions from the existing mill totaled approximately 167 pounds in 2006. Additional controls (retort and carbon columns) would begin to be installed in 2008. Table 3.10-10 identifies the sources of emissions that accounted for the total of 167 pounds of actual mercury emissions in 2006.

O-001-047

Refining for the proposed project would occur in the Pipeline Mill circuit; the air quality analysis in Section 3.10 of the EIS reflects the processing of the ore that would be mined by the proposed project. As discussed in Section 2.4.6, Ore Processing, refractory ore would continue to be shipped off site for processing at existing processing facilities at

Goldstrike. No increase in the current shipping rate is proposed. The off site processing facilities are permitted through the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection.

O-001-048

Comment noted.

O-001-049

Emissions from natural sources are not quantifiable in the same way as emissions from man-made point sources that can be measured using stack tests. The mine sources associated with the proposed project were considered relative to other source actions in the area and region in the EIS analysis.

In response to this comment, the EPA REMSAD modeling results have been added to Section 3.10.2 of the Final EIS to discuss the relative contributions from mining and global sources.

O-001-050

Table 3.10-2 has been revised to show the PM_{2.5} 24-hour NAAQS as 35 µg/m³; this revision does not affect the analysis of impacts in the EIS.

The ratio of PM_{2.5}/PM₁₀ for fugitive dust sources is approximately 0.15 (USEPA 2007). Using this ratio, impacts of PM_{2.5} would be 15.9 µg/m³ for 24-hour impacts and 5.8 µg/m³ for annual impacts, compared to National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) of 35 µg/m³ (24-hour) and 15 µg/m³ (annual).

Lead emissions are shown in Table 3.10-11 and are approximately 0.07 to 0.15 percent of particulate (PM₁₀) emissions. Using these ratios, modeled lead concentrations would be on the order of 0.08 to 0.15 µg/m³, compared to the lead NAAQS of 1.5 µg/m³.

The air quality modeling simulated a maximum operational scenario with the mine at full production and, therefore, generating the maximum potential emissions from all sources.

Please see the Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) Emissions subsection in Section 3.10.2.1 relative to the approach used in the related analysis. HAPs emissions from mobile equipment are not generally required for modeling calculations because HAPs from these types of sources contribute such a small fraction of such emissions when compared to the stationary sources. As a result, the concentrations of HAPs at the boundaries due to mobile sources are typically small compared to concentrations resulting from stationary source emissions.

O-001-052

indirectly generate \$0.37 in earnings to other workers in the local economy (Dobra 1989; BEA 1992). As a result, the annual indirect impact on earnings would be \$17.0 million, yielding a combined indirect impact of \$62.9 million. Approximately 40 percent, or \$24.9 million, would be an increase in income earnings over current levels and would constitute an economic benefit accruing from the project to the local economy." There also needs to be an analysis of the impact of a fluctuating economy as the mine opens and closes; especially as a temporal cumulative impact through many years of mines opening and closing. Many Nevada communities have suffered from these oscillating economic patterns. One such problem could be housing price impacts. How will the changes in the market impact existing residents. Could rents rise as a housing scarcity develops, hence resulting in a negative impact to existing residents?

O-001-053

The DEIS relies upon past EISs for its assumptions of various impacts to the local economy. Two examples are in the Construction Phase Assumptions, page 3.13-5. These past assumptions are not justified, nor are they even explained as being accurate. Given the number of EISs for mining operations the BLM has prepared for the northwest Nevada area, the BLM cannot rely upon past assumptions, but must utilize actual figures for all socio-economic figures given.

O-001-054

The BLM also is extremely sloppy in the use of figures for local revenue. An example is: *"During the construction phase, the principal revenue change for Lander County would result from an increase in sales and use tax revenues. According to CGM, it is estimated that capital expenditures for the project would be approximately \$454 million. This would generate over \$13 million in sales and use tax revenue for the state and local counties,"* page 3.13-12. The statement is faulty on a number of counts. First, Lander County will see very little of any sales tax revenue, as there is no sizable shopping town within the county near the proposed site. Secondly, much of the \$454 million in capital expenditure would presumably be for specialized equipment that would not be purchased within Nevada, much less Lander County. The DEIS through the sloppy and inaccurate use of figures such as this has grossly overestimated the local benefits of the proposed action. A complete rewriting of the socio-economic section is required to provide a balanced and unbiased overview of the proposed actions.

O-001-055

Another example of such sloppy work is *"CGM estimates the proposed Cortez Hills Expansion Project would make local purchases of approximately \$150 million per year,"* page 3.13-13. This estimate by the proponent is given as reasonable fact, without basis or justification (CGM has been in operation in the area for many years and must give actual figures if such an analysis is to be done). The BLM can not just accept without basis the projections of the proponent (which are admittedly likely to be biased in favor of the proposed actions).

O-001-056

Residual socio-economic effects: The BLM states that *"There would be no residual adverse effects for social and economic values as a result of the proposed project,"* page 3.13-22, without any discussion or justification whatsoever. However, the DEIS also discusses the impacts to surface waters and ground water rights. The area around the proposed project has been primarily used for grazing and irrigated agriculture for many decades, and a loss of this use is noted in the DEIS *"Residual adverse impacts for range resources would include the permanent loss and exclusion of forage from approximately 999 acres of BLM-administered land, which would result in the permanent loss of 19 AUMs from the Carico Lake Allotment,"* page 3.6-9. The BLM must review the DEIS for other such blatant biases toward the socio-economic impacts, as clearly there would be residual adverse effects from the proposed action.

O-001-051

Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS for a discussion on Western Shoshone uses in the region. Observations in the project vicinity indicated very little evidence of public use by Western Shoshone or other members of the public. Based on available information, it was concluded that use levels were very light. Text acknowledging Native American use of the area and a reference to Section 3.9 have been added to Section 3.11.2.1.

O-001-052

The socioeconomic analysis in Section 3.13 of the Draft EIS addressed each of the significance criteria and identified the possibility of exceeding the population growth threshold only for Crescent Valley. Please see the response to comment L-002-003 regarding the likelihood that the threshold would be crossed and Section 3.13.4, Monitoring and Mitigation Measures, for the recommended mitigating action by local agencies.

O-001-053

As noted in the Draft EIS, this document tiers from prior EAs and EISs. Actual figures were not readily available; however, if they were available, they would be backward-looking and still would require evaluation for applicability in the EIS analysis. In accordance with NEPA, the assumptions used for the analysis are presented in the EIS so the reader can make his/her own evaluation of the calculations and conclusions presented in the document. It is not clear in the comment which two assumptions the commenter considered inappropriate.

O-001-054

While it is true that major equipment purchases likely would be made outside of the county, they nevertheless would be subject to use taxes to the extent that sales taxes paid elsewhere would not equal the sales tax that would accrue if the purchases were made locally. Public revenues of \$13 million may be conservative, not for Lander County alone, but also for "... the state and local counties" as stated in the Draft EIS. If no sales taxes were collected at the point of sale and Lander County's entire 6.75 percent sales and use tax rate were applied to the \$454 million, it would generate over \$30 million to be divided among the state and local agencies. Regardless of the specific number, the project would generate an increase in sales and use taxes.

O-001-055

The amount is clearly stated in the Draft EIS as an estimate (not a fact) and the source, CGM, is provided. Further disclosure is not required for the EIS analysis to conclude that there would be sizable local purchases, and they would result in increased sales tax revenues for the state and local agencies.

Environmental Justice.

- O-001-057** | On page 3.14-6 the DEIS concludes that, *"The initial analysis indicates that the potential effects of the Proposed Action would not be expected to disproportionately affect any particular population."* How could such an assessment be made? Certainly, the Western Shoshone are disproportionately affected on religious and cultural grounds alone. The EIS needs to fully explain why the Western Shoshone are not disproportionately affected.
- O-001-058** | The DEIS evaluates (pages 3.14-7 to 3.14-8) the factors used to determine whether environmental effects to the Mt. Tenabo resources are disproportionately high to Native Americans. The conclusion, *"Since no 'cumulative or multiple adverse exposures' to minority populations, low-income populations, or Indian tribes from 'environmental hazards' would occur as a result of the Proposed Action, the third factor is considered irrelevant and was not applied to this analysis,"* needs further elaboration. Isn't it possible that people seeking spiritual practice at Mt. Tenabo could be impacted in their practice by the visual or audible effects of the mine. This should be regarded as an environmental exposure.
- O-001-059** | The analysis on the following page is also incomplete, where the first factor is considered; *"... impact on the natural or physical environment that significantly (under NEPA) and adversely affects a minority population, low-income population, or Indian tribe."* But concludes that, *"Based on the analysis in Section 3.9, Native American Traditional Values, removal of piñon groves in the proposed project disturbance areas could affect pine nut harvesting. However, since the piñon groves in this area are not mature and currently provide little pine nut production, it is assumed that removal of these piñon groves as a result of the Proposed Action would not 'significantly or adversely affect' any minority or low-income populations or Indian tribes."* However, this ignores the fact that these groves would not become mature due to the mine, so income would be deprived from this community. The EIS needs to analyze the potential for harvesting once the trees become mature.
- O-001-060** | Finally, the DEIS states, *"analysis also indicated that the proposed project would increase visual effects to the landscape as seen from the top of Mount Tenabo and as a result would affect the Western Shoshone's spiritual and religious use of Mount Tenabo. Although increased visual effects to the landscape would occur, the number of people who visit the top of Mount Tenabo and the frequency of their visits is unknown. Therefore, as the effects to Native American traditional values cannot be quantified, a determination of 'significant or adverse' effect to minority or low-income populations or Indian tribes cannot be determined,"* so these Native American traditional values are ignored? This is not acceptable. The extent of these values and their effect should be assessable through interviews with the Shoshone people.

Visual Resources

- O-001-061** | In general, GBRW does not agree with the VRM analysis. Largely the BLM has designated the project and surrounding regions as a VRM Class IV classification, which effectively allows any mining activities on the land. This is in essence confirmed on page 3.15-13 by the statement, *"The future actions that would create visual effects are predominantly mining-related activities, including both exploration and development projects. There also would be a potential increase in dirt roads and agricultural developments, including increased grazing activity and additional center pivot irrigation. Among these actions, the mining projects would be the most likely to introduce strong visual contrast in the cumulative effects study area. However, all of the identified future actions would be located in VRM Class IV areas, so it is anticipated that the visual disturbance would be accommodated by the standards of the VRM Class IV objectives, which provide for 'major modification'*

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O-001-056

Comment noted. Please refer to text revisions in Sections 3.13.2 and 3.13.5 of the Final EIS.

O-001-057

As discussed in the referenced text in Section 3.14.2.1, the area in the vicinity of the proposed project is sparsely populated, and the nearest residential area (the Town of Crescent Valley) does not have an unusually high minority or low-income population. Environmental effects that may occur at a greater distance, such as noise, visual, or air impacts, would affect the area's population equally, without regard to nationality or income level; hence, the conclusion quoted in the comment. However, as further discussed in Section 3.14.2.1, a second provision of the criteria requires consideration of "impacts that may affect a cultural, historical, or protected resource of value to an Indian tribe or a minority population, even when the population is not concentrated in the vicinity." The cultural, religious, and resource issues identified for the project during the ethnographic study and the Native American consultation, coordination, and communication are discussed in Section 3.9. These issues as they relate to environmental justice also are discussed in Section 3.14.2.1.

O-001-058

As clarification, the language and factors referred to in this comment are related specifically to cumulative exposures to environmental hazards. As discussed in the referenced text in Section 3.14.2.1, since no cumulative or multiple adverse exposures to minority populations, low-income populations, or Indian tribes from environmental hazards would occur as a result of the proposed project, the "third factor" was not considered relevant and was not applied to the analysis. However, the first two factors were applied to the analysis. As such, the potential impacts on the natural or physical environment (e.g., visual effects) that may significantly and adversely affect a minority population, low-income population, or Indian tribe, and the potential for those effects to appreciably exceed those on the general population, were discussed in Section 3.14.2.1. Also see Section 3.9 in the EIS relative to potential visual effects as they relate to Native American traditional values.

Noise effects were analyzed in the EIS for identified sensitive receptor locations in the project vicinity (please see Section 3.16.2.1). As discussed in Section 3.9.2, project-specific issues for analysis of Native American traditional values were identified based on information provided by the tribes during conduct of Native American consultation, communication, and coordination, and the ethnographic study prepared for the proposed project. The identified issues as they relate to Native American use of the project vicinity were analyzed in Section 3.9.2.1. Although noise was not one of the identified issues, in general, project-related noise levels would increase in the study area over existing ambient

O-001-061 | of the landscape." It appears as though the BLM is biasing its designation classification so that there will be no barriers to mining in the region.

O-001-062 | The DEIS states on page 3.15-9, "The upper portion of the Cortez Hills Pit wall would remain visible, and the color contrast from the wall likely would remain strong for a long period of time. However, the pit would be in a Class IV area and the 'major modification' standard would permit the strong contrast effect to continue if efforts are made to minimize the effect to the degree possible." The BLM needs to explain the inconsistency in this statement and the map figure 3.15-1, which shows part of the Cortez Hills pit as Class III. There should be a discussion of how one portion of the pit is Class III and another is Class IV. It would seem that having this split classification for the pit would cause complications in terms of evaluating visual mitigations for this area, since it is not practical to reclaim or mitigate a portion of the pit.

O-001-063 | BLM's Class IV designation allows most of the project area to meet visual compliance expect for the Cortez Hills pit, but it is then stated that, "Recontouring and revegetation of the waste rock and heap leach facilities would 'minimize the disturbance' and would bring the proposed project into conformance with the VRM objectives, once reclamation activities have successfully implemented. As a result, the long-term visual effects would not exceed the significance threshold." There needs to be an explanation of how the pit is dealt with that allows conformance.

Noise

O-001-064 | The BLM needs to assess the sound impacts of the project to people, in particular, Western Shoshone, seeking spiritual practice at Mount Tenabo.

Energy use

O-001-065 | The DEIS totally omits any discussion of the energy use required by the various alternatives. The DEIS must be revised to include the total energy use for all transportation, hauling, equipment, milling, and other activities. The impacts to the local, regional, and global climate, air quality, and infrastructure of these various energy uses must be discussed in detail. In particular, any electrical generation required by the operations, and the impacts of that generation.

Sincerely,



John Hadder
Staff Scientist

levels with the levels highest near the proposed pits and levels declining with increasing distance from high activity areas. Elevated noise levels would continue for the life of the project, and would cease at completion of reclamation activities.

O-001-059

As clarification, information relative to pine nut harvesting in the study area was based on the results of the ethnographic study and the Native American consultation, coordination, and communication conducted for the proposed project, as discussed in Section 3.9. The use of pine nuts in this area for income purposes was not identified as an issue by tribal members.

As discussed in Section 3.9.2.1, in addition to the piñon trees in the study area not being mature and currently providing little pine nut production, potential impacts to future pine nut harvesting in the study area and the social activities associated with the harvest cannot be quantified because no information relative to pine nut usage in the study area was provided by tribal members and elders participating in consultation and the ethnographic study. The text in Section 3.14.2.1 of the Final EIS has been revised for clarification.

It should be noted that in addition to the 2,239 acres of piñon-juniper woodlands inside the project boundary, there are approximately 130,000 acres of additional piñon-juniper woodlands outside of the project boundary and within the Native American traditional values cumulative effects study area (see "Impacts to Pine Nut Harvesting" in Section 3.9.3 of the EIS and Figure 3.9.3).

O-001-060

See Section 3.9 of the EIS for the discussion of effects to Native American traditional values, as well as a discussion of tribal consultation conducted to date. Consultation and coordination have been conducted and currently are ongoing with Western Shoshone tribal members. In addition, Western Shoshone tribal members and elders were interviewed as part of the ethnographic study conducted for the proposed project.

O-001-061

The visual inventory, which provided the basis for the classification and the subsequent analysis, was conducted according to the BLM's standard Visual Resource Management System approximately two decades ago, before the current project was proposed. The inventory was reviewed for the Draft EIS; this review resulted in only minor refinement in the boundaries of the VRM classes as there was no substantial change in the landscape character of the area.

Review of Hydrogeology and Water Resources for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Cortez Hills Expansion Project

November 27, 2007

Prepared for:

Great Basin Resource Watch
Reno, NV

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Summary

- O-001-066** | The proposed Cortez Hill Expansion Project will cause undue and unnecessary degradation to the groundwater aquifers and springs in Crescent Valley and surrounding areas. The DEIS shows a large drawdown cone that will lower the water table at least ten feet under up to 50 springs. Springs will actually be impacted by much lower than ten feet of drawdown, therefore the number of potentially impacted springs is much larger. Some of these springs will dry and the surrounding vegetation will die.
- O-001-067** | Even though the predicted drawdown is devastating to the basin and the dewatering will cause a deficit taking more than 100 years to replenish, the groundwater modeling grossly under predicts the extent of drawdown that would be caused by the proposed actions. The model also predicts the drawdown and deficit will recover much more quickly than will actually occur. Several faulty assumptions and modeling techniques cause these problems with the model predictions. The domain boundary on the east is too close to the proposed pit and may limit the drawdown extent. Recharge is overestimated by about 20 percent which leads to parameters calibrated for higher flux than appropriate. Overestimating recharge also provided too much water to replenish the drawdown and more quickly recover the deficits. Steady state calibration is biased to wells near the pits, therefore the uncertainty of the model predictions is high. But the transient calibration shows that the predicted drawdown grossly underestimates the observed drawdown in monitoring wells. The storage coefficient in the bedrock is too high which means the predicted drawdown is less for a given amount of water being removed from the model.
- O-001-068** | The BLM dismisses or fails to consider alternatives that would decrease the impacts of dewatering for specious reasons. Therefore, the impacts caused by the proposed project are unnecessary. For example, partial backfilling is dismissed partly due to the potential for seepage through the backfill to degrade groundwater quality, although seepage through the waste rock dumps is projected to not degrade groundwater. The BLM relies on unproven attenuation for

O-001-062

To clarify, only the upper (eastern) pit wall, which would be in the Class IV area, would be visible. The remainder of the pit, including the portion in the Class III area, would be below ground level and would be further screened from the selected KOPs and most public viewpoints by reclaimed waste rock facilities, the Grass Valley Heap Leach Facility, and natural terrain. The referenced text in Section 3.15.2.1 of the Final EIS has been revised for clarification.

O-001-063

Please see the response to comment O-001-062.

O-001-064

Please see the response to comment O-001-058 relative to noise effects on Native American traditional values.

O-001-065

Information relative to energy use has been added to the Final EIS (see Section 3.20).

O-001-066

The EIS identifies 50 inventoried springs located within the area that would experience at least 10 feet of drawdown based on the numerical groundwater flow model predictions. However, the EIS also explains that 28 of these springs in the Horse Canyon area are not expected to be impacted by drawdown of the regional groundwater system since springs in this area appear to be controlled by localized (or perched) groundwater flow systems. The remaining 22 springs occur in areas where drawdown of the regional groundwater elevations potentially could reduce flow at the spring sources. However, impacts to individual springs would depend on site-specific hydrologic and hydrogeologic conditions that control the spring discharge. Please see the response to comment O-001-005 regarding a potential loss in perennial flow relative to unnecessary or undue degradation.

O-001-067

The comment briefly summarizes several concerns relative to recharge estimates and the numerical groundwater flow model assumptions, calibration, parameters, and predictions that are discussed in more detail in subsequent comments within this letter. Please see the responses to the subsequent comments where these concerns are addressed (i.e., responses to comments O-001-081 and O-001-110 to O-001-131).

O-001-068

this lack of impact. The underground mining alternative will actually take six years longer to complete which increases the amount of predicted dewatering and decreases the value of the project. There is no reason given for this extra time that disqualifies an otherwise profitable, to Cortez, mining option. The BLM also could require reinjection of dewatering water from Cortez Hills into Pipeline wells after Pipeline ceases as an alternative to reduce the local (bedrock) deficit caused by dewatering.

Introduction

O-001-069

Cortez Gold Mines (CGM) proposes to construct a new mine in the Pediment and Cortez Hills deposits. This portion of the project would occur on the flanks of Mt. Tenabo. It also proposes small expansions to pits around the Pipeline Deposit and a small deepening of the existing Cortez pit. This review is of the draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) and two supporting documents, the baseline characterization report (Geomega 2006) and the groundwater modeling (Geomega 2007).

The focus of the review is primarily on the water resources aspects of the project. Specifically, the review focuses on the hydrogeology of the project focusing on the impacts of the proposed dewatering. Reference is made to water quality issues. The ongoing degradation of the water quality near the infiltration basins is discussed. The pit lake modeling is not reviewed, except as regards the refill rates, because pit lake models are considered to be unvalidated and unverified numerical exercises; not until the models have been shown to adequately predict what actually occurs in the field will there be any value in detailed review of the models.

The BLM considers the proposed Cortez Hills project to be a connected action with the existing mines, Cortez, Pipeline and Gold Acres. Mine facilities at the existing facilities will be used to process ore and store some waste. Cortez Hills will include new waste rock dumps; none of the new rock will be used for backfilling existing pits. Also, pits at the existing facilities, including the long dormant Cortez, will be expanded a small amount. Considering the small size of these expansions, it is debatable whether the new Cortez Hills should be considered along with the existing project expansions. Most of the impacts will be caused by Cortez Hills. The combination of the mines diminishes the appearance of the impacts of Cortez Hills.

Alternatives

O-001-070

The DEIS considers various alternatives to the proposed actions, but in reality they are barely alternatives. All, except for the underground mining alternative, would result in a large open pit on the slopes of Mt. Tenabo and create huge additional deficits in the groundwater balance of the Crescent Valley basin. There are additional alternatives which the BLM should consider as well as a difference in one of the discussed alternatives.

O-001-071

There should be considered an alternative where open pit mining would only include the ore that may be reached without substantial dewatering so that no pit lake will be required. DEIS Figure 2-19 shows a substantial amount of ore exists above 4800 ft ms. The water table over portions of the pit is at or below that elevation, although it is recognized that there is a substantial groundwater gradient across part of the pit. Not mining the deeper Cortez Hills ore could save much of the pit lake volume. The BLM could consider stopping at that point or then consider an underground mining from the bottom of the pit to reach the Cortez Hills ore. This

O-001-068

Please see the response to comment O-001-015 regarding potential impacts to groundwater quality associated with in-pit placement of waste rock.

Underground mine development progresses at a slower rate than open-pit mine development due to the differences in mining methods and equipment. As discussed in Section 2.4.4.1 and based on Table 2-2 of the EIS, the average daily mining rate at the Cortez Hills Pit using open-pit methods and equipment would be approximately 300,000 to 500,000 tons per day, inclusive of approximately 31,500 tons per day of ore. As discussed in Section 2.5.1.3, the average daily mining rate using underground methods and equipment would be approximately 1,500 tons per day, the majority of which would be ore. As a result, the Cortez Hills Complex Underground Mine Alternative would require a longer mining period with increased dewatering requirements.

As clarification, mining of the proposed Cortez Hills Pit would be conducted concurrently with ongoing and proposed operations at the Pipeline Complex, as discussed in Section 2.4.4 of the EIS. As shown in Table 3.2-9, dewatering operations at Pipeline would continue to be required to facilitate mining in the Pipeline Pit. As a result, reinjection of dewatering water from Cortez Hills as suggested would not be a viable option.

Upon cessation of dewatering activities at the Pipeline Complex, the Pipeline Pit lake would develop rapidly (see Figure 3.2-15 in the Draft EIS). As a result, the direct hydraulic connection between alluvial and bedrock aquifers in the vicinity of the Pipeline Pit would be re-established within 10 years after the end of dewatering activities regardless of the method of artificial recharge (i.e., infiltration or reinjection).

O-001-069

Comment noted.

O-001-070

Comment noted. Please see the responses to subsequent comments regarding potential alternatives.

O-001-071

As stated in Section 3.2.1.3 of the EIS, the groundwater surface varies by over 1,200 feet across the proposed Cortez Hills Pit. Due to this steep groundwater gradient, open-pit mining in this area would encounter the water table at a depth of approximately 500 feet below ground surface. This is approximately the same elevation where ore would be encountered. Therefore, any open-pit mining at the Cortez Hills Complex, regardless of pit configuration, would require some dewatering.

- O-001-071** | is similar the underground mining only alternative but it would allow for much more ore recovery and much less dewatering.
- O-001-072** | The BLM should consider using existing dewatering wells at Pipeline to reinject water into the underlying dewatered bedrock. The Pipeline Deposit portion will be completed before the Cortez Hills portion, therefore when Pipeline dewatering ceases, CGM should convert the dewatering wells to reinjection wells. Dewatering water from Cortez Hills could be reinjected to the bedrock near the Pipeline mine. This would alleviate one of the deficits created by dewatering the overhaul mining complex – that in the bedrock. Even though CGM has reinfiltreated excess water so that ostensibly it remains in the basin, the bedrock has been dewatered. Reinjection would help to reestablish the proper balance among aquifer levels more quickly.
- O-001-073** | The underground mining alternative apparently lasts six years longer than the open pit alternatives. The reason for this is not explained. This tends to decrease the present value of the mine and it increases the amount of dewatering by lengthening the required time. It does not seem reasonable that the underground mining take longer than the open pit mining which makes the alternative much less attractive. The present value of the resource is less and the amount of water removed is more.

General Hydrogeology

- O-001-074** | The conceptual model of groundwater flow in Crescent Valley is simple. Recharge in and near the mountains due to diffuse areal and mountain front recharge flows toward the center of the valley where it discharges as groundwater evapotranspiration (GW ET), springs (the water from which also evapotranspires), and mountain front springs. A small amount of water discharges from the valley to the Humboldt River Valley and a smaller amount enters the valley from the south. The hydrologic study area in the DEIS includes small portions of Grass and Pine Valley because the dewatering at Cortez Hills will extend the drawdown into these valleys. The boundaries in these basins are set rather arbitrarily, especially east of Mt. Tenabo, as will be discussed below in the Faults and Groundwater Modeling sections.
- O-001-075** | Discharge from the basin includes GW ET from the playas which occurs if the water table is sufficiently close to the surface (Jacobson and Jankowski 1989, Tyler et al 1997). Geomega (2007) models this GW ET as part of its discharge from the model domain. Geomega also assumes that all mountain runoff recharges in the alluvial basins. This is counter to the BLM statement that the playas are intermittently wet due to runoff (DEIS, page 3.2-2). Also, if there is significant flooding, there would be no GW ET from the playas. The BLM should clarify this statement because it is confusing and not properly descriptive of the hydrology in the basin and it implies an error in the modeling.
- O-001-076** | Observed groundwater elevations range from 5280 to 7380 msl (DEIS, 3.2-18). The DEIS however claims that only observations on the low end of this range can be considered part of the regional aquifer system. This is not correct and leads to an impression that dewatering does not affect groundwater levels in the mountains. Mountain ranges between the basin fill valleys always have higher groundwater elevations because of the diffuse recharge which occurs in those

Under the Cortez Hills Complex Underground Mine Alternative, underground workings would vary between 4,800 to 3,800 feet amsl, similar to that suggested in the comment. As shown in Table 2-13 and discussed in Section 3.2.2.5 of the EIS, there would be an incremental increase in dewatering requirements to facilitate underground mining to the 4,800-foot elevation compared to the Proposed Action.

Based on this information, dewatering would be required for the scenario discussed in the comment for both open-pit and underground mining. Upon recovery, a pit lake may not form in the Cortez Hills Pit, as it is anticipated that recharge rates to the pit would be comparable to evaporation losses from the pit surface. However, even without the formation of a pit lake, dewatering rates under this scenario would be incrementally greater than for the Proposed Action, similar to those analyzed under the underground mine alternative.

O-001-072

Please see the response to comment O-001-068 relative to reinjection.

O-001-073

Please see the response to comment O-001-068 relative to the timeframe for underground mining.

O-001-074

Comment noted. Please see the responses to specific comments regarding the groundwater modeling conducted for the EIS.

O-001-075

The referenced text has been modified in the Final EIS for clarification.

O-001-076

Water resource investigations by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) have recognized that perennial waters in the mountain blocks generally are controlled by local flow systems that are not connected to the regional groundwater flow system (Prudic et al. 1995; Welsh and Bright 2007). For example, a study completed by Prudic et al. (1995) as part of the Great Basin Regional Aquifer-System Analysis (RASA) states that “Many small springs are present in the mountains. These springs typically represent perched local systems that are not connected to surrounding and underlying ground water” (Prudic et al. 1995). In addition, a recent report by the USGS for the Basin and Range Carbonate Aquifer System Study (BARCAS) also recognized that springs in the mountain blocks generally are controlled by localized flow: “Local flow systems are characterized by relatively shallow and localized

- O-001-076** mountains (Prudic et al 1995). More recharge occurs where the outcrops are carbonate rock (Flint and Flint 2007). The higher groundwater elevations form groundwater divides which may often be used as boundaries and are often claimed as the reason for there not being interbasin flow between adjacent basins (Welch and Bright 2007).
- O-001-077** The issue of whether observed groundwater elevations represent the regional aquifer is critical for several reasons. If groundwater observations high in the mountains are considered to not represent the regional aquifer, they may be considered above the zone of potential impact due to dewatering. It may lead to an erroneous conclusion that a spring is perched. Groundwater high points can represent a divide in the regional groundwater system and still discharge small amounts of water to springs. Small fluctuations in the groundwater elevation could cause the spring flow to fluctuate substantially. It is essential the BLM not treat all groundwater in the mountains to be part of a perched system without more proof.
- O-001-078** There is a dearth of hydraulic test data for the various geologic formations in the valley because the BLM claims these formations were not considered primary dewatering targets (Id.). The DEIS presents conductivity ranges for siliceous, volcanic and hydrolythologic units that indicate these rocks could be high groundwater producers – 100, 10 and 5 ft/d, respectively. If these high conductivity values are actually possible, and they are in fractured zones, then these rocks could require significant amounts of dewatering. As the DEIS (page 3.2-17) notes, the range of conductivity in carbonate rock in the Carlin Trend is 0.1 to 150 ft/d; the Carlin Trend has required substantial dewatering. By rejecting the dewatering potential from rock with potential conductivity approaching the values in the Carlin Trend, the BLM has inappropriately assumed away potential dewatering impacts. Because these assumptions originate in the background hydrogeology reports, it is possible that the background reports are based on false assumptions.
- O-001-079** The DEIS properly notes the high potential conductivity in the basin fill in Crescent Valley. However, it should discuss the hydraulic connectivity between the basin fill and bedrock. This is important because dewatering the bedrock would cause drawdown from the basin fill into the bedrock. At the Pipeline Deposit mine, we understand the basin fill near the pit was dewatered by pumping from the bedrock. If so, it is possible that dewatering the bedrock could affect water levels in the basin fill at points away from the pits. It is not appropriate to consider what the groundwater modeling predicts because its predictions depend on the conceptualization and parameterization used by the modelers (Geomaga 2007); without data, these conceptual models are unverified. The model will predict what the modeler tells it to, therefore proper parameterization of the connection between layers is critical if there is to be confidence in the model predictions.
- O-001-080** Figure 3.2-6 shows a cone of depression west of the proposed Cortez Hills Pit. The DEIS mentions that the water levels have been dropping for several years (DEIS, page 3.2-20). Such a cone of depression is not common in nature and is likely unnatural here. Depressions in a groundwater table are points toward which flow converges, usually to a discharge point. Clearly, there is no natural discharge point on the surface, such as a spring, which could cause this lowering of the water table at this point. There also is not a well that withdraws water at this point. The discharge must be a point of downward vertical flow from the aquifer being monitored to underlying aquifers. This could be due to mine dewatering at Pipeline and/or related to the draining of the Cortez pit lake. The BLM must explain this because it is critical to

flow paths that terminate at upland springs. Local springs are low volume, tend to have temperatures similar to annual average ambient atmospheric conditions and have discharge that fluctuates according to the local precipitation” (Welsh and Bright 2007). Numerous springs occur in relatively high elevation areas in the mountains through much of the region. These springs generally are controlled by discharge from localized or perched groundwater systems that are not hydraulically connected to the regional groundwater system (Prudic et al. 1995; Welch and Bright 2007). Therefore, shallow groundwater elevations in the high elevation mountain areas may not be representative of conditions in the more regional groundwater system.

O-001-077

Please see the response to comment O-001-076.

O-001-078

The EIS provides a summary of available information on the hydraulic properties of the major hydrogeologic units; more detailed information regarding hydraulic properties for these units is available in the water resources baseline report (Geomaga 2006e) and groundwater flow modeling report (Geomaga 2007f) for the project. Available information for the project and the region, and results of aquifer tests and the ongoing dewatering activities initiated in 1998, indicate that there are two primary aquifers in the area: 1) basin fill deposits and 2) carbonate rocks. The reported (or published) range of hydraulic conductivities for the other hydrogeologic units in the study area (e.g., siliceous rocks, intrusive rocks, volcanic rocks, and tertiary conglomerate) are provided in Table 3.2-3 and discussed in Section 3.2.1.3 of the EIS. However, it is clearly noted in Table 3.2-3 and in the EIS text that the upper values of the ranges (that were the subject of the comment) correspond to local fracture zones and therefore are not representative of the bulk properties of the units. As explained in the EIS and referenced technical reports, most of the hydraulic property values for these other units tend to fall in the lower ranges. In addition, regional studies published by the USGS (Belcher et al. 2001; Maurer et al. 1996; Plume 1996; and Winograd and Thordarson 1975) indicate that bulk hydraulic properties of the siliceous rocks and intrusive rocks have low values of hydraulic conductivity and low storage properties such that they tend to restrict groundwater movement or act as barriers to groundwater flow.

The hydraulic properties of the hydrolythologic units used for the carbonate rocks in the final calibrated numerical model are provided in Table 4-2 in the numerical modeling report (Geomaga 2007f). The model subdivided the carbonate rock into several model units based on geologic formations and fracture characteristics. One of the model units, fractured limestone, has a relatively high hydraulic conductivity value of 45.5 feet per day and represents fractured carbonate rocks situated in the vicinity of the ore deposit and target

- O-001-080** proper understanding of the flow in the valley and to having confidence in the model predictions.
- O-001-081** Recharge estimates discussed in the DEIS as part of the water balance are too high. The estimates are based on a discredited methodology. The Nevada State Engineer has not accepted estimates based on Nichols (2000) because the regression relations were based on discharge estimates that were much too high. The groundwater evapotranspiration rates were determined in low elevation areas which would have much higher rates that would have occurred in the basins used to develop the regression. The regression was also based on an average of discharge in 1985 and 1989, two years occurring during the wettest decade in 100 years. The phreatophytes in the valleys used in the regression would have been transpiring at their maximum values. Good evidence of its tendency to overestimate ET is the statement in Welch and Bright (2007, page 48) observing that Nichols' estimates tend to be the highest discharge estimates. "Even with these advances, ground-water discharge estimates from Nichols (2000) were limited by early micrometeorological equipment, few annual estimates of evapotranspiration, underutilization of satellite imagery, and primitive remote-sensing technologies." (Welch and Bright 2007, page 73). Welch and Bright (2007), which is a report to Congress, chose not to use Nichols' method and the BLM should not use it for this DEIS because the method overestimates recharge. This will be discussed in more detail in the review of the groundwater model but in general overestimates of recharge decrease predicted impacts due to dewatering because there is more water to replenish the dewatering deficits and fill the pit lakes quicker.
- O-001-082** The DEIS does not present any real data concerning the springs. One cannot determine the source of a spring, local or regional, without more information. The DEIS should include the measured flows and water quality data from the springs. This is essential to determine whether the drawdown which occurs under a spring will affect that spring.
- O-001-083** In the discussion of streams draining into Pine Valley, the BLM should note that Willow Creek is on the Nevada State 303d list of impaired waters due to the Buckhorn Mine; it is listed for mercury contamination.
- O-001-084** The discussion of groundwater quality near the proposed Cortez Hills project is not very useful. Except for one well in conglomerate with respect to arsenic, the DEIS just provides very broad ranges for baseline water quality. DEIS Table 3.2-5 shows ranges for constituents that range from almost non-detect to significant concentrations. The DEIS may note that they do not exceed the Nevada MCL, but that is not the only important aspect of water chemistry. The DEIS should present actual distributions and geologic formations along with analysis so that the reader could consider the different groundwater chemistries. It is important then to consider how the chemistries may change due to changing flows around the site caused by dewatering. It would be more useful, because of the segmentation caused by faulting, according to the DEIS analysis, to consider groundwater ages.
- Dewatering**
- O-001-085** The baseline for comparing future drawdown with current groundwater levels appears to have been arbitrarily chosen. There is no reason to use the December 2004 groundwater level (DEIS, page 3.2-20). It is at least 3 1/2 years prior to the actual commencement of mining for this

dewatering area. Therefore, the numerical model was set up to estimate dewatering requirements associated with carbonate rocks with relatively high hydraulic conductivity.

O-001-079

Hydraulic interactions between the basin fill and bedrock are readily observed in the more than 12 years of monitoring data associated with dewatering operations at the Pipeline Complex in Crescent Valley. Hydraulic connection between the basin-fill and bedrock aquifers is clearly shown in certain areas by drawdown information presented in the Integrated Monitoring Plan quarterly reports (e.g., CGM 2007f, "Pipeline Project Integrated Monitoring Plan, third quarter 2007"). For example, the fact that dewatering of the Pipeline Pit complex has successfully drained the alluvium overlying and surrounding the open pit even though the production wells are pumping entirely from the underlying carbonate bedrock is evidence that these units are well connected in this particular region (see the dewatering system description in BLM 2000a, pages 2-1 through 2-19 and pages 3-12 through 3-14).

Although the alluvial and bedrock aquifers clearly are in good communication in some areas, there are other localized zones where shallow portions of the alluvial aquifer are perched or isolated by semi-confining sequences from deeper parts of the aquifer and underlying bedrock. These zones appear to be discontinuous and of limited extent in the southern part of Crescent Valley; however, they are more widespread in the northern part of the valley where playa deposits occur, as noted in BLM 1998c on pages 3-14 and 3-15.

O-001-080

The existing cone of depression in the vicinity of the Cortez Pit, and possible causes are briefly summarized below. For additional information, please see Geomega 2003b.

The Cortez Pit formerly contained a lake that had a maximum depth of approximately 60 feet. The pit lake gradually drained between 1996 and early 1999, when it went dry (Geomega 2006e). There has not been a lake in the Cortez Pit since that time. The drainage of the pit lake occurred at the same time the groundwater levels declined in the area surrounding the pit. Annual reports were prepared between 1998 and 2003 to evaluate the cause of the declining water levels. The results of these studies are summarized in the final report prepared by Geomega (2003b). The final report concluded that drought conditions may have contributed to the decline in groundwater levels in the area; however, drought conditions did not appear to fully explain the steady reduction in groundwater levels recorded in monitoring wells over the 6-year study period (1996 to 2002). One explanation for the drawdown that could not be ruled out was a possible hydraulic interconnection between the bedrock in the Cortez Window in the vicinity of the Cortez Pit and the dewatering operations at the Pipeline Pit area (Geomega 2003b).

- O-001-085** project, if it is approved. Much dewatering for the existing mining, the no action alternative in this DEIS, will have occurred by then. It makes more sense to compare the impacts of this project with the impacts of the no action alternative. This would include much less dewatering at the existing Pipeline site as part of this action which would highlight the impacts of dewatering at Cortez Hills; the current DEIS just treats the project as an expansion of the existing mine.
- O-001-086** Ten-feet is the minimum drawdown that the BLM calculates in the DEIS and presents in the maps of impacts. The DEIS explains this as “[c]hanges in groundwater levels of less than 10 feet generally are difficult to distinguish from natural seasonal and annual fluctuations in groundwater levels.” (DEIS, page 3.2-47). This is a specious reason because the model can easily distinguish between the potential causes; the model imposes changes due to dewatering on the baseline conditions (2004). Seasonal changes are irrelevant for this determination.
- Therefore the BLM should consider smaller drawdowns as significant. Small changes, less than 10 feet, can cause a spring to go from flowing to dry. Springs occur where the water table in a phreatic aquifer or the potentiometric surface in a fracture system intersects the ground surface, therefore the difference of a foot or two can dry a spring.
- O-001-087** The DEIS notes that dewatering is not anticipated for the expansion of the current Cortez pit. The DEIS should note the depth to water under the pit and whether that is currently deep enough or whether dewatering of the other proposed pits will lower the water table sufficiently for deepening of Cortez to occur. If it is the later, the DEIS should discuss the order of mining – whether the Cortez pit will be mined before, at the same time, or after the Cortez Hills pit.
- O-001-088** CGM will construct a freshwater storage reservoir (FEIS, page 2-25). The DEIS mentions the requirement for a dam permit. The BLM should ascertain that CGM’s dewatering rights allow for storage of the water; if not, CGM requires new or a change of use of its dewatering rights. Additionally, if the reservoir will store any surface water, including surface water captured by the reservoir, CGM must have storage rights for surface water.
- Presentation of Groundwater Modeling in the DEIS*
- The BLM uses a groundwater model completed by Geomega to make its predictions of the impacts of dewatering. Model details are reviewed below. This section reviews the results of the modeling as presented in the DEIS (pages 3.2-44 to 3.2-51).
- O-001-089** The predicted scenario for the Cortez Hills project includes dewatering for the new Cortez Hills mine and the existing project. There is no separate projection of the impacts of just the Cortez Hills project. Considering the lack of connection of drawdown predicted for the area between Cortez and Cortez Hills and the existing Pipeline facilities, the model suggests there is little hydraulic connection between the areas; Figure 1 below shows these drawdown contours.
- O-001-090** The predicted dewatering/reinfiltration amounts in the DEIS (Table 3.2-10) appear to be bogus. The difference between the observed rate in 2006 (27,555 af/y) and the predicted rate for 2007 (40,000 af/y) is not credible. For ten years up to 2006, the reinfiltration rate varied from 21,500 to 33,300 af/y, therefore it is unreasonable to expect that it will jump to 40,000 af/y the

O-001-081

The recharge estimate for Crescent Valley used in the numerical modeling was 19,000 acre-feet per year. This compares well with the range of recent published recharge estimates for Crescent Valley (Berger 2000a; Epstein 2004). The discussion of evapotranspiration (ET) in the comment pertaining to the Nichols (2000) study is not relevant since this study was not used to estimate ET for the EIS analysis.

Please see the responses to comments O-001-098 and O-001-114 for discussion of specific aspects of recharge and ET estimates.

The BLM has required CGM to use operational data from their existing large-scale dewatering operations in Crescent Valley to annually update and recalibrate the groundwater flow model since 1997 in order to reflect actual conditions (i.e., field water level observations, measured dewatering pumping rates, and measured infiltration rates).

O-001-082

Seep and spring monitoring data, including the monitoring period, range in flows, and measured flow during the late fall and winter are summarized in Table B-1, Appendix B, of the EIS. Additional monitoring data for seeps and springs are provided in the Cortez Hills Expansion Project Baseline Characterization Report (Geomega 2006e) and JBR’s quarterly seeps and springs reports (2007c). These baseline documents are available for review at the BLM Battle Mountain Field Office.

O-001-083

Comment noted.

O-001-084

Table 3.2-5 and the descriptions of groundwater quality presented under Groundwater Quality in Section 3.2.1.3 of the EIS provide a summary of the groundwater quality in the vicinity of the proposed Cortez Hills Complex and existing Cortez and Pipeline complexes. More detailed information is provided in the water resources baseline report for the project (Geomega 2006e), which is referenced throughout Section 3.2. This report is available for review at the BLM Battle Mountain Field Office.

O-001-085

In the early stages of EIS preparation, the BLM decided to use the most recent groundwater elevation data set at that time for describing baseline conditions for the EIS. The most recent groundwater elevation monitoring data at that time were water level measurements and water level contour maps representing conditions for December 2004. The groundwater

elevations from this period were used to describe the baseline conditions and as a basis for comparison of potential impacts of the proposed project and alternatives. The BLM believes that using the groundwater elevation conditions for December 2004 is reasonable for defining potential predictions of drawdown associated with the proposed project, and for comparison of predicted drawdowns over time for the various alternatives included in the EIS analysis. In addition, the changes in groundwater levels since December 2004 in the proposed mine expansion area have followed consistent trends (Geomega 2006b), and these changes are relatively small compared to the maximum drawdown predictions over time presented in the EIS. Therefore, the BLM does not believe that revising the baseline descriptions for groundwater elevations using more recent data, and then revising the numerical groundwater modeling to use conditions at the end of 2007, would substantially change the overall conclusions regarding potential mine-related impacts to water resources.

O-001-086

As stated on page 3.2-47 of the Draft EIS, a change in groundwater elevations of 10 feet or more was selected by the BLM for identifying areas of potential drawdown impacts. This threshold was established by the BLM based on the fact that natural fluctuations in water levels, particularly in fractured rock aquifers, commonly exceed 10 feet. Drawdowns of less than 10 feet are not considered since these changes probably would not be measurable or distinguishable from natural seasonal or annual variations in groundwater levels. In addition, it is important to note that the 10-foot drawdown contour has been used as the threshold for defining the potential drawdown impact area for numerous other BLM EISs for mining projects in northcentral Nevada over the past 15 years. The BLM acknowledges that numerical models could be used to provide predictions of drawdown of less than 10 feet, and drawdown of less than 10 feet could significantly impact flow in some perennial springs or streams. However, considering the broad regional extent of the numerical modeling domain, and lack of detailed hydrogeologic data outside of the mine exploration and mining area, it is not reasonable to use numerical modeling to predict areas with drawdown of less than 10 feet.

O-001-087

Groundwater monitoring indicates that the groundwater elevation beneath the Cortez Pit is approximately 150 to 200 feet below the ground surface. As stated in Section 2.4.4.1 of the Draft EIS, the existing Cortez Pit would be deepened by up to 100 feet within the currently permitted footprint. Therefore, dewatering would not be required for the proposed additional mining at the Cortez Pit.

O-001-088

As clarification, the proposed fresh water storage reservoir would not capture any surface

O-001-090 following year. Because the 40,000 af/y is the “baseline” for the first year of the “proposed action” scenario, the “incremental increase” due to the proposed action is only 2100 af/y (12). The gross overestimate of dewatering/reinfiltration predicted for the no action alternative has lead to a gross underestimate of incremental increase caused by the proposed action. Considering the observed value in 2006, the incremental increase would be closer to 10,000 af/y or about 300 percent more than the DEIS predicts. The incremental increases into the future are similarly low.

Pit Lake Deficit

O-001-091 The project will create four pit lakes. These pit lakes will create a new long-term discharge of groundwater from the groundwater system in the basin; it will total 1591 af/y (DEIS Table 3.2-11). The BLM should ascertain that CGM has water rights for the water lost in perpetuity. Depending on which estimate is accepted, the total discharge from pit lakes is about ten percent of the total recharge to the Crescent Valley basin. This is a significant loss from the long-term water rights available in the basin.

O-001-092 The pit lakes will have a total volume of 230,000 af, more than ten years of the entire recharge projected by Geomega and the DEIS (Table 3.2-4), an amount which has been overestimated. Only recharge to Crescent Valley will be available to make up the pit lake deficit volume unless drawdown due to dewatering lowers or changes the location of groundwater divides to include portions of Pine or Grass Valley. The State Engineer published perennial yield for Crescent Valley is 16,000 af/y¹. Total groundwater discharge is the upper limit to PY because it is necessary to replace natural discharges with beneficial uses to prevent long-term drawdown. The pit lake volume is more than 14 years of the PY.

O-001-093 Pit lake volume represents a new deficit, not caused by dewatering and not made up by reinfiltration, because the volume to be filled by water had previously been mostly bedrock. At most the porosity of the preexisting rock/fill is the volume of water that had been dewatered from the outline of the pit. At the highest, porosity or specific yield of the bedrock would be less than 0.02.

O-001-094 As the pit lakes fill, they will continue to draw water from the surrounding aquifers just as the dewatering system did during mining operations. As the pits lakes fill, the rate of filling decreases due to the decreased gradient to the pit. Just as for pumping large diameter wells, which is sometimes considered an analogue for the filling of pits, the drawdown cone continues to expand until the system approaches equilibrium. Typically it takes longer to fill the pit lakes than it took to mine them, therefore filling the pits draws from the groundwater for a longer time than it took to create them. This may extend the period over which the deficit may be considered to be filled, but long-term evaporation from the pit lake surface continues to draw from the groundwater system. As discussed above, the evaporation from the pit lakes requires water rights. The volume of water used to fill the pit lakes also requires water rights.

¹ Perennial yield is the amount of water that can economically be pumped from a basin for beneficial use without causing a long-term drawdown.

water and, therefore, would not require storage rights for surface water. As discussed in Section 2.4.4.8, the fresh water reservoir would be used for temporary storage of pit dewatering water for subsequent conveyance to use areas (e.g., heap leach facilities, mill facilities, water truck standpipes for dust suppression). CGM's existing water rights allow for the storage of water; CGM would obtain any required modifications to the existing authorization from the Nevada State Engineer's Office prior to construction of the proposed fresh water reservoir.

O-001-089

Comment noted. The total combined drawdown for the mine-induced dewatering resulting from the existing Pipeline Complex activities and the proposed Cortez Hills Expansion Project activities are described in Section 3.2.3, Cumulative Impacts, and are shown in Figure 3.2-23.

O-001-090

The predicted dewatering rates listed in Table 3.2-9 for 2006 and 2007 correspond to the greatest rate of pit advance in the mining schedule for both the No Action Alternative and the Proposed Action. The mining schedule for existing operations calls for a 220-foot decline in the water table elevation beneath the existing Pipeline Pit in 2007, which is more than for any other year in the schedule (Geomega 2007f, Figure 6-1). Also, as noted in the Draft EIS (p. 3.2-41), “The No Action Alternative also includes the currently permitted dewatering and water management activities associated with the Cortez Underground Exploration Project. Dewatering was initiated for the underground exploration project in early 2006 and is projected to continue through 2011.” Thus, beginning in 2006, the dewatering rates reflect those additional dewatering operations in the Cortez window. Although the predicted dewatering and infiltration rates are highest in 2007, they were driven by the simulated mining and exploration schedules; they were not a result of model error.

While extensive groundwater flow modeling and model verification has been done in association with CGM's operation at the site for more than 12 years, the modeling is just one component in the water resources assessment. Per BLM and State of Nevada requirements, CGM completes and reports on a detailed monitoring program quarterly, which measures water quantity and/or water quality data at more than 400 individual observation locations. These monitoring data are reviewed by CGM, BLM, and the State of Nevada, and adjustments are made to the mining operation as warranted by the interpretation of the monitoring results. While the modeling approaches and assumptions are appropriate for forecasting water resources impacts for the EIS (see responses to specific questions raised in comments O-001-091 through O-001-137), the actual impacts and mitigation would be determined by continuation and expansion of the ongoing

monitoring and mitigation measures as outlined in Section 3.2.4 in the EIS (particularly Mitigation Measures WR1a, WR1b, and WR2).

O-001-091

The predicted long-term discharge of groundwater due to pit lake evaporation (1,591 acre-feet per year) is less than 7 percent of the estimated recharge (22,800 acre-feet per year) to the hydrologic study area and less than 8 percent of the estimated recharge (19,000 acre-feet per year) to Crescent Valley.

Evaporative losses from pit lakes are predicted (see Table 3.2-11 of the EIS) and reported to the Nevada State Engineer's Office. CGM's dedication of water rights or acquisition of the appropriate permits to offset evaporative losses from pit lakes would be done under applicable Nevada law with the approval of the State Engineer. However, the appropriation of water rights for evaporative losses would not need to occur until immediately prior to pit lake formation (i.e., before these evaporative losses begin to occur). CGM would coordinate with the State Engineer to dedicate water rights to maintain the water balance in Crescent Valley, accounting for water losses due to pit lake evaporation.

The estimated long-term increase in evaporative loss of groundwater attributable to the Proposed Action is 531 acre-feet per year, which is equivalent to the estimated evaporation loss from the Cortez Hills Pit. This can be determined by comparison of the total evaporative loss for the No Action Alternative provided in Table 3.2-20 of the EIS with the total evaporative loss for the Proposed Action provided in Table 3.2-11 of the EIS. Under the No Action Alternative (i.e., currently permitted and authorized mining activities) three pit lakes are predicted to form, one in the Cortez Pit and two in the Pipeline Complex at the Crossroads and Gap pits. The estimated evaporative loss from these three pits is the same under both the No Action Alternative and Proposed Action. The Proposed Action would result in one additional pit lake at the Cortez Hills Pit. The predicted increase in long-term discharge of groundwater due to pit lake evaporation (531 acre-feet per year) is approximately 2 percent of the estimated recharge (22,800 acre-feet per year) to the hydrologic study area and less than 3 percent of the estimated recharge (19,000 acre-feet per year) to Crescent Valley.

O-001-092

The statement comparing the pit lake volume to the perennial yield for Crescent Valley assumed by the Nevada State Engineer is noted. Please see the response to comment O-001-081 regarding estimated recharge.

O-001-093

Comment noted.

Dewatering Impacts on Springs

O-001-095 The DEIS indicates there are 50 inventoried perennial springs within the 10-foot drawdown cone that would occur due to the proposed action. It dismisses impacts to 28 springs in Horse Canyon without adequate justification. "There are 28 springs located in the Horse Canyon area group that occur within the predicted drawdown area. Available information for the Horse Canyon area group suggests that these springs occur in localized perched groundwater systems that are not interconnected with the regional groundwater system. Therefore, impacts to springs within the Horse Canyon area group are not anticipated." (DEIS, page 3.2-56). The essence of this quote is that the BLM does not consider the 28 springs to be affected because they are perched. It mentions "available information" without providing even a reference to that information. Appendix B has a table with a small amount of flow data; the baseline characterization report in Table 2.2 contains a list of flow data for Horse Canyon springs. This is grossly insufficient to justify not including them. Necessary data includes a time series of flow, temperature and chemistry data. Appendix B in the Baseline Characterization Report provides chemistry data for some springs, but for only nine in Horse Canyon. The TDS data from those springs indicates the flow path to the springs may differ substantially among springs. The location of the springs also suggests that the springs locate on both sides of faults. The BLM should consider all of the springs in Horse Canyon as potentially affected by drawdown.

O-001-096 Of the remaining 22 springs that will be impacted by the proposed action, some would also be affected by the no action alternative. These are mostly in the vicinity of and west of the Pipeline Pit.

O-001-097 The BLM is also confused as to the effect that a ten-foot drawdown would have on a spring. Any spring for which the head equals the ground surface elevation will go dry. Springs with artesian pressure may just have reduced flow rates. These are springs that would have relatively constant discharge rates and would be connected to the regional groundwater table.

Water Budget Estimates With Dewatering

O-001-098 The table showing the water budget for the HSA is wrong (DEIS, Table 3.2-14). The evapotranspiration was calculated as the remainder of other terms, which is the incorrect way of determining it. Of all the groundwater fluxes, the GW ET is the easiest to measure or estimate. That is because the phreatophyte area is easily measured and the ET rates easily estimated from the literature (Welch and Bright 2007). All of the recharge estimate methods based on a relation with precipitation were developed by relating precipitation with estimated groundwater discharge. For other than steady state conditions, the water balance closes with a change in storage term.

O-001-099 Interbasin flow to Pine and Grass Valley must also be wrong because the drawdown extends to those valleys but the discharge value does not change. Extending the drawdown in that way must also change the location of the groundwater divide into the nearby valleys. This would capture flow and draw it to Crescent Valley. DEIS Table 3.2-14 does not reflect this.

O-001-100 DEIS Table 3.2-14 shows the long-term impact caused by filling the pit lake deficit, even though some of the other fluxes are incorrect. After 100 years, the DEIS predicts that 1,100 af/y will continue to flow into the pits. This is almost 5 percent of the calculated recharge in the HSA. It

O-001-094

Please see the response to comment O-001-091 relative to the application of water rights to pit lake evaporation.

O-001-095

As summarized in Section 3.2.2.2 of the EIS, the available information suggests that the springs located in Horse Canyon occur in a localized or perched groundwater system that is not connected or controlled by discharge from the more regional groundwater system that would be affected by mine-induced drawdown. Also as discussed, based on the complexity of the hydrologic conditions in the region and the inherent uncertainty in numerical modeling predictions relative to the exact areal extent of a predicted drawdown area, it is not possible to conclusively identify specific springs and seeps that would or would not be impacted by future mine-induced groundwater drawdown. Mitigation Measure WR1a in Section 3.2.4, Monitoring and Mitigation Measures, was developed to address this uncertainty. This measure would require development of a water resources monitoring plan to identify potential impacts to water resources within the projected 10-foot drawdown contour, which includes portions of Horse Canyon in the Pine Valley Hydrographic Area. If monitoring demonstrates that perennial surface waters (including those in Horse Canyon) are impacted by mine-induced drawdown, then Mitigation Measure WR1b would be implemented.

O-001-096

Comment noted.

O-001-097

As stated in Section 3.2.2.1 of the EIS, the modeled 10-foot drawdown contour was used to define areas of potential mine-related impacts to groundwater and perennial surface waters in order to distinguish potential project-related effects from natural seasonal and annual fluctuations in groundwater levels. Please see the responses to comments O-001-066 and O-001-076 for discussions of springs and groundwater elevations that address the discharge from localized (or perched) groundwater systems as opposed to surface water discharge resulting from more regional groundwater systems.

O-001-098

Independent estimates of groundwater evapotranspiration (ET) for Crescent Valley range from 14,000 acre-feet per year (Zones 1961, p. 21) to 37,100 acre-feet per year (Berger 2000b, Table 6), and are consistent with the estimate in this analysis (16,800 to 17,400 acre-feet per year [Geomega 2006e, page 54]), which was obtained by calculating groundwater ET as the difference between the sum of water budget inflow components and

O-001-100 accentuates the impact of the pit filling on the water rights in this dedicated basin.

Reinfiltration System

CGM disposes of dewatering water in excess of consumptive use by irrigation at the Dean Ranch or by direct reinfiltration to the valley fill aquifer through rapid infiltration basins (RIBs). The reinfiltration system is quite intensive; the DEIS (page 2-26) states there are nine sites and up to 15 basins at each site.

O-001-101 Much of the dewatering water discharges to the irrigation system at the Dean Ranch. The ranch has 18,800 gpm of groundwater rights and 6000 gpm are supplied by the dewatering system. The DEIS should explain whether the remaining water rights are not being used; if so, the DEIS should discuss the history of using the existing rights at the Dean Ranch. If they have not all been used for a long time, some may have been forfeited. The pit lakes at the existing and proposed pits will eventually discharge a substantial amount of water as evaporation; CGM must dedicate an equal amount of water rights to this perpetual loss to the groundwater system.

O-001-102 There is no need for new water supply wells. There is no reason not to use the dewatering wells for process water, even if dewatering is not immediately needed. This would decrease slightly the disturbance required. If the small amount of disturbance discussed in rejecting the alternative of transferring water from Pipeline to Cortez Hills for process water is important, then the BLM should also attempt to eliminate the need for independent process water wells.

O-001-103 Recharging water at the RIBs has degraded groundwater quality by leaching salt and nitrate from the unsaturated zone to the groundwater (DEIS, page 3.2-30 - -32). The BLM describes the groundwater in monitoring wells as “degraded” and that leaching causes “degradation”, but implies that it is going away or it is contained. The BLM primarily references NDEP (2004) for its excuses that this degradation is not actually degradation. However, this reference is to a State of Nevada response to a technical memorandum prepared for Great Basin Mine Watch (Myers 2005). Myers (2005) documents the water quality changes observed at the monitoring wells near the RIBs. Because the BLM failed to adequately discuss these changes in the DEIS, that document is included with this review.

Waste Rock

O-001-104 Most of the tests show that the waste rock would not produce acid. Modeling shows that seepage through the waste rock dumps will not degrade groundwater. However, if the waste rock is backfilled into the pits to prevent pit lakes from forming, the BLM claims it will degrade waters of the state with arsenic, iron, mercury and manganese (DEIS, page 2-96). The BLM also uses this argument against backfilling the Cortez Hills pit (DEIS, page 2-97). The BLM must explain why this seepage could degrade groundwater while seepage through the waste rock dumps will not. The seepage rate and degree of saturation may be significantly less for the waste rock dumps, but seepage from the waste rock will eventually reach groundwater.

O-001-105 The estimates for seepage travel time through the waste rock dumps are simplistically wrong because they assume that seepage only begins once the dump is fully constructed. The DEIS estimates that seepage through the North and Canyon waste rock dumps, with thickness from 60 to 300 feet, will require from 1400 to 11,000 days, or 4 to about 30 years. If the dump

all of the other outflow components.

Contrary to the comment, it is correct to calculate ET as the remainder of other water budget terms, and researchers differ on which is the most difficult component of groundwater flux to measure (e.g., Berger 2000a; McWhorter and Sunada 1977, p. 52; Moreo et al. 2008; Woodhouse 2008).

O-001-099

As clarification, the predicted drawdown does extend into Grass Valley, and the corresponding capture of groundwater is reported in Table 3.2-14 of the EIS (i.e., the 100 acre-feet per year reduction in subsurface outflow within Grass Valley at 100 years after the end of dewatering). Drawdown is predicted to occur in a small portion of Pine Valley; however, the corresponding change in subsurface outflow in that area is predicted to be less than 100 acre-feet per year and, thus, is within the rounding presented in Table 3.2-14. Changes in the groundwater divide between Crescent, Grass, and Pine valleys were described in the Draft EIS (p. 3.2-49 and 3.2-74) and in Geomega (2007f, p. 59, Figures 6-7, 6-20, 6-68, and 6-70).

O-001-100

The Draft EIS (Section 3.2.2.2) describes the predicted drawdown and potential impacts to water rights that potentially would occur in the post-mining period. The predicted residual drawdown at the water rights 100 years after dewatering, as presented in Table 3.2-13, reflects the groundwater flow into the pits to replace water losses by evaporation.

O-001-101

The currently authorized groundwater diversion at the Dean Ranch is approximately 6,000 gpm, as supplied by the existing pipeline dewatering system. The remaining water rights associated with the Dean Ranch are surface water rights that, subject to availability, are used seasonally for pasture (irrigation). All groundwater rights formerly held by the Dean Ranch are in use by CGM for irrigation or alternative usage approved by the State Engineer in conjunction with mining operations. Points of diversion have been changed from irrigation wells to mine dewatering wells, and the base irrigation rights are maintained in good standing.

Please also see the response to comment O-001-091 relative to the application of water rights to pit lake evaporation.

O-001-102

As discussed in Section 2.4.8.2, water used for dust suppression and processing would be

- O-001-105** materials are homogeneous, as assumed in the parameterization, and there is no preferential flow, these calculations for a slug of water entering the top of the waste rock may be correct. But the dumps will be constructed over a period of years and will at times be much thinner than 60 to 300 feet. Meteoric water will enter the rock throughout the construction period. Seepage will begin reaching the base of the dumps almost as they begin to be constructed.
- O-001-106** Modeling used to estimate seepage travel time also does not account for preferential flow. Waste rock dumps are never homogeneous and water easily seeps along preferential pathways. The DEIS does not even acknowledge this.
- O-001-107** The pit lake quality predictions depend on the waste rock analyses. The DEIS describes the pit lake model assumptions, and one is in error. It is wrong to assume that all of the oxidation occurs within 5 feet of the pit walls (DEIS, page 3.2-48). For this to be correct, the only source of air and oxygen would be the unfractured pit walls. Dewatering lowers the water table around the pit, and air can enter through the ground surface and through fractures in bedrock outcrops. Fractures provide passages for air to reach deep into the formations. Water seeping to the pit lake will leach the oxidation products from locations much further than five feet from the forming pit lake.
- O-001-108** The discussion of cyanide heaps is incomplete. The DEIS claims that rinsing as part of closure is not necessary (DEIS, page 3.2-68). It also claims that complete draindown will take about two years. Closure includes an ET cell (DEIS, page 2-66), so there must be an assessment of the volume as part of the DEIS. The DEIS is incomplete because it does not provide a hydrograph of the draindown rates so that the efficacy of the ET cell can be assessed. If the draindown or future seepage would exceed the capacity of the ET cell, the facility would have to be expanded. The DEIS should assess this now rather than leaving it open (DEIS, page 2-66). There is also no discussion of the long-term seepage which must be handled in the ET cell in perpetuity.

Review of Groundwater Model

The DEIS references a specific groundwater modeling report prepared for the project (Geomega 2007). This section includes a review of that report. A few points that were touched on above have been reconsidered specifically as part of the groundwater modeling here.

Water Balance

- O-001-109** **Recharge:** Recharge used by Geomega is too high. The details of this were discussed above in the review of hydrogeology in the DEIS. Perhaps the biggest impact of using too high recharge is its effect on modeled groundwater evapotranspiration (GW ET) as discussed below.
- O-001-110** Geomega distributes the recharge around the basin in a way that ignores the geology of the area.
- They divide the study area into small basins and estimate total precipitation to the subbasins using PRISM. Using a curve number approach, they then determine the annual runoff from uphill basins to determine the runoff to downstream alluvial basins. Using this method, they appropriately do not force recharge into the model domain directly where the precipitation falls according to the precipitation band and recharge coefficients from the Maxey-Eakin method (or as modified by Nichols (2000)). But, there is no discussion how the curve number method is

obtained from the proposed mine dewatering program to the extent possible. At times when the dewatering water volume would be insufficient to provide for operational needs at the proposed Cortez Hills facilities, water would be obtained from two new water supply wells that would be developed on CGM-owned land in Grass Valley.

It is anticipated that the proposed dewatering operations may not have a sufficiently large instantaneous yield to meet process and dust suppression demands during the summer months of the operation. In addition, following the cessation of dewatering operations, there would be an ongoing water supply demand for dust suppression purposes during the closure and reclamation period. The proposed wells would be required to meet the demand during these periods.

As discussed in Section 2.5.2.3, in addition to an increased surface disturbance (23 additional acres) the alternative referenced in the comment also would result in increased capital costs for a cross-valley pipeline that would be used infrequently and additional power consumption (4,890 megawatt hours per year over the 10-year life of the project) for operation of the water pipeline pumps. No environmental benefits were identified for this alternative; hence, based on these combined increased effects, it was eliminated from consideration.

O-001-103

The results of water quality monitoring in the vicinity of the existing infiltration basins and column leach testing of materials from the infiltration basin areas are summarized as part of the water resources affected environment description in Section 3.2.1.4 of the EIS. The water quality changes observed historically in these areas have been evaluated by NDEP (2004). The BLM believes that the water quality changes that have occurred from prior activities in the existing permitted area are adequately described in the EIS.

O-001-104

Please see the response to comment O-001-015 regarding potential impacts to groundwater quality associated with the pit backfill alternatives.

O-001-105

As clarification, four different sets of hydraulic properties were used for the waste rock evaluation: compacted, middle of lift, bottom of lift, and coarse (bottom-most) waste rock (Geomega 2007c, Section 4.2.1 and Table 4.1).

Seepage travel time estimates do assume that seepage begins when the waste rock facilities are fully constructed; however, travel time also depends on the initial matrix potential (water content) within the waste rock. The waste rock impact assessment

modeling assumed that the matric potential equaled negative 1 meter (-1 m) uniformly throughout the waste rock and alluvium (Geomega 2007c, Section 4.2.1). This initial matric potential value is much “wetter” (less negative) than the matric potential distribution expected at the time of emplacement, as the mined waste rock essentially would be dry when emplaced (i.e., the matric potential would be more negative than -10 m [one bar]). Under the assumed initial condition, water could begin to flow immediately within the waste rock facility and thereby immediately begin leaching constituents from the waste rock, leading to conservative (i.e., larger) estimates of water and solute mass fluxes from the facility. Alternately, simulating the expected lag for precipitation to slowly add enough moisture to the waste rock facility to enable substantial water flux to occur would lead to predictions of smaller water and solute mass fluxes leaving the waste rock facilities. Unless sufficient water is added to the waste rock prior to or during emplacement, seepage could not begin to flow within the waste rock facility, or seep out of the bottom of the facility, because the negative matric potentials (dry conditions) would hold whatever water is present within the smallest pores.

O-001-106

Please see the response to comment O-001-105 regarding hydraulic properties of waste rock.

Geomega (2007c, Section 6.3) did discuss preferential flow; however, it was not included in the predictive simulations because doing so would lead to smaller (i.e., less conservative) solute fluxes leaving the facilities. Preferential flow through the waste rock most likely would occur within a network of macropores (large diameter pores). The larger pore sizes would increase saturated hydraulic conductivity for the macropore network relative to the remainder of the waste rock, potentially allowing water to move more rapidly through the waste rock. However, the macropores' relatively large hydraulic conductivity also would cause infiltrating water to have less contact with waste rock as most of the water would move through the centers of the large pores. As a result, there would be less leaching as the residence time would be shorter.

O-001-107

As clarification, air migration and oxygen migration into the subsurface are not equivalent. Air devoid of oxygen will not result in pyrite oxidation. Oxygen is removed from air by a number of biotic and abiotic processes including biotic respiration, organic oxidation, ammonia oxidation, and pyrite oxidation. Oxygen levels are low in deep subsurface environments, primarily because conditions limit migration of oxygen from the atmosphere into the subsurface. Oxygen reaching the subsurface is often readily consumed by reactions and, thus, does not transport far into the subsurface.

As clarification, the pit lake model does not assume that all oxidation would occur within 5 feet of the pit walls. As stated on page 3.2-48 of the Draft EIS, "The volume of oxidized wall rock over time depends on the pyrite content, wall fracture density, rock porosity, wall rock moisture content, rate of oxygen diffusion into the wall rock, and the time during which the wall rock is exposed to oxygen before inundation by the pit lake water." Using these factors, the volume of oxidized rock through time was calculated for each rock type. The estimated oxidized thicknesses assumed in the pit lake model ranged between 6 and 25 feet and vary depending on the rock properties and the duration of exposure. The oxidation thicknesses assumed in the pit lake model are consistent with measured oxidation thickness in pit walls (Schafer 2007, Figure 10).

O-001-108

As discussed in Section 3.2.2.2 of the EIS, geochemical investigations of ore from the Pipeline deposit (which is similar in nature to the Cortez Hills deposit) and subsequent geochemical modeling were conducted by SRK (2004). Based on this information, recirculation or rinsing of the heaps would provide no additional benefit to their long-term chemical stability.

Draindown rates are expected to be similar to other heap leach pad draindown rates observed at the site (SRK 2004). Based on the geochemical modeling conducted for the proposed project, under normal weather conditions, the majority of the draindown is expected to occur within the first 2 years following the completion of leaching (Figure 6 in SRK 2004). As discussed in Section 2.4.12.6 of the EIS, the draindown solution would be used at other active process facilities or would be evaporated. Following initial draindown, it is anticipated that long-term solution management would incorporate a vegetative cover to limit infiltration into the heaps and the use of one or more evaporation or evapotranspiration (ET) cells to provide for on site containment and evaporation of solution (zero-discharge facility).

As documented in several heap leach closures in Nevada in similar meteorological settings, long-term draindown is expected to be a few gallons per minute (gpm) (1 gpm = 525,600 gallons per year) (SRK 2004). As discussed in Section 2.4.6.1 of the EIS, the proposed Grass Valley Heap Leach solution ponds would have a combined storage capacity of approximately 36.5 million gallons for evaporation or ET cell use. This would be more than 10 times the capacity estimated to be needed for the expected draindown. Costs for post-closure monitoring and management of the evaporation and/or ET cells are incorporated into CGM's Long Term Contingency Fund.

O-001-109

Please see the response to comment O-001-081 regarding estimated recharge.

- O-001-110** used to determine runoff on an annual basis. This reviewer is familiar only with the method of determining runoff for specific storms.
- O-001-111** However it is done, Geomega clearly does not consider the geology in its recharge calculation. Geomega used a constant curve number, 89, over the entire basin. As is apparent on Table 3-3, the normalized recharge for each subbasin does utilize the Nichols' Maxey-Eakin coefficients. The recharge efficiency coefficients do not consider geology and would allow recharge directly into impervious granite if it outcropped in one of the basins – the Maxey-Eakin coefficients do not consider this.
- The Maxey-Eakin method is appropriate only on a basinwide scale. The coefficients were derived based on groundwater discharge from a basin, not from subbasins. The scale is completely inappropriate. Maxey and Eakin (1949) did not account for where in the basin the recharge actually occurred – they relied on total recharge equaling total discharge. The Maxey-Eakin coefficients, often known as recharge efficiencies, were essentially a trial and error weighting of the precipitation volume falling within the precipitation bands, 8 to 12, 12 to 16, 16 to 20, and greater than 20 inches. Nichols (2000) utilized the same concept albeit with a multiple regression relation to determine the coefficients. Critical to this discussion, Nichols also used discharge from entire basins – not from small side basins. The use of entire basins effectively diminishes the importance of geology because in areas with impervious rock outcrops, there may be large amounts of runoff which recharge into the alluvial fans. The summary is that the method estimates recharge for an entire basin and does not “care” where in the basin the recharge actually occurs, where the precipitation falls or where it runs off to.
- O-001-112** Geomega's error in recharge distribution is that it does not consider where the mountain bedrock would more effectively accept recharge and where it would all run off to the surrounding alluvial fan. This may affect the simulated shape of the groundwater divide under the surrounding mountains.
- O-001-113** **Discharge:** Geomega inappropriately determined the GW ET discharge as the residual of the water balance of recharge and interbasin flow for the study area (Geomega 2007, page 10), as mentioned above in the discussion of water balance. Their residual method resulted in a discharge of 0.31 ft/y over 54,740 acres of phreatophytes.
- O-001-114** The ET rates do not distinguish between actual ET and GW ET (Geomega 2007, pages 9 and 10). The plant does not care where the water comes from – if there is sufficient precipitation and low groundwater table, the ET will be from the precipitation. If the water table is high, the plants may discharge mostly from groundwater. Areas with high water table have high shrub densities, not the low density present in Crescent Valley. Geomega illustrated that it does not understand the difference with the following statement: “This estimate is on the low end of previously reported ET ranges, but is reasonable based on the large uncertainties associated with estimating average annual evaporation rates and plant cover” (Geomega 2007, page 10). For ET rates, it is low, but for evapotranspiration from the groundwater, 0.31 ft/y is high. The average GW ET for sparse desert shrub for the eight valleys considered in the BARCASS study (Welch and Bright 2007) is 0.12 ft/y. Most of the phreatophyte areas in Crescent Valley would be considered sparse. The BARCASS estimate came from estimates, both literature and measured in the field, of ET rate; the average precipitation was then subtracted from the ET estimate to obtain the GW ET estimate. There is also a substantial amount of playa, which would be

O-001-110

As cited in Geomega (2007f, p. 31), Stone et al. (2001) provided a description of the application of the Soil Conservation Service (currently the National Resource Conservation Service [NRCS]) curve number method for estimation of runoff. As discussed, the NRCS curve number method is based on individual precipitation events rather than total annual precipitation and was adapted to estimate runoff on an annual basis. The commenter is referred to Stone et al. (2001), as cited in this comment letter reference list, for further details.

O-001-111

As clarification, the recharge distribution method (Stone et al. 2001) used in the groundwater flow modeling study for the proposed project (Geomega 2007f) does consider geology an important component in simulations of recharge to hydrographic basins. Avoidance of the pitfalls of inappropriately applying the Maxey-Eakin recharge efficiency coefficients was an impetus for developing the methodology (Stone et al. 2001, p. 807). Stone et al. (2001) (as cited in the reference list for this comment letter) provides further detail of how the Maxey-Eakin method is incorporated into the overall recharge calculations.

As stated in Geomega (2007f, p. 31), the analysis estimated the curve number through a trial-and-error matching procedure, which resulted in a curve number value for the entire basin that was within the expected range for the main soil types found in the hydrographic study area, and also produced a runoff prediction that was consistent with the independently estimated runoff amounts of Berger (2000a). The fitted curve number used by Geomega in the analysis provides a “reality check”; however, it is not a critical parameter requiring detailed refinement and spatial discretization for application of the recharge distribution method.

As clarification, the approach of Stone et al. (2001) for estimating recharge distribution does not use the Maxey-Eakin method to calculate recharge to individual subbasin. Instead, the “potential recharge” to each subbasin is calculated from total precipitation and runoff, and then the “normalized recharge” is calculated for each subbasin by scaling the potential recharge values according to the total basin-wide recharge determined with the Maxey-Eakin method (Geomega 2007f, Table 3-3). Thus, the Maxey-Eakin recharge efficiency coefficients were appropriately applied to entire hydrographic basins, not to individual subbasins.

O-001-112

Please see the response to comment O-001-111 relative to recharge. In areas where lower hydraulic conductivity rock types are prevalent, model cells were assigned hydraulic

- O-001-114** included in Geomega's estimate because the playa lies at the lowest elevation portion of the valley. The BARCASS average for playa GW ET is 0.058 ft/y.
- O-001-115** Geomega's error is caused by determining GW ET as the residual of the water balance. Because there is not really any outlet for interbasin flow, most of the recharge input to the model must discharge as GW ET. For reasons discussed above, the recharge estimate was too high. A high recharge estimate leads to a high GW ET estimate.
- O-001-116** This matters for two reasons. First, the excessive flux through the system will minimize the effect of dewatering. The predicted drawdown cone extent will be less, possibly much less, than it would be if the proper recharge/discharge were used. The pit lakes will also refill more quickly with the higher flux. It is possible that the Cortez Hills pit lake would actually be terminal if the lower flux were used.
- O-001-117** Second, the model calibration, discussed below, would reflect the higher flux. For a given distribution of heads and a given flux through the system, the calibration would result in a certain hydraulic conductivity parameterization. If the flux changes while the heads remain the same for the calibration, the calibrated parameters would also be different. Considering the flux is high, the conductivity estimates would also likely be high. The results of this are that the predicted extent of drawdown would be lessened and the pit lakes would refill more quickly.
- O-001-118** The overall result of using too high recharge/discharge estimates is that the impacts of dewatering are predicted to be less than will actually occur and that the pit lakes will refill.
- O-001-119** In a presentation, representatives of Geomega discussed the fact that their model had been verified and updated many times since it was first calibrated. They had used similar recharge/discharge for over ten years. Verification means that the observed drawdown actually resembles the predicted drawdown. The verification studies have not been reviewed for this analysis, but there are two observations of existing water levels that were not predicted by the model. First, the model does not explain why the Cortez pit drained; none of Geomega's models in the past have simulated substantial drawdown under the Cortez pit. Second, a depression in the groundwater table northeast of the proposed Cortez Hills Pit had not been predicted previously by Geomega. The disconnect between drawdown in the model predictions in the DEIS show that the simulation for the Pipeline Mine does not predict impacts near Cortez. It is not possible to claim that the model has been verified if it misses such substantial changes in the groundwater levels.

Model Structure

- O-001-120** There are 25 layers used to represent the model domain. Near the proposed and existing pits, the layer thicknesses were just 200 feet to facilitate calculation of vertical flow. The layers appear to have been set horizontally, as shown in Figure 3-2. This layering may cause an error in the calculation of flow between basin fill and bedrock because all of the layers which transition from bedrock to basin fill may have a connection that does not really exist. The bedrock dips and folds such that flow in the bedrock may tend to have a vertical component along the bedrock layer. The layering used in the model would not facilitate flow within formations that dip through various elevations. Constant layer thicknesses also cause the parameterization to combine values for different formations.

property values consistent with those rock types. The model then accepts the specified recharge in accordance with the assigned property values. If too much recharge is specified for the given rock types/hydraulic properties, then the computed hydraulic heads would be too high, and the resulting water levels would be unrealistic (e.g., above ground surface). The model was repeatedly checked throughout the calibration/verification process and the predictive simulations to ensure that the resulting water levels were reasonable. At the regional scale of the model, the method used to estimate recharge distribution (Stone et al. 2001) provides a reasonable representation of where in the hydrologic study area recharge is likely to be accepted, and where, and how much of, the recharge is likely to run off to receiving alluvial fan areas.

Based on this method (Geomega 2007f, Table 3-3), 64 percent of the total specified recharge into the Crescent Valley basin was assigned to mountain block areas. This is consistent with Berger (2000a), which estimates that 70 percent of recharge occurs in mountain block areas. Thus, the methodology for the EIS analysis is a reasonable representation of recharge in the bedrock units.

O-001-113

Please see the response to comment O-001-098 regarding the methodology used to estimate evapotranspiration (ET). In addition, the effects of ET discharge are monitored and reported quarterly. The effects would be mitigated if a mine-related impact to water resources were identified; see Section 3.2.4 of the Final EIS.

O-001-114

As clarification, the reference to "annual ET" in the Geomega report does refer to the groundwater evapotranspiration (ET). Total ET includes both the ET of precipitation and soil moisture before it reaches the water table and ET of groundwater by phreatophytic vegetation through areas of bare soil (groundwater ET), per the water budget tables in Geomega's report (2006e, Tables 4-6 and 4-7).

For the Crescent Valley hydrographic basin, Berger (2000a, Table 6) indicates that the dominant category of phreatophytic plant cover in Crescent Valley corresponds to a density of less than 10 percent (occupying areas of 43,740 acres in 1989 and 33,360 acres in 1995). The next largest category is the "at least 10 but less than 20 percent" cover (4,090 acres in 1989 and 15,660 acres in 1995). Together, these two categories accounted for 98 percent and 96 percent of the reported total areas of phreatophytic vegetation in the valley lowland of Crescent Valley in 1989 and 1995, respectively. The corresponding range of groundwater ET rates for the "less than 10 percent" category was reported to be 0.28 to 0.38 feet per year, whereas the "at least 10 but less than 20 percent" category had corresponding groundwater ET rates of 1.22 to 1.24 feet per year (Berger 2000a, Table 6). In

comparison to this site-specific information, the calculated value of 0.31 feet per year (averaged over the entire area of phreatophytes in the hydrologic study area) reported by Geomega (2007f, p. 10) is a reasonable estimate of the average annual groundwater ET rate for the study area.

O-001-115

Please see the response to comment O-001-098 regarding the method used to estimate evapotranspiration and the responses to comments O-001-081, O-001-110, O-001-111, and O-001-112 regarding recharge estimates.

O-001-116

The recharge estimates used have not been shown to be in “error.” As noted in the response to comment O-001-081, the recharge used in the groundwater model is reasonable and well within published estimates.

O-001-117

Please see the response to comment O-001-081 regarding estimated recharge. In summary, the flux estimate (i.e., specified recharge) used in the groundwater model is not high as implied in the comment. The recharge estimate used for the model is reasonable and well within published estimates.

O-001-118

The recharge and discharge estimates have not been shown to be high. See responses to comments O-001-081 (recharge estimates) and O-001-114 (discharge estimates) for discussion.

The recharge and discharge estimates appear to be reasonable, as described in the responses to comments O-001-081 and O-001-114, respectively.

O-001-119

The “verification studies” (e.g., most recently, Geomega 2006b and 2007f, Section 4.6) show that the predicted drawdown generally does reflect observed conditions, and that the two specific observations mentioned in the comment were predicted by the model (refer to Geomega 2007f, Figure 4-13 presents modeled and measured drawdown in the carbonate windows). The Cortez Pit is located within the northern part of the Cortez window. The groundwater behavior (drawdown) in the northern part of the Cortez window has been relatively uniform throughout that area, and the nature and extent of the drawdown have been well documented (Brown & Caldwell 1998, 1999; BLM 2006a; Geomega 2001, 2002b,

O-001-121 This layering may explain why the model does not predict the connection between Pipeline and Cortez. If the connection is through bedrock under the basin fill, the stress may not adequately propagate from Pipeline to Cortez. Using model layers for just the bedrock between the two mines may have allowed the model to propagate stress across the valley.

Faults

O-001-122 Geomega relies substantially on faults in the project area being flow barriers. This could be correct, but the hydraulic data presented in support of this supposition is less clear than implied. The steep gradient in groundwater contours shown in Figure 2-5 (Geomega 2007) may reflect a drop across a fault, but the gradient is similar to the topographic slope in the area. Groundwater discharges from springs near the Cortez Hills Mine area which shows that groundwater levels have adjusted to the topography. That there are no springs on the slopes reflects the fact that the water table is below the ground surface, as expected for the regional water table.

O-001-123 In the Horse Canyon area, the water levels shown on Figure 2-6 (Geomega 2007) appear to decrease moving downhill with the topography. The figure does NOT show major drops across the faults. This could be a major concern because the model boundary was set just east of Horse Canyon because of the faults. The boundary inappropriately constrains the drawdown due to dewatering if the presence of the fault is not better documented and its effect on the hydrology not better supported with water level data.

Calibration

O-001-124 For steady state calibration, Geomega varied hydraulic conductivity of the parameter zones and ET extinction depth so that modeled head and flux approximated the observed or estimated values. The statistics of calibration are good, but provide a false sense of security in the quality for several reasons. Figure 4-2 (Geomega 2007) shows how the predicted and observed heads plot close to straight line, but the good correlation is spurious because the couple of observations at high elevations cause the correlation to be much better than it would be if just the cluster near 4750 were considered.

O-001-125 The calibration is also biased towards the mine site locations. As shown on Figure 4-1, the vast majority of observation wells were near the mines. The distribution of residuals around the site does not provide much new information (Figure 3-3, Geomega 2007). This may help with the predictions of dewatering rates, but there is little confidence in the calibration near the margins of the model and in the areas where the drawdown cone is being extended due to dewatering stresses. Substantial numbers of wells occur in the basin fill of Crescent Valley also, but are mostly in the upper layers of the model. These wells do not help calibrate the model at depth in the basin fill or between the bedrock and basin fill. There is little data with which to calibrate the upward gradient that likely exists for flow to the groundwater discharge points (ET). In this area, the model is likely very sensitive to extinction depth because the discharge is basically a constant (the specified recharge flux) and the water depth is set by these observations; the GW ET discharge would be a direct function of the ET rate and observed depth to water.

2003b). The groundwater model does reproduce the drawdown observed beneath the Cortez Pit; model-predicted drawdown in this area is shown in Figure 3.2-11 in the Draft EIS.

O-001-120

The code used to simulate groundwater flow, MODFLOW-SURFACT, allows for fully three-dimensional flow (HydroGeoLogic 1996), and the use of horizontal grid layers does not preclude, nor exacerbate, flow from one layer to the next. Flow between bedrock and basin -fill units is a function of their respective hydraulic properties and the gradient that exists between them. Flow within bedrock dips and folds is simulated in the model regardless of the layers in which it occurs. Therefore, the layering causes no error in the calculation of flow between basin fill and bedrock.

O-001-121

Please see the responses to comments O-001-119 and O-001-120. The groundwater flow model does simulate the observed drawdowns in both the Gold Acres and Cortez windows.

O-001-122

The faults simulated as flow barriers in the groundwater flow model were included on the basis of observed water levels and responses to hydraulic stress, which are monitored and reported quarterly in CGM's Integrated Monitoring Reports for the Pipeline Project, and/or on direct evidence of significant gouge zones (e.g., BGC 2005, page 15; Geomega 2006e, 2007j). The only exceptions to this are the distal extensions of the Shoshone Range fault system (northern extension of the North Window fault) and the range-bounding Crescent fault (Geomega 2007f, Figure 3-3), both of which have water-level data supporting their flow-barrier characteristics in the vicinities of the Gold Acres and Cortez windows, respectively, but lack observations outside of those areas. Besides those two faults, the remaining flow-barrier faults in the model are located in the general vicinities of the Pipeline Pit complex and the Cortez Hills area, where their characteristics have been revealed by hydraulic stresses and more than 10 years of field data.

Sections 2.7 and 3.4.2 of Geomega (2007f) describe the conceptualization of faults and their inclusion and general treatment (i.e., flow barrier, flow conduit, or simple juxtaposition of hydrogeologic units) in the groundwater flow model. Those sections, in turn, refer to Geomega (2006e, Sections 3.4, 4.5.3.2, and 4.5.3.3), which describes the baseline information and hydraulic data used to support the interpretations of fault behaviors. In addition, a technical memorandum was produced at the request of the BLM to provide further information on faults and potential boundary conditions in the Horse Canyon area (Geomega 2007j). BLM has reviewed all of this information and determined that, collectively, it adequately supports the modeling assumptions regarding faults.

O-001-123

The fact that groundwater level elevations tend to follow topography is a typical feature of groundwater flow systems (Freeze and Cherry 1979, p. 193). This is consistent with Figure 2-6 of the groundwater flow modeling report (Geomega 2007f) that shows water levels generally decrease moving downhill with topography. However, contrary to the comment, the water level data shown in Figure 2-6 (Geomega 2007j) do reflect substantial drops across faults in the Horse Canyon area, although they may be difficult to discern because some of the wells/borings were angled (and, so, actually represent conditions on the opposite side of the fault) and because of the 200-foot resolution of the “bubbles” indicating different groupings of water-level elevations.

Detailed examination of the data presented in the figure (Geomega 2007j) suggests that water level differentials of up to approximately 1,000 feet exist between borings drilled in the Center Peak fault footwall (HC06-01 and HC06-02) and monitoring wells completed in the distal hanging wall of the fault (SS-01 and SS-02). The corresponding hydraulic gradient is very large (roughly 0.3 foot per foot) and only could be sustained by strong flow-barrier features. In addition, the close association of different sized “bubbles” in many parts of the figure, including the Horse Canyon area, clearly indicates structural control and compartmentalization of groundwater, whether or not those controls coincide with the mapped traces of the Center Peak and Horse Canyon faults.

Please see the response to comment O-001-122 regarding documentation of the effects of faults and supporting data. Also, see the response to comment O-001-131 regarding the model boundary and predicted drawdown.

O-001-124

Contrary to the comment, the correlation is not “spurious.” The coefficient of determination (r^2) for the entire dataset, shown in the groundwater flow modeling report (Geomega 2007f, Figure 4-2), is 0.99. The r^2 value remains 0.99 if the two observations at high elevations (wells SS-01 and SS-02) are removed from statistical calculations. The comment’s suggestion that the “cluster” of data near the 4,750-foot elevation should be considered independently is potentially misleading because it would focus on those observations located exclusively in basin-fill deposits.

O-001-125

Pumping and reinfiltration operations are proximal to the mine sites. Consequently, a majority of observations are near the existing and proposed mine sites where stresses imposed on the system likely would occur. Selecting observations near the locations of significant stresses (e.g., dewatering wells and infiltration sites) is standard modeling practice (e.g., Anderson and Woessner 1992 and ASTM 1999).

O-001-126 The transient calibration does not add much to the confidence. As for the steady state calibration, the statistics are good. Geomega used 85 wells, including those outside the influence of stress from the mine. The observed water levels fluctuate very little away from the mine, therefore a flat predicted water level produces many small transient residuals which improve the calibration statistics. However, these wells provide almost no information aiding the calibration. The only wells that are relevant are those stressed by the dewatering. The calibration run poorly matches those wells. For example, at MW-89 the predicted water level stops decreasing while the observed water level continues to drop; by the end of the calibration period the predicted level appears to be about 40 feet above the observed level. Similar points can be made by considering the hydrographs at OW-03RD, PIPE-01, PIPE-08, PR-219, PR-247, PR-572, SH-04B, and SMB-21R. All of these are in carbonate rocks and are underestimates of observed drawdown. This indicates the predictions may also be underestimates. A couple wells in the siliceous formation, PMW-02 and SH-01B, show similar problems. Two others, WP-01 and WP-03, suggest the predicted level is below the observed level, but the predictions are flat and the observed levels are decreasing which indicates also that the observation wells are not capturing the observed changes due to dewatering stress.

O-001-127 The model appears to underpredict drawdown in all of the bedrock aquifers. This may indicate that the storage coefficient in the bedrock is too high. This means the predicted drawdown is less for a given amount of water being removed from the model. It is impossible to assess the effects of this because the drawdown figures provided in the DEIS and in Geomega (2007) are not for specific layers.

O-001-128 The observation wells in the basin fill do not show an underestimate in drawdown. Many have almost no response but the few that, SMA-10, -14, and -15, suggest the model over predicts drawdown. PIPE-04 does show more drawdown, but the observations inexplicably end near the beginning of the simulation period. If the model overpredicts drawdown in the basin fill, it could be a result of the specific yield being estimated too low. Modeling removes less water for a unit drop in the water table. If this is the case, the modeled drawdown will recover more quickly because less water flowing into the basin fill is required. This improves the predicted benefit of the RIBs because the mounded water under the RIBs redistributes after dewatering ceases and recovers the drawdown more quickly.

Predictions for Mining Scenarios

O-001-129 To compare the drawdown predictions for the proposed action at times after dewatering ceases, portions of the three drawdown maps in the DEIS have been reproduced in Figures 1 through 3. At the cessation of dewatering, the area northwest of the Cortez Hills pit will have very steep drawdown contours, ranging from 10 to more than 300 feet in a short distance. The model predicts there will be several miles between the Pipeline Pit and the Cortez Hills project without ten feet of drawdown (Figure 1). This area includes very thick basin fill, therefore the lack of drawdown may reflect the high storage coefficient. If the Cortez Pit lake and the area northwest of the Cortez Hills project drew down because of Pipeline dewatering, the modeling suggests it could be due to the very deep bedrock propagating the stress. However, the model could also be wrong because there are no wells for calibration midway between Pipeline and Cortez Hills; there are no water level observation in this area.

Many wells exist in the basin fill of Crescent Valley and are, in fact, located near the center of the model vertically (layers 10-13 of 25). There are numerous wells that are screened in bedrock (OW-02D, PIPE-02, PR-250, and SMB-21R) beneath the wells screened in basin-fill (PIPE-04, PIPE-05, PIPE-06, and SH-05A). Some of the basin-fill wells have become desaturated since pumping began in April 9, 1996 (see the response to comment O-001-128). The ability of the model to reproduce the behaviors observed in both sets of wells (bedrock and overlying basin fill) provides confidence that the model is well-calibrated to the observed vertical gradient.

The comment implies that by using observations near the mine center to calibrate the model that the model is unfairly biased and incapable of determining the extent of drawdown peripheral to the mine. Many observations peripheral to the dewatering centers were intentionally included in the model to provide an indication of the extent of drawdown, including observations that reflect both pumping and infiltration stresses, and replicating those observations in the model increases the confidence in the model's predictions.

O-001-126

Including observations that reflect pumping and infiltration stresses, as well as those that are currently unstressed by those activities, increases confidence in the model's ability to predict both the rate and extent of water level change, as discussed in the response to comment O-001-125.

A discussion of the discrepancy between observed and model predicted heads for two of the wells (PR-572 and SH-01B) is included in recent modeling reports prepared by Geomega (2006b and 2007f). The discrepancies at most of the other wells mentioned in the comment were previously discussed in annual model update reports (e.g., Geomega 2006b).

Overall, the transient calibration matches observed water levels and trends well. Computed water levels are higher than observed water levels at some locations, and are lower than observed water levels at other locations; however, a majority of the computed water levels very closely match the observed heads. Although the model-calculated heads are in some cases above or below observed heads, the model accurately captures the overall trends in water levels. The fact that the distribution of residuals is not systematically positive or negative supports the assertion that the model is well calibrated.

O-001-127

As shown in the bedrock hydrographs presented in the groundwater flow modeling report (Geomega 2007f; Figures 4-12 through 4-15) and as discussed in the response to

comment O-001-126, the model closely matches most bedrock water levels. Water level overpredictions and underpredictions are not systematic by either lithology or location, indicating that they are a result of localized variations in the bedrock hydrology rather than a poor model characterization. Details on comparisons of model results and field measurements are presented in many documents (most recently in Geomega 2006b, 2007f).

O-001-128

The groundwater flow model notably overpredicts drawdown (i.e., by more than 100 feet) in only three target wells (CRA-02, CRA-04, and CRA-05; all completed in basin fill) at the end of the model validation period. One other basin-fill well (SMA-15) shows a similar degree of discrepancy at an earlier time. The likely reasons for the discrepancies at those particular wells are discussed in the groundwater flow modeling report (Geomega 2007f, Section 4.6.1.1.2). The remaining basin-fill targets generally are well matched (Geomega 2007f, Figure 4-11), including many wells experiencing varying degrees of water level change (up or down) in different locations relative to the centers of pumping and infiltration stresses (e.g., CRA-01, CRA-03, PIPE-05, PIPE-06, SMA-10, SMA-14, and many of the "IM" wells). The appropriate consideration of more than just a few select wells showing an under-prediction of drawdown provides a more balanced picture of the model's overall behavior with respect to basin-fill targets.

Observations ended at PIPE-04 and at other locations (such as SMA-15, PIPE-05, PIPE-06, and IZ-08) after the local groundwater levels declined below the bottoms of the wells and they became "dry." The latter parts of the records from wells that go dry typically show a leveling-off behavior, and the data become less reliable during these periods.

The baseline characterization of the hydrologic study area (Geomega 2006e, Table 4-8) and the conceptual framework for the groundwater flow model (Geomega 2007f, Table 3-1) provide a summary of the general hydrologic characteristics of the hydrolithologic units in the hydrologic study area, which was developed on the basis of published and unpublished, regional and site-specific information (as cited in the table). According to that summary, the specific yield of recent alluvium typically ranges from less than 0.1 to approximately 0.3, with the lower values generally associated with fan deposits; the range for Quaternary and Tertiary alluvium (located at depth throughout the central parts of Crescent and Grass valleys) is smaller, from less than 0.1 to approximately 0.2. Geomega (2007f, Table 4-1) lists the values of specific yield used in the groundwater flow model; the specified values for the alluvial hydrolithologic units ranged from 0.2 to 0.24, and ranged from 0.1 to 0.2 for the valley floor deposits. Thus, within the context of the conceptual hydrogeologic framework of the model, the values of specific yield of basin-fill deposits used in the numerical simulations are not low. Furthermore, the alleged "benefit" of using a slightly higher value of specific yield for basin-fill deposits would be insignificant in the

O-001-130 Figure 2 also shows an area northwest of the proposed Cortez Hills pit with a -10 drawdown occurring within 25 years indicating that a mound is actually occurring. Figure 3 shows the mound exceeding 100 feet after 100 years. This is the area for which DEIS Figure 3.2-6 showed a depression in the water table that had occurred over a period of years. That depression most likely was caused by the existing dewatering at Pipeline. That the water levels have recovered to above the level they were at when dewatering at Cortez Hills commenced indicates the Geomega model completely fails to predict changes in the water table at this point. It indicates the model is inappropriately calibrated in this area.

O-001-131 Geomega suggests the drawdown predictions in the bedrock are conservative because they underestimated the extent of segmentation of flow in the bedrock (Geomega 2007, page 93). They argue that the model overpredicts the drawdown in the mountain. This is not correct because the model boundary constrains the drawdown on the east; the ten-foot drawdown almost reaches the model domain boundary after 100 years. That the drawdown expands for the entire recovery period indicates that this is a source of deficit reduction for the Cortez Hills pit. The pit draws groundwater from the neighboring basin, and likely decreases the interbasin outflow Crescent Valley to those basins. If the boundary had properly been placed further east, it is likely the drawdown would expand further east and potentially affect more springs.

model's simulation of the rapid infiltration basins (RIBs), as any resulting changes in the model predictions relative to the RIBs would be indistinguishable on the regional scale of the assessment.

In addition, more than 10 years of operational monitoring data at the site have demonstrated the benefits of the RIBs in constraining drawdown from pit dewatering operations.

O-001-129

In fact, there is a small amount of drawdown (less than 10 feet) in the basin-fill between the Gold Acres and Cortez windows, which is represented in the groundwater flow model based upon observed conditions. Contrary to the comment, the transient model's calibration targets included a number of shallow (e.g., IZ-03, IZ-04, IZ-05, MW-25, MW-79, MW-96) and deep (e.g., CRA-01, CRA-02, CRA-04, and CRA-05) completions in basin-fill units, as well as several completions in deep carbonate and intrusive bedrock units (e.g., PR-247, PR-250, PR-572, PR-219, and 98301) in the area between the existing Pipeline Pit and the Cortez window (Geomega 2007f, Figure 4-8), although there are no existing deep basin fill or bedrock wells "midway" between Pipeline and Cortez Hills areas. The observed conditions at the target wells show the effects of depressurization at depth (in both basin-fill and bedrock units), with little or no drawdown of the shallow water table at higher elevations elsewhere in the basin-fill aquifer (Geomega 2007f, Figures 4-11, 4-13, and 4-15). The model's depiction of this situation is, therefore, considered to be appropriate for prediction of impacts to water rights and water resources, as shown by the calibration/verification hydrographs for wells 93010, CHMW-01, CHMW-09, MW-89, and PD-01R located in the northern part of the window (Geomega 2007f, Figure 4-13). In addition, the model accurately replicates the nearly static observed conditions in much of the Crescent Valley basin-fill aquifer over the last 10 years while the northern Cortez window water levels were declining.

O-001-130

There is no "mound" predicted by the model in the area northwest of the proposed Cortez Hills Pit; rather Figure 3.2-13 in the Draft EIS shows the relative difference in groundwater elevations between the Proposed Action and the baseline conditions (December 2004; Draft EIS page 3.2-44). Figures 3.2-13 and 3.2-14 in the Draft EIS show that after 25 years or more of recovery, water levels would rise (compared to baseline conditions) in the northern part of the Cortez window because the water levels in that area initially were depressed when the model-simulated dewatering at Cortez Hills commenced. The groundwater flow model closely simulated the observed water level drawdowns in the northern part of the Cortez window through December 2004 (see response to comment O-001-129), and it appears to be appropriately calibrated in that area (Geomega 2007f,

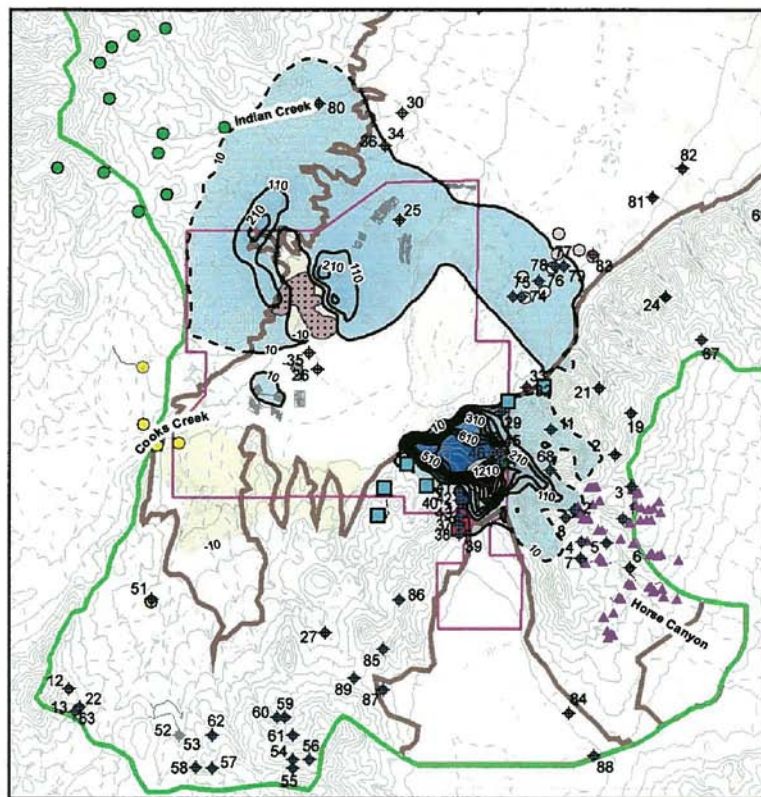


Figure 1: Snapshot of part of DEIS Figure 3.2-12 showing the projected drawdown at the cessation of dewatering.

Figure 4-13). The depression in the water table northwest of the proposed Cortez Hills Pit, as observed in December 2004 (per Draft EIS Figure 3.2-6), also is shown in the model-simulated groundwater table for December 2004 (Draft EIS Figure 3.2-11).

O-001-131

The likelihood of mine dewatering stresses propagating under conditions in complex mountain-block geology would diminish with greater distance from the location(s) of pumping because of the collective effects of extensive faulting, low hydraulic-conductivity units, and limited potential for stress propagation, which are typical conditions for the mountain ranges of the hydrographic study area (Geomega 2006e, Section 4.5.1; and 2007f Section 2.7). Thus, as a matter of practicality, the boundary condition east of the Cortez Hills area was set at an already-conservative distance from the center of pumping, rather than simulating propagation of stresses through mountain-block geology (modeled as a simplified continuous porous medium) with a further expanded boundary. Movement of the boundary any farther to the east would not produce meaningful or materially different results. This is supported by the observation in the comment that “the ten-foot drawdown almost reaches the model boundary after 100 years.” Because the drawdown contours do not build up against the boundary, and because it takes at least 50 to 100 years for the simulated 10-foot drawdown contour to extend even that far to the east, as reflected in EIS Figures 3.2-12, 3.2-13, and 3.2-14, the specified location of the boundary does not significantly affect the model’s results.

The expansion of the modeled drawdown cone during the recovery period is a result of groundwater storage releases from areas of higher hydraulic head in the system as the deeper depressurized and/or dewatered areas around the center(s) of pumping are replenished. The model predicts that after 100 years the pit lakes in the Cortez window will draw approximately 100 acre-feet per year of water from the Grass Valley basin (and a smaller, insignificant amount from the Pine Valley basin), as indicated in Table 3.2-14 of the EIS. Based on existing literature (Zones 1961, p. 22; Berger 2000a, Table 21), no subsurface outflow from Crescent Valley to any adjacent basin occurs, other than at the extreme north end of Crescent Valley to the Humboldt River. As a result, it is not anticipated that project-related drawdown would affect interbasin outflow to the east.

Please see the responses to comments O-001-066, O-001-076, and O-001-095 relative to potential impacts to springs located in the mountain blocks. The Draft EIS (page 3.2-58) acknowledged the inherent uncertainty in numerical modeling and considered the complexity of the hydrogeologic conditions in the hydrologic study area. In response to these factors, Mitigation Measures WR1a and WR1b (as presented in Section 3.2.4 of the Draft EIS) were developed to address unanticipated impacts to surface water resources, including springs in the mountains. Mitigation Measure WR1b has been modified for the Final EIS to include additional information relative to the types of mitigation that would be

implemented if monitoring (per Mitigation Measure WR1a) indicates that mitigation is required.

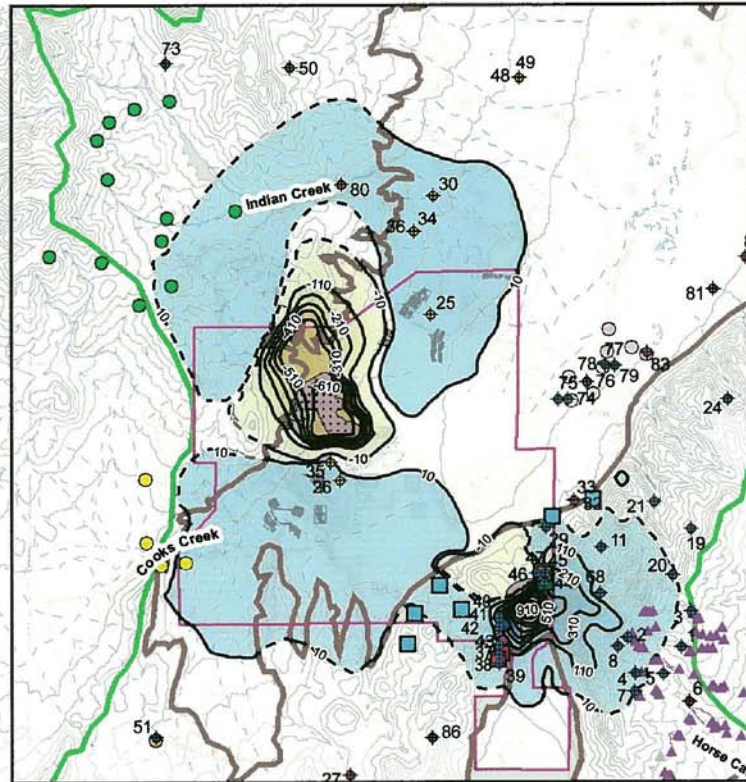


Figure 2: Snapshot of part of DEIS Figure 3.2-13 showing the projected drawdown 25 years after the cessation of dewatering.

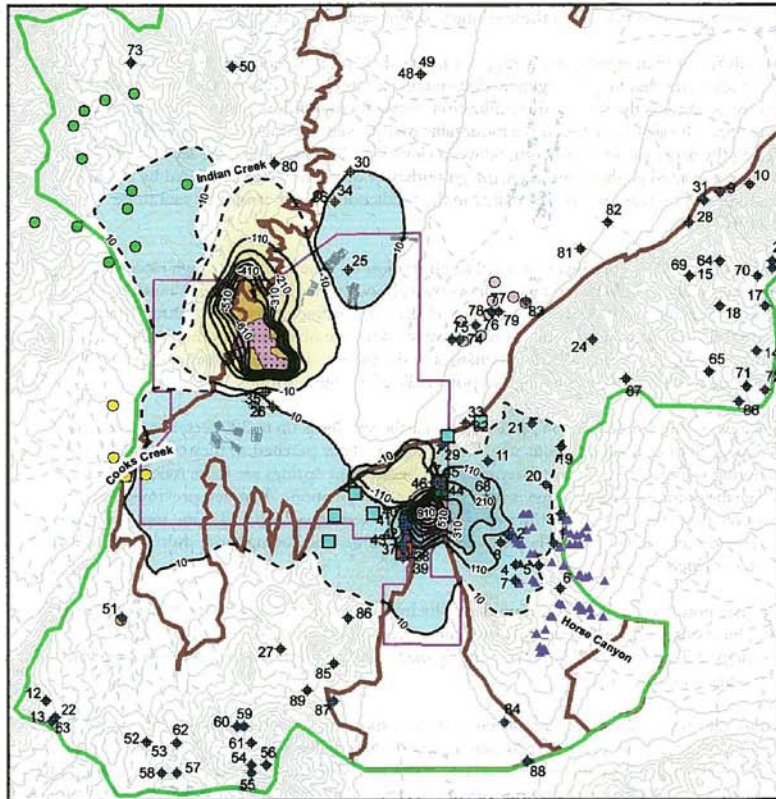


Figure 3: Snapshot of part of DEIS Figure 3.2-14 showing the projected drawdown 100 years after the cessation of dewatering

O-001-131 The DEIS and modeling report dismiss the potential for drawdown to affect springs in the mountains.

The compartmentalized nature of groundwater flow in the mountains is expected to isolate these springs from the actual area affected by mine dewatering. Given the modeling uncertainties associated with bedrock predictions (Section 6.3.1), and considering the likely source of the springs, it is expected that a drawdown of the water table at lower elevations in Crescent Valley would not have a

- O-001-131** significant impact on flow from these springs. (Geomaga 2007, page 94).
- This is different than arguing the springs are perched. Compartmentalized groundwater would be bedrock water that may be segmented at certain elevations by faults or fractures. Infiltration of meteoric water is the source; this infiltration causes the significant groundwater divide in the mountains. The segmentation in the mountains may prevent mixing at high elevations, but lowering the water pressure at depth, between elevations 3000 and 4800, the level of dewatering, will cause a vertical gradient and draw the groundwater divide down as simulated by the model. The segmentation may add to uncertainty in the predictions, but it cannot be said to be conservative.
- O-001-132** Geomaga refers to springs being sourced to infiltration into the bedrock at high elevations as a reason they will not be affected by the drawdown although they lie within the drawdown cone. Due to the fracturing, these springs are likely either joint or fracture springs (Fetter 2001). The structural features may cause them to surface where they are observed, but the flow is part of the regional system; mountain recharge discharges to the valleys. Lowering the pressure at depth in the mountains will transfer upwards and potentially affect these springs.
- O-001-133** Drawdown at the Horse Canyon Mine and under the springs is up to 300 feet, but Geomaga (2007, page 97) has several reasons why the springs are likely perched so they conclude the dewatering will not affect them. They note that because the springs are three miles east of the Mt. Tenabo summit their recharge is high elevation precipitation. As noted previously, this is the source of all the recharge in the valleys; some of it recharges high and some runs off and recharges on the alluvial fans. The three reasons given for concluding these springs will not be affected are inconclusive.
- O-001-134** First, they note “the isolated communities of hydrophytic vegetation found only near the seep or spring locations, and the descriptions of some of the sources of those seeps and springs” (Geomaga 2007, page 97). The amount of riparian vegetation around the springs is irrelevant with respect to their source.
- O-001-135** Second, they note “observed water levels in various monitoring wells and boreholes on the east side of the Cortez Mountains near Mount Tenabo, which show deep (up to 1,600 feet bgs at boring HC06-1) groundwater levels and large water level discontinuities (e.g., approximately 140 feet differential between neighboring wells SS-01 and SS-02, and roughly an 800- to 900-foot difference in water levels between SS-01/SS-02 and HC06-1, across the Center Peak fault) associated with geologic structural features” (Id.). The significant differences in water levels in wells may represent significant vertical gradients in places. The water level represents the pressure at the level of the screen. The well logs for SS-01 and SS-02, presented in Appendix D of Geomaga (2006) do not indicate first water. The compartmentalization may cause water level differences but do not indicate there is no connection at depth. The clustering of springs in the Horse Canyon area indicates the underlying bedrock may have a low vertical conductivity and percolation occurs slower. Some of the springs have a significant flow which appears to be perennial. This is unlikely for a small perched zone.
- O-001-136** Third, they note “the model-predicted water levels in the northern part of the Horse Canyon area, which are generally 200 to 600 feet below the ground surface (similar to observations), even prior to experiencing drawdown” (Id.). Again, the water levels reflect the expected vertical

O-001-132

The comment asserts that flow from springs surfacing as a result of structural features (“joint” or “fracture” springs) is derived from the “regional system,” but offers no rationale as to why this is necessarily the case, or why they cannot occur in isolated fault blocks that are locally recharged. As clarification, lowering the pressure at depth beneath springs at high elevations in the mountains would require the lateral propagation of mining-related stresses through discontinuous, offset, and juxtaposed geologic units and numerous faults over distances of at least a few miles, along with the vertical propagation of those stresses from the elevation of the proposed mining and dewatering activity to the elevations of the springs in the mountains (7,000 to 9,000 feet amsl), through numerous intervening geologic contacts and faults. Although possible, this situation seems unlikely for springs that are located more than a few miles from the mine site, especially in complex geologic settings like the Cortez Hills area. For this and other reasons as discussed in the response to comment O-001-076, many of the springs in the mountains that lie within the predicted 10-foot drawdown contour are not expected to actually experience reductions in flow as a result of the proposed mining activities.

However, as stated in the Draft EIS (page 3.2-58), “Considering the complexity of the hydrogeologic conditions in the region and the inherent uncertainty in numerical modeling predictions relative to the exact areal extent of a predicted drawdown area, it is not possible to conclusively identify specific springs and seeps that would or would not be impacted by future mine-induced groundwater drawdown.” Consequently, mitigation measures WR-1a and WR-1b (Draft EIS, pages 3.2-99 and 3.2-100) are proposed to address unanticipated impacts to surface water resources, including springs in the mountains (also see the response to comment O-001-131).

O-001-133

The likely source of each seep and spring in the hydrologic study area was evaluated by Geomaga (2006e). As discussed in the Draft EIS, only those seeps and springs that were likely to be connected to the regional groundwater system, and that occur within the projected drawdown area (as defined by the 10-foot drawdown contour), were identified as springs that could be impacted as a result of the proposed project. All other seeps and springs that fall within the modeled 10-foot drawdown contour were categorized as unlikely to be impacted. Also see the response to comment O-001-076 for a discussion of springs within mountain blocks. These springs are likely controlled by discharge from localized or perched groundwater systems that are not connected to the more regional groundwater flow system that would be impacted by mine dewatering.

O-001-134

The hydrophytic vegetation described by Geomaga (2007f, page 27) is not riparian as the

O-001-136 | differences in water level at different screened levels. The modeled water levels suffer from little calibration data in this area.

O-001-137 | The only way the BLM or Geomega can be certain the springs are perched is to drill several bore holes near the springs and determine whether there is a consistent unsaturated zone. Also, they could present far more chemistry data as discussed above.

Conclusion

O-001-138 | The proposed Cortez Hill Expansion Project will cause undue and unnecessary degradation to the groundwater aquifers and springs in Crescent Valley and surrounding areas. The large drawdown cone will affect many springs, some of which will dry and the surrounding vegetation will die. Even though the predicted drawdown is devastating to the basin and the dewatering will cause a deficit taking more than 100 years to replenish, the groundwater modeling grossly underpredicts the extent of drawdown that would be caused by the proposed actions. Therefore, the DEIS impacts are gross underpredictions of the actual impacts to be caused by the approval of this project. The BLM dismisses or fails to consider alternatives that would decrease the impacts of dewatering for specious reasons. The alternatives include backfill, underground mining and reinjection of dewatering water at the Pipeline Mine.

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Prudic, D.E., J.R. Harrill, and T.J. Burbey, 1995. Conceptual Evaluation of Regional Ground-Water Flow in the Carbonate-Rock Province of the Great Basin, Nevada, Utah, and

comment suggests. This distinction is important because "riparian" implies vegetation associated with a river or stream. The fact that hydrophytic vegetation occurs in isolated communities suggests that the associated water does not emanate from groundwater along a long, continuous stream reach. Rather, the discontinuous nature of hydrophytic vegetation is indicative of localized sources of groundwater, which supports the interpretation of localized or compartmentalized groundwater in the high elevation bedrock of the Horse Canyon area.

O-001-135

The assertion that the bedrock underlying the springs in Horse Canyon may have low vertical conductivity is consistent with the groundwater flow model's representation of hydrogeologic units in that area. This assertion also is consistent with the understanding that much of the incident precipitation runs off to recharge the downgradient alluvial fan.

There is a difference of 50 feet in the screen mid-point elevations for wells SS-01 (6,968 feet amsl) and SS-02 (6,918 feet amsl), as presented in the baseline characterization report (Geomega 2006e, Appendix C). As noted in the comment, the measured hydraulic head differential between these two wells is approximately 140 feet. Hence, the corresponding vertical gradient would be 140 feet / 50 feet = 2.8 foot per foot and directed downward if the two wells were in hydraulic communication. Such a large, downward vertical gradient seems very unlikely in this setting, and a more reasonable interpretation of the different water levels is that the two wells are in different structurally-isolated compartments.

O-001-136

Wells SS-01 and SS-02 were installed in 1997 and have been monitored regularly for at least the past 6 years (Geomega 2006e, Appendix D, Figure D-7). The commenter has not demonstrated that the "water levels reflect the expected vertical differences in water level at different screened levels." In fact, the data suggest that this is not the case, as discussed in the response to comment O-001-135. The data from these wells were used in the model's calibration of the Horse Canyon area (Geomega 2007f, Figure 4-13).

O-001-137

Based on the available information that was included in the Draft EIS, there is a reasonable degree of knowledge regarding potential impacts to seeps and springs. In addition, mitigation measures have been proposed to address impacts, if needed (see Mitigation Measures WR1a and WR1b in Section 3.2.4 of the EIS). In addition, it would be impractical to drill several boreholes near each of the springs in the hydrologic study area to determine whether a consistent unsaturated zone is present at those locations. Chemistry data for the seeps and springs are summarized in the baseline characterization report prepared by Geomega (2006e; Table 5-4).

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O-001-138

The comments regarding potential impacts to aquifers, springs, and vegetation are addressed in the responses to previous comments in this letter. Section 3.2 of the EIS describes potential impacts to aquifers and springs (and the uncertainty associated with these predictions), provides monitoring to define impacts that would result from the project, and provides mitigation measures to address these impacts. Potential mine-related dewatering effects on vegetation are discussed in Section 3.4. The BLM has reviewed the numerical groundwater model set up, calibration, sensitivity analyses, and results and has determined that the model results are reasonable for use in defining the area of potential drawdown for the EIS analysis. The BLM acknowledges that the actual drawdown and impacts to water resources associated with the project would need to be verified through monitoring.

Please see the responses to comments O-001-011 through O001-020 regarding potential mining alternatives identified in previous comments in this letter.

Update
TDS and Nitrate Contamination
At the Rapid Infiltration Basins at the Pipeline/South
Pipeline Mine

Technical Report 2005-03-GBMW

March 16, 2005

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O-001-139

The concerns raised by Great Basin Mine Watch regarding the rapid infiltration basins have been previously considered and adjudicated by the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP). This response addresses the report included as an attachment to this comment letter. The report reviews water quality data in the vicinity of the rapid infiltration basins (RIBs) at the Pipeline/South Pipeline Mine. The attached report is a revision of a report that was included in a "Complaint and Request for Investigation" (herein referred to as the "Complaint") filed by Great Basin Resource Watch and the Western Shoshone Defense Project with the NDEP in July 2004. In summary, the Complaint (and the revised report included in this comment) alleged that the RIBs are leaching salts and nitrates from the shallow alluvial soils, transporting the leached salts to groundwater, and suggests that the contaminants are moving off site. CGM previously provided detailed responses to the claims presented in the report attached to the Complaint (CGM 2004). NDEP conducted an independent investigation of the Complaint and presented the results in a report dated December 31, 2004 (NDEP 2004). The NDEP investigation report includes a list of allegations; chronology of events; and conclusions, findings, and recommendations. The NDEP report concluded that the results of their investigation did not substantiate the allegation that contaminants in groundwater are moving off site. In addition, the effects of the RIBs on groundwater quality have been discussed in several previous NEPA documents including the South Pipeline Project EIS (BLM 2000a) and Pipeline/South Pipeline Expansion Project Supplemental EIS (BLM 2005a). The potential for additional impacts to groundwater associated with the proposed project is addressed in Section 3.2.2 in the EIS. For detailed responses to the claims presented in this comment, see CGM 2004 and NDEP 2004; for additional discussion of potential impacts to water quality associated with the RIBs see BLM 2000a and 2005a.

Introduction

Cortez Gold Mines (CGM) has recharged its dewatering water from it Pipeline and South Pipeline Mines into rapid infiltration basins in Crescent Valley, Nevada. Since the inception of the Pipeline Infiltration Project (PIP), Great Basin Mine Watch (GBMW) and the Western Shoshone Defense Project (WSDP) have documented ongoing water quality violations. The primary concern has been the high concentration of total dissolved solids (TDS) in monitoring wells at and downgradient of the PIP. More recently, high nitrate concentration observations have come to the attention of the groups.

Both groups wrote strong letters regarding the renewal of the water pollution control permit for this project in 2001, but did not appeal the permit. WSDP appealed unsuccessfully the environmental assessment written for the expansion of the PIP in 1998. Both groups have commented extensively on the various environmental impact statements prepared for the mines; dewatering and recharge have been a focus of those comments since the beginning.

During 2003, Cortez pumped for dewatering 1116.34 million gallons, or 1.1 billion gallons, of water. Cortez uses some of the water for mining and milling or uses it for irrigation at the Dean Ranch. However, Cortez discharged approximately 70.2% of the 2003 dewatering water to the infiltration system. The infiltration system includes rapid infiltration basins (RIB) designed to discharge the dewatering water to the basin fill aquifer. Active sites include Highway, Rocky Pass, Frome and Windmill (Figure 1).

The purpose of this report is to document the current state of contamination at the PIP in Crescent Valley and discuss whether it is likely to continue. It is an update to and replacement of the technical memorandum written in July 2004. As an update, it includes data reported during 2004. The report suggests additional work that should be done to predict whether the contamination will continue and to determine where it may go.

Methods

Using quarterly and annual monitoring reports provided to the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP), I plotted hydrographs of two groundwater quality parameters known to have high concentrations- total dissolved solids (TDS) and nitrates (NO₂ and NO₃ as N) and water levels. I also prepared a table showing all violations up to the year 2003 to show the most recent violations. For TDS, the secondary standard is 1000 mg/l, respectively, and for nitrate the primary standard is 10 mg/l. In this report, these standards are referred to as maximum contaminant level (MCL). A qualitative analysis of trends and water levels is made to explain the contamination and predict whether it will continue.

Many of the monitoring wells have two screen levels, which are usually designated as s for shallow and d for deep. A memorandum written by Cortez to NDEP¹ was the source for the levels as used in this memorandum.

¹ Memorandum to Miles Shaw, NV Division of Environmental Protection from Jim Collord, Cortez Joint Venture, dated July 25, 2001. Re: Cortez Joint Venture Pipeline Infiltration Project: Renewal of Water Pollution control Permit NEV95111

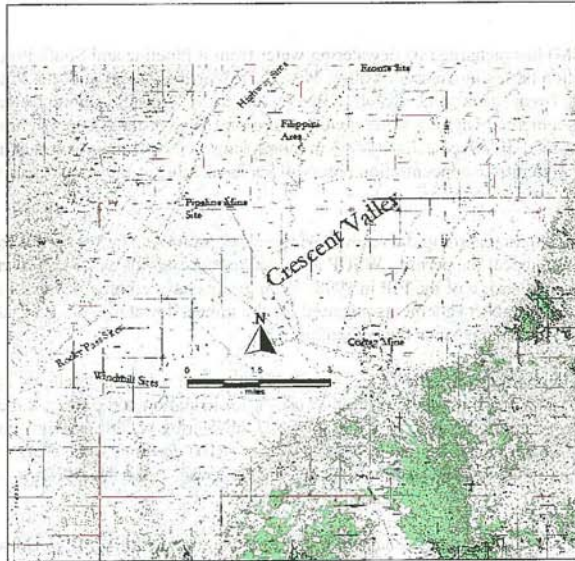


Figure 1: Location of the mine and infiltration sites in Crescent Valley

Results

Discharge Water: The discharge water is pumped from the ground for dewatering and discharged to the RIBs. The water quality is generally good (Figure 2). TDS exceeds the primary standard most quarters, but nitrate concentration, with one exception, is less than 10 mg/l. Since the beginning of 2002, it has been less than 0.1 mg/l. (Figure 2). High TDS and nitrate concentrations observed in monitoring wells around the site apparently result from the act of recharge rather than the discharge water itself.

Background Water Quality: Background water quality is difficult to determine at some of the sites because Cortez apparently did not install monitoring wells until it began discharging. The Highway and former Fillipini sites commenced measurement early and have values that appear to be background. For TDS, the observations were about 480 mg/l and for nitrate, the observations ranged from 0.2 to 0.5 mg/l.

Violations: Up to 2003, for TDS, 393 observations exceeded 1000 mg/l (Table 1) - 84 were between 2000 and 5000, and 36 were between 5000 and 10,000 mg/l. Five observations exceeded 10,000

mg/l. For nitrate, 310 observations exceeded 10 mg/l (Table 2). 87 of the observations exceeded 100 mg/l, and 5 of them exceeded 250 mg/l.

The remainder of this section is a site-by-site discussion of each well cluster including the data and an analysis of contaminant movement at the site.

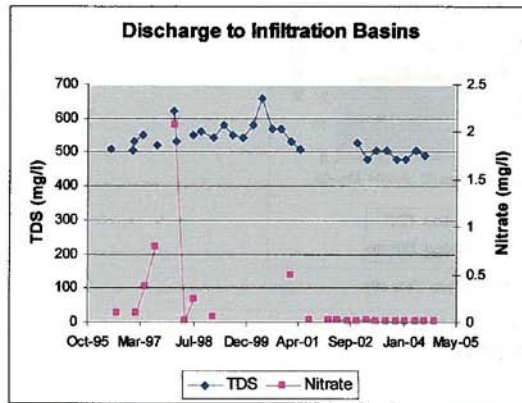


Figure 2: Water quality of water discharged to rapid infiltration basins (RIBs).

Rocky Pass

Nitrate and TDS concentration observations at Rocky Pass are high and increasing. The nitrate concentration at the deep screen (98 to 128 feet bgs) at IM-18, located downgradient of the site (and between it and the Windmill sites), increased from less than 20 mg/l in 1998 to more than 50 mg/l in 2004 (Figure 3). In the same well, the TDS concentration first exceeded 1000 mg/l in 2001 and has since continued increasing. Initially, the nitrate concentration was high in the shallow screen, but has decreased to close to zero. Water levels in the shallow (38 to 58 feet bgs) and deep IM-18 parallel each other (Figure 4). Vertical flow apparently leaches the nitrates to deeper levels. Apparently, nitrates and TDS leach and transport at different rates. Indications are that water quality at this well will continue to degrade with ongoing infiltration.

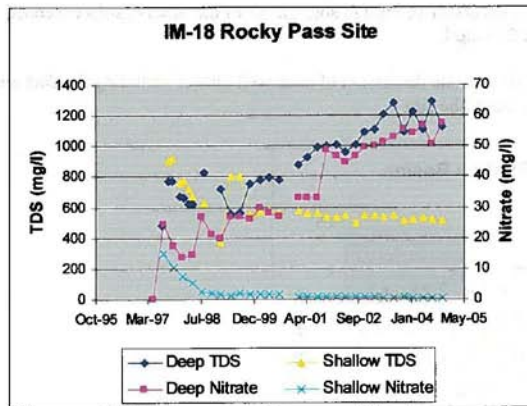


Figure 3: Water quality at well IM-18 at the Rocky Pass site.

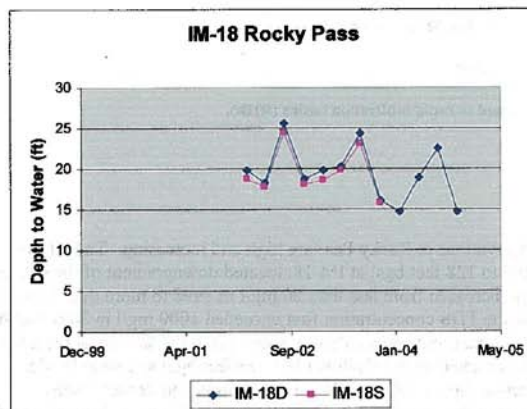


Figure 4: Water level in feet below ground surface for well IM-18 at Rocky Pass.

Well IM-20 is upgradient of IM-18, screened over the range 137 to 157 feet, and has a depth to groundwater of near 120 feet. Water levels have not apparently been affected by the recharge, therefore well IM-20 has not likely been affected. Infiltration at Rocky Pass apparently moves vertically with ease and may convey leached TDS and nitrate to deeper levels. This could explain the relatively low concentrations observed in the shallow screens at the site.

Cortez built the Rocky Pass II site half a mile south of the Rocky Pass site and further up the valley floor toward the pass. During late 1999 and 2000, both TDS and nitrate concentration observations exceeded MCL at IM-47 d and s, which lie directly under the basin. The concentrations have since decreased. Depth to water has been increasing from 37 to 51 feet in the deep screen, but there is no water level data for the shallow screen.

Frome Site

Monitoring wells at the Frome site, IM 19 through 27, currently show that groundwater is moderately degraded. The TDS concentration peaked just after the basins were built. Only wells IM-23 and -24 continue to be monitored, therefore, graphs have been prepared for only those wells. At well IM-23 (Figure 5), the TDS concentration has fluctuated between 1000 and 1500 mg/l since 2001 at both the shallow and deep levels. In 1997, the TDS concentration at IM-23 exceeded 2500 mg/l. At the IM-24 well, the TDS concentration at the shallow screen is around 1000 mg/l, but at the deep screen the TDS concentration has trended up to 1500 mg/l (Figure 6). Other wells at the site, IM-26 and IM-27, had TDS concentration peak at greater than 6800 mg/l in February, 1998. TDS concentration decreased in succeeding quarters, but these wells have not been monitored since August 2001. Concentrations in all but IM-26d dropped below 1000 mg/l prior to the end of monitoring. Except for a few observations in 1998, the nitrate concentration has been less than 10 mg/l.

Water level fluctuations have differed among wells. At well IM-23, the depth to water was essentially the same at both the deep and shallow screen. However, for IM-24, the levels varied in parallel, but the depth to water in the shallow screen is greater than the depth to water in the deep screen (Figure 7). This indicates there is a gradient directed up at this point, 1/3 mile downgradient from the RIB. The shallow and deeper screen are from 18 to 38 and 58 to 88 feet bgs, respectively. Because the well is downgradient from the RIB, the upward gradient should not prevent seepage. The presence of an aquitard that prevents deep seepage or high vertical anisotropy would explain the gradient. Either would cause rapid lateral movement from the site. The rapid drop in TDS concentration may also be a result of the rapid offsite movement of water.

The concentration peaks occurring just after the commencement of recharge also confirm the likelihood of flows moving offsite. The wells are from 1000 to 2500 feet downgradient from the RIB and flow with high TDS concentrations apparently moves quickly from the RIBs to the monitoring well.

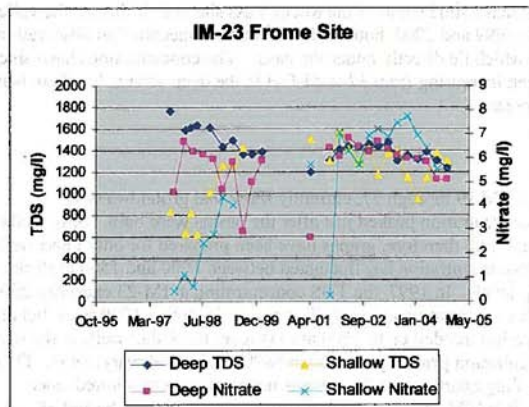


Figure 5: Water quality at well IM-23 Frome site

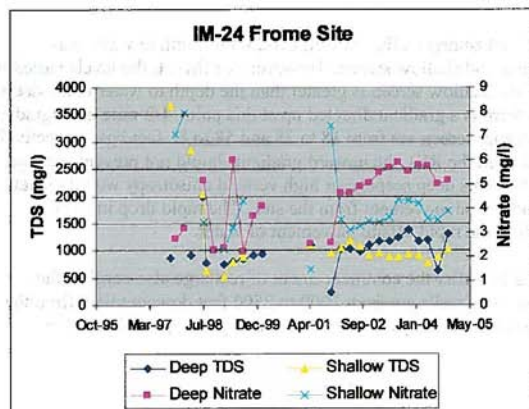


Figure 6: Water quality at IM-24 Frome site

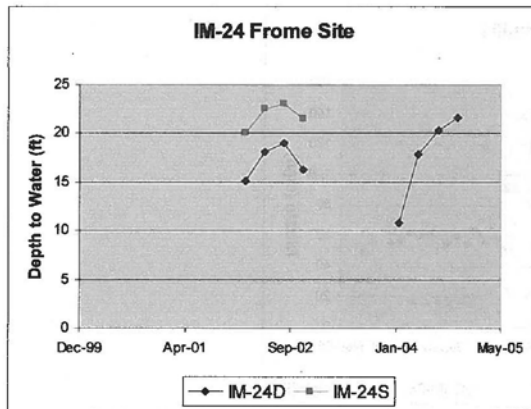


Figure 7: Water levels at IM-24 Frome site

Windmill Sites

The Windmill Infiltration site lies from 3 to 4 miles south of the open pit and about a half-mile closer to the pit than the Rocky Pass site. There are four separate clusters of RIBs known as Windmill I, II, IV and V.

Both TDS and nitrate concentrations have and continue to exceed the MCL in wells IM-28 and IM-29 (Figure 8). The TDS concentration in IM-28 trends up. The nitrate concentration in IM-29 trends down. However, even with the downward trend, the nitrate concentration still exceeds MCL by four times and has reached as high as 150 mg/l. At IM-30d, the TDS concentration exceeded MCL by a little and the nitrate concentration exceeded MCL by four to six times (Figure 9).

Water levels in IM-28, IM-29, IM-30 s and d parallel each other (Figure 10). The water levels at IM-30 s and d are essentially the same evidencing vertical flow. Thus, water flows to deeper levels and the increased TDS concentration at the deep screen indicates that leached salts reach deeper groundwater at this point.

At Windmill II, only the nitrate concentrations at IM-40 and IM-41 have substantially exceeded MCL (Figure 11). These are screened from 68 to 88 feet bgs or at approximately the same level as the deep screens with high nitrate concentrations at Windmill I.

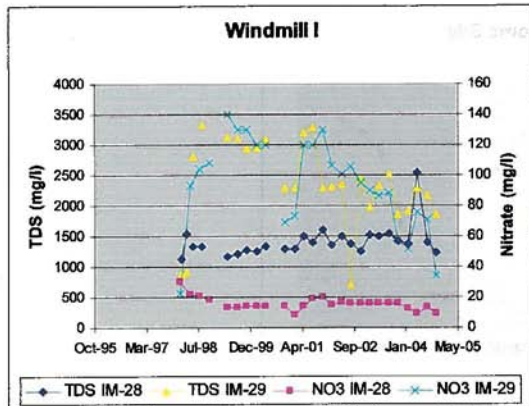


Figure 8: Water quality at Windmill 1, IM-28 and IM-29

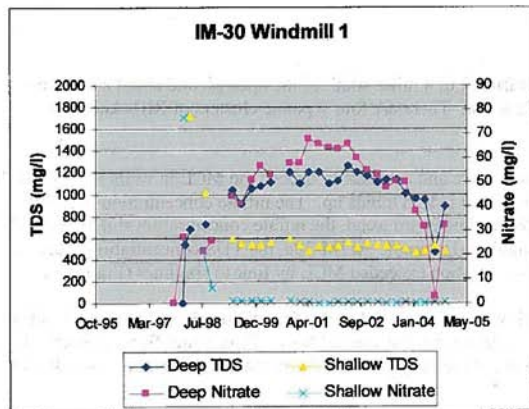


Figure 9: Water quality at IM-30, Windmill 1

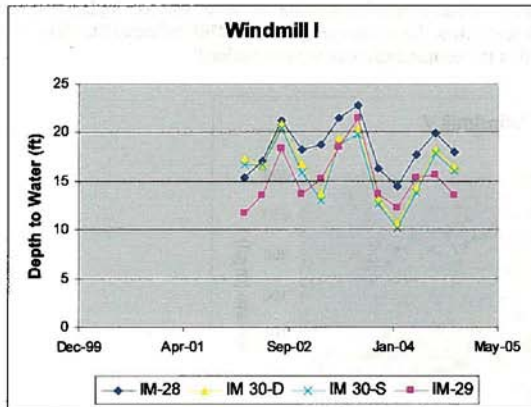


Figure 10: Water levels at Windmill I.

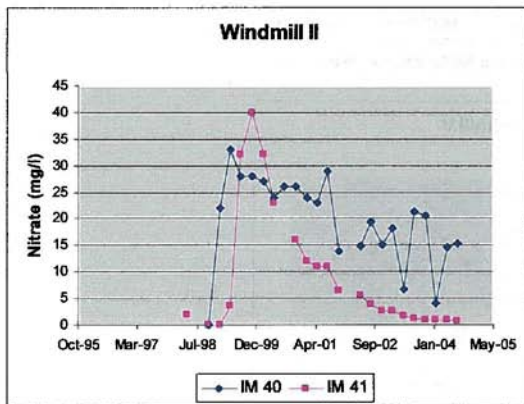


Figure 11: Nitrate levels at Windmill II, IM-40 and 41.

At Windmill IV, there have only been a few exceedences for TDS and none for nitrate. The water level at the site for the well with data, IM-47d, has dropped from about 37 to 51 feet bgs.

Both TDS and nitrate previously exceeded MCL, but most have now trended back into compliance. The exception is IM-51, which lies between Windmill V and Rocky Pass. Although the trend is down, at IM-51d the nitrate concentration remains more than twenty times MCL 200 mg/l) and TDS

remains over 2000 mg/l (Figure 12)². Water levels at this point are about 100 feet higher than the pre-mining level and less than 20 feet below the surface (Figure 13). This indicates that flow away from the site does not occur and that the contamination may be contained.

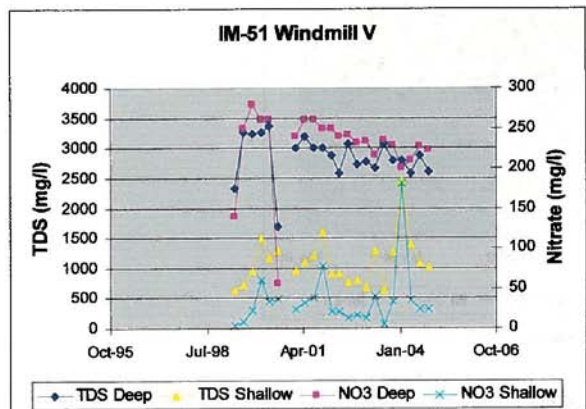


Figure 12: Water quality at IM-51 between Rocky Pass and Windmill V.

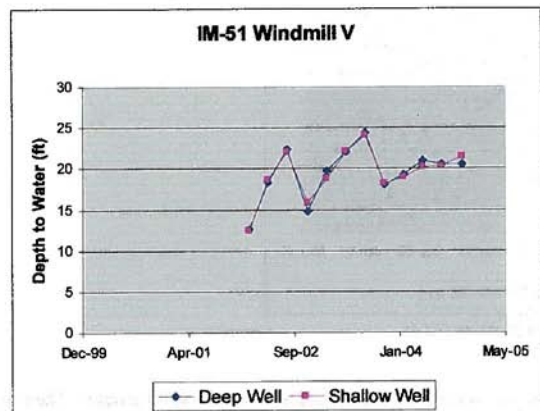


Figure 13: Water levels at IM-51 between Rocky Pass and Windmill V.

² The data provided to NDEP in quarterly reports appears to have been juxtaposed. This is obvious when considering that TDS in the shallow wells did not jump to over 2500 mg/l for a year; similar juxtapositions were found for NO3. The spike however in February 2004 was not an error.

Highway Infiltration Sites

The TDS concentration at IM-02 has mostly remained steady at values similar to the discharge values and nitrate concentration has mostly remained below 1 mg/l (Figure 14). All of the monitoring wells at the Highway site have maintained water quality better than MCL. The only exception was the TDS concentration reaching 1360 and 2050 mg/l, respectively, at IM-04 in January and April, 1997.

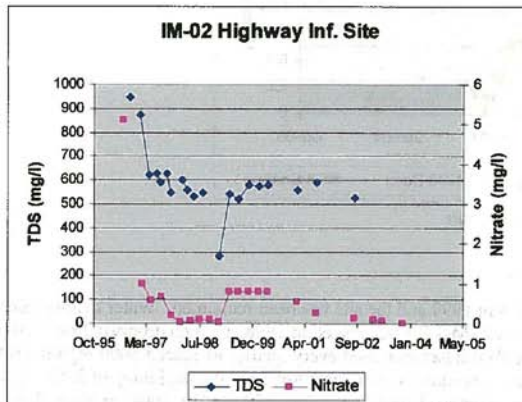


Figure 14: Water quality at IM-02, Highway Site

IM-35 is downgradient about 1/3 mile from the Highway basins. TDS concentration observations in IM-35s exceeded MCL by six times in 1998 but by 2001 had fallen back to less than MCL (Figure 15). There was one exceedence in 2003. TDS and nitrate concentrations in IM-35d remained low. There is apparently lateral flow at the higher levels, which decreases the concentration of nitrates and TDS. [Unfortunately, there is insufficient water level data to analyze the fluctuation of water level in detail. There is apparently no flow between aquifer layers, which would transport leached solids; the water levels would reveal whether there is an upward gradient.]

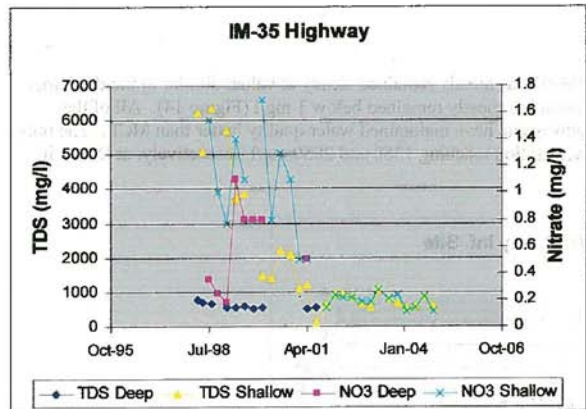


Figure 15: Water quality at IM-35, Highway site

Fillipini Site

Discharge at the Fillipini site ceased in 1999 and the site has been reclaimed. Water quality trends at this site are quite interesting. For well IM-15, TDS peaked in 1998 and then dropped, briefly, to less than 1000 mg/l (Figure 16). Since then it has increased every quarter to exceed 5000 mg/l in 2003 and 6000 mg/l in 2004. The nitrate concentration remained low until the beginning of 2001 when it began steadily increasing to approximately 35 mg/l by 2003 and 50 mg/l by 2004, or about five times the MCL.

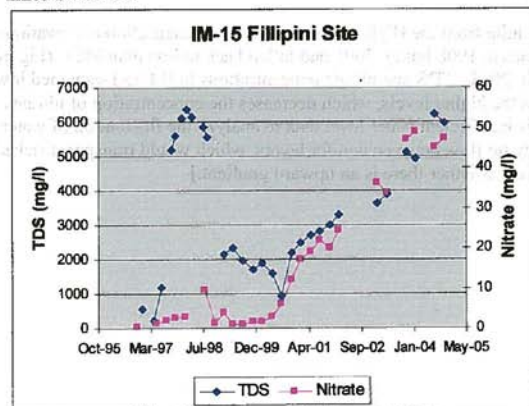


Figure 16: Water quality at IM-15, Fillipini site

IM-10 appears to be upgradient of other wells at the Fillipini site. It is not a good background well, however, because the TDS concentration has trended upwards from 500 to 600 mg/l (Figure 17) and the depth to water has been increasing (Figure 18). Water levels at all the other wells in the area have remained relatively constant. Dewatering drawdown has apparently impacted IM-10 but not the remaining wells.

That the water levels have remained steady even though reinfiltration at the site ended in 1999 suggests one reason that TDS concentrations have remained high. The mound has not dispersed and there's been no additional water added to dilute the water. Cortez claims that from six to twelve pore water volumes are required to completely leach salts and to begin to dilute the receiving water. This does not explain the increase in nitrate concentration, which began two years after reinfiltration ceased.

The wells with high concentrations at Fillipini are directly under the site and clearly indicate a plume. Just east of Fillipini is well IZ-20 and south is IZ-18; neither of these wells appears to be affected by the plume. Unfortunately, there is no data concerning screen levels for these wells. The water level through the site is flat. That the TDS concentration has fluctuated indicates there is flow and contaminant transport. The Highway site about a mile west and upgradient of Fillipini has caused a substantial mound and increased the gradient towards Fillipini. This should cause flow through Fillipini and subsequent movement of contaminants downgradient.

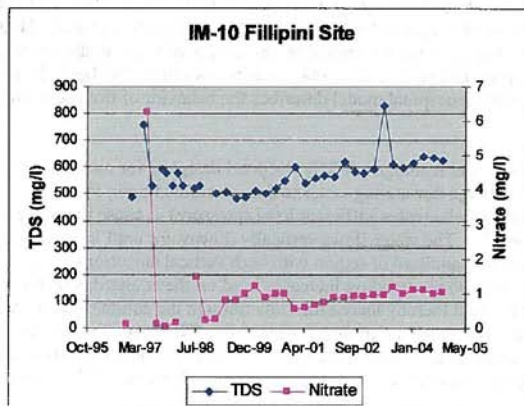


Figure 17: Water quality at IM-10, Fillipini site.

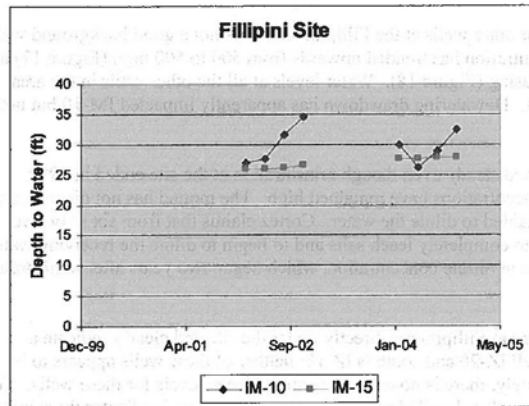


Figure 18: Water levels at the Fillipini site

Conceptual Model

Cortez discharges dewatering water with relatively good water quality to the RIBs. Observed TDS concentrations range between 500 and 600 mg/l and nitrate concentrations are close to zero. High concentrations found in the monitoring wells are not caused by the quality of water in the dewatering water. High concentrations result from leaching of these constituents from the soils above the screen in the monitoring well. The following conceptual model describes the behavior of flow beneath the RIBs.

The PIP utilizes a series of RIBs for water recharge. A RIB is a pond designed for maximum infiltration through the bottom to recharge dewatering water to the unconfined basin fill aquifer. Water discharged to the RIBs ponds which creates sufficient head (pressure) to cause the water to infiltrate through the bottom of the RIB. The water flows vertically downward until it reaches the water table or an impediment such as an aquitard or region with high vertical anisotropy. An aquitard will cause the flow to begin to pond. Ponding increases head on the aquitard, which will increase the gradient through the aquitard thereby increasing flow through the aquitard. Ponding will also cause a horizontal gradient which will drive flow horizontally. The zone of saturation on top of an aquitard is a perched water aquifer. It does not appear that perched zones have formed at Pipeline because there is no evidence of a saturated zone that is separated from an ambient water table.

At the PIP, groundwater mounds have formed on top of the pre-existing water table. Water in a groundwater mound is clearly groundwater and not vadose zone water. The *Handbook of Hydrology* defines the vadose zone as "the partially saturated region between the ground surface and the water

table.”³ The creation of a mound raises the water table and decreases the thickness of the vadose zone. The mound establishes a gradient which causes flow to move horizontally.

High vertical anisotropy also causes horizontal flow. Vertical anisotropy is the ratio of horizontal conductivity to vertical conductivity. Horizontal conductivity usually exceeds vertical conductivity, which means that the media is more conducive to horizontal flow than it is to vertical flow. Beneath the water table, high vertical anisotropy limits mixing of water among layers. When the driving force is vertical, as it is for infiltrating water beneath a RIB, the water still flows vertically but also disperses horizontally. Ultimately, then, the footprint of water reaching the water table is larger than the area of the RIB. If several basins adjoin each other, it is possible that there will be overlap among basins, which by the superposition principle in which mounds created by individual RIBs can be added together, will increase horizontal flow away from the entire site and the size of the footprint of the entire site. The horizontal flow advection increases the soil volume from which salt and nitrate may be leached.

Flow through previously unsaturated soil will leach both TDS and nitrate from that soil. A recent study⁴ published in *Science* indicates that arid soils present a vast reservoir of nitrates that may be leached by significant water flow through the soils. The authors found nitrate concentrations at 2000 mg/l in the zone beneath the root zone. They hypothesize that the rare wet periods cause sufficient water to leach nitrate, along with chlorides, from the surface soil to the subsoil beneath the root zone. The absence of frequent water leaching below the root zone and biologic activity (due to a lack of organic material) stabilizes nitrates and decreases denitrification. Infiltrating water from anthropogenic source, such as the RIBs at the Pipeline Mine, may leach TDS and nitrate from this vast pool.

Thus, water infiltrating from the RIBs either causes perched aquifers or mounds on the water table with poor water quality due to the leaching of salts and nitrates. If vertical mixing occurs, the contaminants mix into the water table. At the PIP, most well screens are in the mounds only, therefore it is impossible to know the impacts on ambient groundwater. However, it is likely that standard diffusion and advection would cause the contaminants to spread to deeper level of the aquifer. As advection occurs, the total mass of contaminants will be spread over a larger volume. By definition, mass/volume, the concentrations will begin to decrease as a result of the advection. However, the area of degradation will have grown.

The conceptual model proposed herein indicates that contaminants are moving offsite. The data presented above also suggests downgradient movement from some of the RIB sites. However, a detailed prediction of where the contaminants are moving and what concentration will exist in the future at specific locations would require a detailed fate and transport model of the entire PIP.

³ Smith, L. and S.W. Wheatcraft, 1992. Groundwater Flow. In Maidment, D.R. (editor in chief), 1992. Handbook of Hydrology. McGraw-Hill, New York.

⁴ Michelle A. Walvoord, Fred M. Phillips, David A. Stonestrom, R. Dave Evans, Peter C. Hartsough, Brent D. Newman, Robert G. Striegl, 2003. A Reservoir of Nitrate Beneath Desert Soils. *Science* 302:1021-24. November 7, 2003.

Peer-Reviewed Journal Article

Cortez scientists and consultants have published a paper in a peer-reviewed journal concerning the design of RIBs at the PIP⁵. Nothing in the paper demonstrates that degradation has not occurred or is not continuing to occur across the site. Using correlation analysis, the authors concluded that there is a better chance of having high recharge rates at sites with higher depth to ambient ground water and thicker high permeability zones. The correlation included only the Rocky Pass, Frome and Filippini sites, therefore the authors did not even use all of the available data. Because Rocky Pass and Frome performed much better than Filippini and because the depth and soil characteristics also differed substantially among the site, a high correlation was almost guaranteed.

The authors also reported on a successful calibration of the unsaturated flow model HYDRUS-2D to the flow and transport characteristics at the Rocky Pass site. As discussed above, Rocky Pass was a site with few TDS problems. The paper claims that TDS returns to background levels within six months.

The paper does not discuss the problems with high TDS at some of the sites. It does not mention that seepage occurred downgradient from one of the sites or discuss whether the well data being reported on are from the mound or below the ambient groundwater table. In fact, there is a gross error in the paper because it provides a table of water chemistry in the alluvial wells existing before mining commenced. The table purportedly is an average of all the wells shown on a figure of all the monitoring wells. Cortez reported in the memo that most of these wells are screened only in the mound, therefore, it is not possible that these represent pre-mining conditions.

Alternatives to Rapid Infiltration Basin

Cortez should reinject dewatering water into the bedrock aquifers in a ring around the pit. The location of the wells could be designed to avoid pumpback into the dewatering wells. This would have prevented the degradation documented herein caused by the reinfiltration of water into the alluvial aquifer.

There are many examples of reinjection being used for water supply, to recharge depleted aquifers, or to dispose of waste waters. The technology for reinjection is available and could be used for the disposal or return to the groundwater of dewatering water at the Pipeline Mine.

In Nevada, it is common for geothermal waters to be reinjected into the aquifer from which they were removed. According to the EPA, there are 53 geothermal electric power wells in Nevada, which require a Class V underground injection control permit. Las Vegas has used injection wells to try and recover the aquifers underlying the city that were depleted during the first half of the 20th century. The Ground Water Protection Council has published a bibliography of hundreds of

⁵ Fennemore, G.G., A. Davis, L. Goss, and A.W. Warrick, 2001. A rapid screening-level method optimize location of infiltration ponds. Ground Water 39(2):230-238. The Cortez memo mentions this paper at least at pages 11 and 22. The page 11 reference is to a WSDP comment that Cortez used "stale science" in its analysis. The National Groundwater Association received the paper December, 1999, accepted it August 2000 and published March, April, 2001.

examples of reinjection wells being used around the world. This list can be found at: <http://www.gwpc.org/InjWellBib/Bib01.htm#TABLE%20OF%20CONTENTS>.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Recharge of dewatering water and the subsequent leaching has degraded groundwater quality at most of the PIP recharge sites. Many concentration observations since 1996 have exceeded standards. The degradation continues at Rocky Pass, Frome, Windmill I, II, and V and there is no indication that concentrations will soon drop back to standards. The Highway site does not show substantial problems. The Filipini site, which is no longer used, continues to have very high concentrations. Cortez claims that the violations are temporary, but the data suggests otherwise.

The final environmental impact statement for the South Pipeline Mine expansion, which is currently available for public review, indicates the mine will continue to dewater, and recharge, for an additional 7 years. The Cumulative Impacts section of that FEIS indicates that dewatering at the proposed Pediment/Cortez Hills mines on the east side of Crescent Valley will also be discharged into the RIBs for an unspecified period. Now is the time to stop the degradation and begin the required mitigation and remediation if the groundwater of Crescent Valley will be protected into the future after mining ceases.

Table 1: Table of TDS water quality data (mg/l) by date through 2003, well and site. Values in **bold** equal or exceed 1000 mg/l.

Date	Highway Infiltration Site			IM-03S	IM-04	IM-05D	IM-05S	IM-06											
	IMW#1	IM-02	IM-03D																
Jun-96	500		460		468	482		458											
Sep-96	482	948	480		490	488		494											
Dec-96																			
Jan-97	495	872	721	893	1360	488	1080	1700											
Apr-97	484	622	840	590	2050	824	562	824											
Jun-97	490	630	960	710	660	880	720	1350											
Jul-97	500	590																	
Aug-97																			
Sep-97	510	630	820	600	610	730	630	660											
Oct-97	580	550	770	650	730		660	640											
Dec-97																			
Dec-97					660	750	610	600											
Jan-98																			
Feb-98	520	600	680	620	630	860	640	620											
Apr-98	40	560	660	580	550	730	580	560											
May-98																			
May-98	430	530																	
Jul-98			590	570	550	630	570	560											
Aug-98	450	550	600	600	570	630	590	590											
Sep-98																			
Feb-99	430	280	560	560	530	590	550	570											
May-99	542	550	567	560	570	570	561	543											
Aug-99		519	551	584	513	538	615	545											
Nov-99		579	578	585	550	530	566	579											
Feb-00		574	551	557	515	525	556	526											
May-00		580	530		546	546	586	530											
Aug-00			610		550	540	570	530											
Nov-00			560		530	530	570	550											
Feb-01		560	550		550	550	580	540											
May-01																			
Aug-01		590	560	600	560	540	550	560											
Nov-01						540	530												
Feb-02						510	541												
May-02						523	564												
Aug-02		527				431	514												
Nov-02						476	503												
Feb-03						527	531												
May-03						480	550												
Aug-03						502													
Nov-03						520	546												
	Former Fillipini																		

Date	IM-10	IM-11	IM-12	IM-13	IM-14	IM-15	IM-16	IZ-18	IZ-19				
Jun-96													
Sep-96													
Dec-96	488	476	454	670	476	546	806						
Jan-97													
Apr-97	758	486	456	630	504	240	794						
Jun-97	530	580	520	570	690	1170	830						
Jul-97													
Aug-97													
Sep-97	590	680	650	630	1040	5180	1880						
Oct-97	580	750	640			5600							
Dec-97													
Dec-97	530	730	590	690		6120	1720						
Jan-98					1250								
Feb-98	580	840	690	1220	1190	6370	3140						
Apr-98	530		610	2530	1100	6160	2620						
May-98													
May-98													
Jul-98	520	830	580	7800	1220	5840	2770						
Aug-98	530	810	580	10300	1480	5570	3990						
Sep-98													
Feb-99	500	850	600	11400	1890	2130	7620						
May-99	508			10310	2855	2331	7243						
Aug-99	485	833	548	9158	2238	1947	9118						
Nov-99	488	845	547	7518	2274	1709	11223						
Feb-00	512	853	544	5490	2500	1884	11200						
May-00	500	1000	560	6300	10000	1600	6100						
Aug-00	520	2000	580		1600	940	1700						
Nov-00	550	940	580		530	2200							
Feb-01	600	1000	610			2500		530	520				
May-01	540	850	590	6400	2300	2700	6200	490	490				
Aug-01	560	920	620	5900	2200	2800	8300	500	530				
Nov-01	570	830	620	5600	1600	3000	6200	510	520				
Feb-02	565	741	598			3310		516	519				
May-02	621		645					522	509				
Aug-02	581				1340			502	508				
Nov-02	579	570						500	514				
Feb-03	592	1020	690			3840		485	499				
May-03	828	781	701			3900		503	522				
Aug-03	612		699					494	534				
Nov-03	595	1220	721			5100		512	519				
	Rocky Pass					Frome							
Date	IZ-20	IM-17D	IM-17S	IM-18D	IM-18S	IM-19D	IM-19S	IM-20	IM-21	IM-22			
Jul-97		540		480		540		510					
Aug-97													
Sep-97		650	830	770	900	580	1010	490	1770	4150			

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May-99	1492	1288	789	799	1078		1190	1075	727	710			
Aug-99	1364	1429	848	893	1011	931	1462	871	620	601			
Nov-99	1370		908		875		1241		589				
Feb-00	1383		932		884	890	1346	762	562				
May-00					1000		1100		590				
Aug-00					950		1300						
Nov-00					1200		1300						
Feb-01					1000		1200						
May-01	1200	1500	1100	1100	720	750	1050	590	500	520			
Aug-01					680	730				490			
Nov-01	1300	1300	240	960						540			
Feb-02	1410	1580	1040	1050						523			
May-02	1440	1420	1040	1200						570			
Aug-02	1440	1290	974	1070						459			
Nov-02	1460	1420	1090	919						503			
Feb-03	1440	1180	1160	968						510			
May-03	1470	1380	1180	884						473			
Aug-03	1300	1400	1250	897						486			
Nov-03	1350	1150	1380	926						616			
Windmill I Infiltration Site													
Date	IZ-10	IZ-11	IZ-12	IM-28	IM-29	IM-30D	IM-30S	IM-31D	IM-31S	IM-32D	IM-32S	IM-33D	IM-33S
Feb-98				1130	880	540				580		620	600
Apr-98				1540	910	680	1720	800	800	540	580	600	650
May-98													
May-98				1340	2820			780	750	520	570	640	680
Jul-98													
Aug-98				1330	3340	720	1020			520	580	650	690
Sep-98													
Feb-99								890		510			
May-99				1158	3135	1045	593	641	623	494	620		
Aug-99				1201	3108	913	548	622	585	481	507	631	633
Nov-99				1280	2933	1057	538	623	616	580	521	644	611
Feb-00				1245	2968	1078	534	548	541	466	522	591	590
May-00				1341	3080	1111	562	585	566	507	545	608	632
Aug-00													
Nov-00				1300	2300	1200	600	610	630	480	560	640	650
Feb-01	1700			1300	2300	1100	540	560	560	480	530	580	590
May-01	1700	1600	1300	1500	3200	1200	480	550	550	480	530	520	520
Aug-01	1700	1600	1300	1400	3300	1200	530	550	550	480	540	560	590
Nov-01		860		1600	2300	1100	510			470			
Feb-02		753		1360	2310	1120	532			463			567
May-02		1860		1510	2350	1260	563			492			
Aug-02		1520		1370	717	1200	511			424			
Nov-02		1210		1250	2440	1170	545			484			
Feb-03		1380		1520	1970	1110	535			485			
May-03		1570		1510	2330	1130	532			490			

Aug-03			1380		1550	2520	1140	525				486			
Nov-03			714		1420	1850	1010	501				459			
	South Highway				Windmill II Infiltration Site										
Date	IM-34D	IM-35D	IM-35S	IM-36D	IM-36S	IM-37D	IM-37s	IM-38D	IM-39	IM-40	IM-41	IM-42	IM-43		
Apr-98	560	790	6220	390	750										
May-98															
May-98	950	700	5090	670	1720										
Jul-98															
Aug-98	1010	670	6320	690	1040				760	430	430	1070			
Sep-98															
Feb-99	680	570	5720	630		700	1000	660	1010	930	390	1040	610		
May-99	677	541	3726	600		611	707	571	1078	1325	442		692		
Aug-99	654	590	3883	645		593		579	1038	1280	1231	671	623		
Nov-99		528		522				640	1068	1233	1586	645	613		
Feb-00		546	1485						1046	1163	1897	612	584		
May-00			1400						1100	1178	1400		590		
Aug-00			2200						1100	1000			580		
Nov-00			2100					560	970	1000	1200	610	660		
Feb-01			1100						940	950	1100	610	640		
May-01	590	530	1200	520		540	550			1000	940	600	640		
Aug-01	540	550	110			560	590		868	1010	1000	650	690		
Nov-01			640	540						940	780				
Feb-02			975												
May-02			964							902	724				
Aug-02			867							947	738				
Nov-02			664							875	647				
Feb-03			571							889	662				
May-03			1070	521						712	602				
Aug-03			824							949	599				
Nov-03			661	513						891	591				
	Windmill IV				Rocky Pass II Infiltration Site										
Date	IM-44D	IM-44S	IM-45D	IM-45S	IM-46D	IM-46S	IM-47D	IM-47S	IM-48D	IM-48S	IM-49	IM-50D			
Aug-98	630	1860	680	1170											
Sep-98															
Feb-99	650	580	850	770											
May-99	622	571	801	662							764	2628			
Aug-99	610	594	760	635	796	1276	459	1524			1173	2433			
Nov-99	637	558	719	824	997	955	859	1841			1075	2257			
Feb-00	564	598	650	589	1062	799	1356	1584	531		973	2004			
May-00	610	540	800	570	1072	810	1416	1526	579		915	2062			
Aug-00			1100	580	830	1000	670	1300		620	1200	1600			
Nov-00	660	540	590	580											
Feb-01	630	540	600	570	970	680	1200	900			730	1800			
May-01	610	520			930	660					710	740			
Aug-01	670	590	570	557	810		1200	870	1100		740	1800			

Nov-01				530								570	1500	
Feb-02	589											560	1610	
May-02	570	506		533			863						1270	
Aug-02	583	492		564			836						1330	
Nov-02	576	533		526								447		
Feb-03	608	543		548										
May-03	567	485		510				609					837	
Aug-03	609	527		531			689					567	800	
Nov-03	564	489		495			582					522	783	
Windmill V														
Date	IM-50S	IM-51D	IM-51S	IM-52D	IM-52S	IM-53D	IM-53S	IM-54D	IM-54S	IM-55D				
May-99		2321	640	1299	777			906		2844				
Aug-99	548	728	3267	1097	874	1065	678	2131	686	1863				
Nov-99	557	3243	955	1042	758	881	608	1643	624	1751				
Feb-00	594	3267	1510	1009	786	608	560	1208	608	2353				
May-00	533	3372	1156	1028	744	550	530	930		2806				
Aug-00		1700	1300	790	2900					3200				
Nov-00														
Feb-01	510	3000	960	790	740	560	530	680		2600				
May-01	550	3200	1100	1000	700	550	550	630	590	2400				
Aug-01	570	3000	1200	830	680	540	530	650	530	2200				
Nov-01	650	3000	1600							1800				
Feb-02	544	2870	909	800	606				544	1500				
May-02	541	2590	902	734	567					1170				
Aug-02		3060	754	717	622					937				
Nov-02		2740	799	652	508					805				
Feb-03		672	2780	676	566					742				
May-03	503	1300	2670	663	563				448	661				
Aug-03	531	644	3070		693					680				
Nov-03	553	1270	2800	631	565				520	620				
	IM-55S	IM-56D	IM-56S	Dean	Fence	Fence 07S	Wintle							
Aug-99	970	651	523											
Nov-99		578	468											
Feb-00	3317	578	521											
May-00	650	582	584											
Aug-00	570	600	620											
Nov-00														
Feb-01	520	570	550											
May-01	470	540	520											
Aug-01	460	570	540											
Nov-01	440	520	570											
Feb-02	464	557	519											
May-02		545												
Aug-02		553												

Nov-02	450	565	556											
Feb-03	394	528	463		298	535								
May-03	378	538		457	340	526	447							
Aug-03	426	566		402	361	533	504							
Nov-03	376	532		402	329	539	525							

Highway Infiltration Site								
Date	IM-01	IM-02	IM-03D	IM-03S	IM-04	IM-05D	IM-05S	IM-06
May-96	0.1		0.3		0.1	0.1		0.1
Aug-96	0.1	5.1	0.4		0.1	0.1		0.1
Nov-96								
Feb-97	5.1	1	0.8	0.4	1.9	0.2	0.8	2.6
May-97	5.13	0.59	1.49	0.5	1.33	0.49	0.62	1.09
Aug-97	3.18	0.86	0.44	0.60	0.25	0.9	0.28	0.5
Nov-97		5.2	0.58	0.22	0.34	0.87	0.39	1.22
Feb-98	3.5	0.02	0.32	0.12	0.28	0.41	0.22	1.61
May-98	4.19	0.06						
Aug-98	4.92	0.09	1.82	3.55	0.46	1.45	1.82	1.48
Nov-98		0.06	0.21	0.24	0.07	0.12	0.15	0.06
Feb-99	3.5	0.02	0.4	0.18	0.1	2.41	0.1	0.46
May-99		0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Aug-99		0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Nov-99		0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Feb-00		0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
May-00		0.8	0.8		2	2	2	0.8
Aug-00			0.8	0.8	1	0.8	0.8	0.8
Nov-00			0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Feb-01		0.55	0.5		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
May-01								
Aug-01		0.25	0.13	0.35	0.22		0.16	0.09
Nov-01						0.11	0.16	
Feb-02						0.12	0.05	
May-02						0.11	0.16	
Aug-02		0.13				0.1	0.04	
Nov-02						0.1	0.07	
Feb-03		0.09				0.097	0.115	
May-03		0.07				0.09	0.13	
Aug-03						0.1		
Nov-03		0.01				0.06	0.01	
Former Filippi								
Date	IM-10	IM-11	IM-12	IM-13	IM-14	IM-15	IM-16	I2-19
May-96								
Aug-96								
Nov-96								
Feb-97								
May-97	5.26	3.86	0.28	0.92	5.05	1.12	1.86	
Aug-97	0.1	4.01	0.3	0.12	16.8	1.93	6.58	
Nov-97	0.02	7.41	0.67	0.6		6.57	9.67	
Feb-98	0.15	9.07	0.6	0.91	14.1	2.73	14.8	

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Date	IM-31D	IM-31S	IM-32D	IM-32S	IM-33D	IM-33S	IM-34D	IM-34S	IM-35S	IM-36D						
Aug-97																
Nov-97																
Feb-98	4.59	0.18	0.95	1.21	7.16	5.83										
May-98	4.23	3.89	4.32	0.99	7.21	7.57										
Aug-98			4.02	0.57	7.61	8.34	1.35	0.35	1.54	4.15						
Nov-98	3.25	1.94	3.73	0.68	7.11	7.45		0.25	1	1.92						
Feb-99	2.51		3.21				0.77	0.18	0.77	1.25						
May-99	2.1	1.6	1.2				1.1	1.1	1.4	1.1						
Aug-99	2	0.6	3.4	1.3	4.5	4.1	1.5	0.6	1.1	1.1						
Nov-99	1.7	0.9	3.4	1.5	3.3	3.2		0.8	1.7	1						
Feb-00	1.3	1	4.9	1.4	3.2	2.8										
May-00	1.1	0.8	5.2	1.1	3.4	2.9			0.8							
Aug-00									1.3							
Nov-00	0.9	1.1	4.6	1.4	2.5	2.5			1.1							
Feb-01	0.5	0.5	2.05	0.95	1.05	1			0.5							
May-01	0.165	0.5	1.65	1	0.85	0.95	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5						
Aug-01	0.28	0.21	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.2	0.09									
Nov-01			1.55						0.14	0.1						
Feb-02			3.04			0.81			0.24							
May-02			3.48						0.22							
Aug-02			3.98						0.22							
Nov-02			3.99						0.19							
Feb-03			3.71						0.187							
May-03			3.91						0.27	0.06						
Aug-03			4.14						0.21							
Nov-03			5.16						0.24	0.04						
Windmill II Infiltration Site																
Date	IM-36D	IM-36S	IM-37D	IM-37S	IM-38D	IM-39	IM-40	IM-41	IM-42	IM-43						
May-96								2.03								
Aug-96	4.15		2.82	12.8	1.36											
Nov-96	1.92		0.33	1.68	0.6	13	0.08	0.02	15							
Feb-97	1.25		0.2	0.59	0.48	21.2	22.1	0.04	29.4	6.5						
May-97	1.1		1.1	1.1	1.1	23	33	3.5	4							
Aug-97	1.1		1.1		0.8	23	28	32	5.4	2.9						
Nov-97	1				0.8	22	28	40	4.9	2.5						
Feb-00						24	27	32	2.6	2.5						
May-00						21	24	23		4.3						
Aug-00						26	26			0.8						
Nov-00					0.8	20	26	18	2.3	5.2						
Feb-01						17	24	12	1.05	5.4						
May-01	0.5		0.5		0.5		23	11	1.5	5.1						
Aug-01			0.067		0.025	15	25	11	2.1	4.7						

Nov-01	0.1						14	6.5										
Feb-02																		
May-02							14.8	5.52										
Aug-02							19.4	3.9										
Nov-02							15	2.52										
Feb-03							18.2	2.58										
May-03	0.05						6.59	1.7										
Aug-03							21.4	1.31										
Nov-03	0.04						29.5	0.98										
Rocky Pass II Infiltration Site																		
Date	IM-44D	IM-44S	IM-45D	IM-45S	IM-46D	IM-46S	IM-47D	IM-47S	IM-48D	IM-48S	IM-49	IM-50D						
Nov-99	4.71	0.64	5.7	12.7														
Feb-99	4.6	0.29	9.98	4.45														
May-99	5	0.8	8.4	2.3							24	160						
Aug-99	5.1	0.8	6.1	2.2	28	28	3.1	36			82	135						
Nov-99	5.3	0.8	5.7	1.8	35	15	19	33			36	125						
Feb-00	5.1	1.1	2.9	1.3	38	8.4	36	34	3.9		26	110						
May-00	5.1	0.8	2.6	0.9	36	5.9	35	31	7.9		29	99						
Aug-00	21		21	0.9	13	31	2.5	20		2.3	24	65						
Nov-00	5.2	0.8		1														
Feb-01	2.6	0.5	0.85	0.5	17	1.25	21	7.9			8.4	82						
May-01	2.45	0.5			13	0.9					6.4	74						
Aug-01	4.7	0.85	0.29	1.2	9.3		16	7.77	18		7.1	0.96						
Nov-01				0.27							0.7	110						
Feb-02	4.7										0.73	90.2						
May-02	4.09	0.17		0.87			9.65					40.2						
Aug-02	3.97	0.18		0.5			7.09					33.8						
Nov-02	3.89	0.21		0.31							0.52							
Feb-03	4.45	0.38		0.35														
May-03	4.02	0.14		0.28				3.3				12						
Aug-03	3.89	0.14		0.26			2.85				1.09	13.5						
Nov-03	3.41	0.12		0.2			2.42				0.76	13.2						
Windmill V																		
Date	IM-50S	IM-51D	IM-51S	IM-52D	IM-52S	IM-53D	IM-53S	IM-54D	IM-54S	IM-55D								
Feb-99								47		77								
May-99		140	3.4	37	37	28	5.9	125	6.1	7.5								
Aug-99	1.3	5.2	290	21	9.9	7.1	2.5	89	3.4	72								
Nov-99	1	290	22	19	7.5	2.3	1.3	46	2	130								
Feb-00	1.8	260	81	15	5.7	1.5	0.9	24		180								
May-00	1.4	260	34	15	5.2					200								
Aug-00		55	36	6.6	210													
Nov-00																		
Feb-01	0.5	240	24	6.8	2.35	0.55	0.5	7.9		130								



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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BATTLE MOUNTAIN
FIELD OFFICE

1112 16th Street, NW, Ste. 600
Washington, DC 20036 USA
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info@oxfamamerica.org
www.oxfamamerica.org

December 19, 2007

U.S. Bureau of Land Management
Battle Mountain Field Office
Attn: Steve Drummond, Cortez Hills Project Manager
50 Bastian Road
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

Dear Mr. Drummond:

O-002-001

I am pleased to submit the enclosed petition signed by 11,570 people concerned that the proposed Cortez Hills Expansion Project will irreparably harm the Mt. Tenabo area which is of significant and well-established religious and cultural value to the Western Shoshone people. The mine would irretrievably destroy traditional Shoshone uses in the area and irreplaceably damage water resources which are not only sacred to the Shoshone, but also critical in times of drought.

We and the 11,570 signers of the petition urge you to reject the mine proposal.

Sincerely,

Keith Slack
Program Manager

O-002-001

Please see the responses to comments O-003-004 and O-001-005 relative to potential impacts to Western Shoshone uses of the area and water resources, respectively.

O-002-002

Each person whose name appears on the attached list signed the following electronic petition posted by Oxfam America:

O-002-003

I strongly urge the US Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to reject expansion of the Cortez Hills Project. The BLM has ample authority to deny this project, as the project would cause "undue degradation" of religious, cultural, and environmental values. Thus, BLM should deny plans for expansion of operations of the Cortez Hills Project.

Signed by:
[name]
[address]

O-002-002

The names of those individuals submitted by Oxfam America as signatories to the petition are presented in Section F3 of this appendix.

O-002-003

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 and O-003-004.

WESTERN MINING ACTION PROJECT

Roger Flynn, Esq.,
Jeffrey C. Parsons, Esq.

P.O. Box 349
440 Main St. #2
Lyons, CO 80540
(303) 823-5738
Fax (303) 823-5732
wmap@igc.org

Via Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested: 70041350000127922616

December 21, 2007

Christopher Worthington and Stephen Drummond
U.S. Bureau of Land Management
Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Road
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

RECEIVED-MAILROOM
2007 DEC 26 PM 12:03
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BATTLE MOUNTAIN
FIELD OFFICE

Re: Draft EIS, Cortez Hills Expansion Project

Dear Messrs. Worthington and Drummond:

O-003-001

Please accept these comments on the Cortez Hills Draft EIS, submitted on behalf of the **Western Shoshone Defense Project (WSDP)**. The enclosed computer disks (CDs) and the materials contained in them are to be considered submitted by the WSDP and are part of WSDP's comments submitted to BLM under separate cover. All of the information, documents and materials contained in WSDP's comment letter, including this letter and the enclosed CDs, must be fully considered and responded to by BLM in its review of the Cortez Hills Project. All information and materials contained in these CDs (and all of the comments and materials submitted by WSDP) are to be considered part of the administrative record for this case. WSDP reserves the right to submit additional information in the future, especially as information becomes publicly available as a result of requests under the Freedom of Information Act.

Thank you for your consideration of these materials.

Sincerely,



Roger Flynn
Attorney for the Western Shoshone Defense Project

Enclosures

O-003-001

Comment noted. The BLM has considered the comments submitted by the Western Shoshone Defense Project, including the information on the computer disks submitted with the comment letter.



WESTERN SHOSHONE DEFENSE PROJECT

P.O. Box 211308 Crescent Valley, Nevada 89821
(775) 468-0230 phone; 775-468-0237 fax; e-mail: wmdp@jgc.org

Via Email and U.S. Mail

December 21, 2007

Christopher Worthington and Stephen Drummond
U.S. Bureau of Land Management
Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Road
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Cortez Hills Expansion Project

Dear Messrs. Worthington and Drummond:

O-003-002

These comments are submitted on behalf of the Western Shoshone Defense Project (WSDP) regarding the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed Cortez Hills Expansion Project (Project). *See* 72 Fed. Reg. 57062-063 (Oct. 5, 2007). WSDP was created in 1991 under the direction of the Western Shoshone National Council, a traditional government of the Western Shoshone people. Its mission is to protect and preserve Western Shoshone rights and homelands for present and future generations based upon cultural and spiritual traditions and environmental stewardship. WSDP staff operates under the guidance of a director; the Western Shoshone National Council, whose members represent various Western Shoshone communities and organizations; and a Community Advisory Board with members from five Western Shoshone communities.

WSDP has previously submitted extensive comments to BLM on Cortez Gold Mine Inc.'s (Cortez)'s mining and related operations in and around Crescent Valley. All previous WSDP comments submitted to BLM (including the State Director) regarding any of Cortez's mining and/or exploration activities, including but not limited to: Pipeline/South Pipeline Mine (including the infiltration basins), Cortez Mine, the HC/CUEP and HC/CUEP Amendment projects, and Cortez Underground Exploration Project, as well as any WSDP submittals regarding the protection of Native American religious, cultural or historical resources, are hereby incorporated by reference into these comments and included within the administrative record for this Project. In the DEIS, BLM incorporates, tiers to, or relies upon previous NEPA and other documents for these projects/activities. Accordingly, WSDP does likewise with all previous WSDP submittals to BLM. Further, BLM is alerted and on notice for the purposes of its review and permitting decision-making of all issues raised by WSDP in any of these previously submitted comments. WSDP also adopts and incorporates herein the comments (and attachments and reports) submitted by Great Basin Resource Watch, GBRW, (formerly Great Basin Mine Watch, GBMW) regarding the Project and DEIS, as well as any issues raised in previous Great Basin Mine Watch comments or submittals regarding Cortez's operations.

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O-003-002

Comment noted. Responses to previous comments referenced in this comment letter submitted by WSDP and others (as noted) on previous CGM mining and related operations in the Crescent Valley area also are incorporated by reference as a response to this comment.

O-003-003

Overall, the Project as proposed violates numerous federal laws, regulations, Executive Orders and policies. As such, BLM cannot legally approve the Project. As detailed below, the Project and EIS would violate the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993, especially as amended by the Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act (collectively referred to herein as RFRA), the Clean Air Act, the implementing regulations of these laws, as well as numerous other laws, regulations, and policies. At a minimum, due to the inadequacies of the DEIS, BLM must prepare and circulate for public comment and Native American consultation, a revised DEIS. BLM must respond to each issue in detail as required by NEPA and other federal law. Some issues may overlap, yet each must be responded to regardless of its location in these comments.

Violation of Western Shoshone Religious Rights and Related Issues

O-003-004

Although the impacts from the Cortez Hills Project are devastating to a number of resources and values, none is more important than the Project's impacts on the religious rights of Western Shoshone people. Western Shoshone have used the Project site, especially Mt. Tenabo, since time immemorial. As acknowledged in the DEIS, the Mt. Tenabo area holds a special place in Western Shoshone religious life and is utilized as a central part of Western Shoshone religious practices. As detailed in the attached Declarations of traditional Western Shoshone individuals, the site remains an integral part of Western Shoshone religious tradition and is currently and regularly visited by Western Shoshone for individual and communal prayer ceremonies, sweat ceremonies, vision quests, the gathering of sacred/spiritual plants and medicines, among other religious practices. A photo of Mt. Tenabo follows:



O-003-005

The Project will destroy these uses and values and prevent traditional Western Shoshone from practicing their religion. As such, the Project will violate RFRA's protection of religious practices. There is no "compelling government interest" in approving the Project, as also required by RFRA. See attached materials discussing, among other issues, the fact that approximately 80% of gold produced in the U.S. is for jewelry/art, that gold is not a strategic mineral necessary for national defense, and that any strategic use is minimal to non-existent and that current U.S. reserves cover any such uses for 150 years. See 2005 USGS Gold Report. The fact that the mine would only last 10 years versus permanent destruction of religious uses and values highlights the lack of any compelling government interest. Further, the Project as proposed and under BLM's preferred alternative is not the "least restrictive means of furthering that compelling government interest" (even if there was a compelling interest which is not the case). The attached Declarations and other materials highlight and detail the past, present and future religious uses of the Mt. Tenabo area that will be severely degraded and/or eliminated by the Project. See e.g., Te-Moak Tribal Resolution (2006); Elko Band Council letter to BLM (2007)(both attached).

O-003-006

BLM is wrong to base its consideration of impacts to "Native American Traditional Values" on its statement that "The Spiritual and religious experience may be diminished on Mount Tenabo as a result of visual disturbance (see Visual Resources). Permanent loss of 817 acres of piñon-juniper woodland would

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O-003-003

Please see the responses to the individual comments that follow.

The BLM has complied, and will comply, with all applicable laws in considering the impacts of the proposed project. There is no new information or deficiencies in the Draft EIS that require a revised Draft EIS.

Note that this comment is the same as comment O-001-002.

O-003-004

As clarification, potential impacts to Native American traditional values are discussed in Section 3.9. The EIS did not conclude that the Western Shoshone use the project site for religious activities or that the site is a central part of Western Shoshone religious practices. In compliance with the NHPA and executive orders, since 1992 the BLM has consulted with local federally-recognized tribes and Western Shoshone elders regarding tribal concerns about the proposed project. Since the Te-Moak Tribe is the closest tribe to the study area (defined in Section 3.9 of the EIS as encompassing the project boundary and Mount Tenabo), most of the interest in the project has come from this tribe and its bands. A summary of this consultation is presented in Section 3.9.1.2 of the EIS, Native American Consultation and Coordination. In addition to the required consultation, the BLM has had discussions with representatives of non-governmental organizations (including the Western Shoshone Defense Project [WSDP]) that are concerned with Western Shoshone interests. As the closest Western Shoshone family to the study area (approximately 9.5 miles to the northeast), the Dann family has been consulted during five ethnographic studies covering all or portions of the study area and by BLM relative to other projects in the vicinity of the proposed project. The Dann family has provided much of the information about cultural practices in the vicinity of Mount Tenabo and Horse Canyon. The next closest Western Shoshone individuals to the study area live at the Battle Mountain Band colony, which is located approximately 30 miles northeast of the study area.

As discussed in Section 3.9.1.4, Ethnographic Analysis, Mount Tenabo has been identified by tribal individuals participating in the consultation and ethnographic studies as having more spiritual value than most other landscape features in the area due to the mountain's association with the "Puha" or energy. Many of the cultural practices identified in the ethnographic studies for the study area are historical practices that are not continued in the present day. Some practices do continue, largely consisting of traditional plant gathering, hunting, solitary prayer and similar practices, and occasional gatherings of small groups for prayer. The top of Mount Tenabo, the piñon-juniper stands at the base of Mount Tenabo, and an area near the historic Shoshone Wells townsite have been identified as specific locations for these practices within the Native American traditional values study area and vicinity (see Figure 3.9.1).

BLM is aware of several spring gatherings organized by the WSDP in the vicinity of the Shoshone Wells historic site beginning in 2001. In 2005, this gathering was moved to Horse Canyon, and in 2007 it was held at the Gund Ranch located 16 miles from the study area.

Public access routes to areas outside of the project boundary, including Mount Tenabo, Shoshone Wells, and Horse Canyon, would remain available during the life of the mine except for short-term, temporary road closures due to road construction and maintenance, as discussed under Impacts to Access in Section 3.9.2.1 of the EIS. Also as discussed, access to Horse Canyon via the currently existing private Cortez road would not be feasible during operations; however, the road would be re-established after mine closure.

Based on the consultation and ethnographic studies conducted to date, the BLM knows of no Western Shoshone uses that would be prevented or uses or resources that would be destroyed by the proposed project. As discussed in Section 3.9, Native American Traditional Values, and summarized above, the BLM acknowledges that impacts to Native American traditional values would occur as a result of the proposed project; however, no information relative to the number of tribal members who use locations in the study area or their frequency of use has been provided to the BLM by tribal individuals and elders participating in tribal consultation and the ethnographic study. Therefore, the level of the impact cannot be quantified.

Please see the recent photos in subsection F2 of this appendix, which show the existing mining-related disturbance at the base of Mount Tenabo as seen from County Road 222 in Crescent Valley and as seen looking northeast from the Toiyabe Range.

The declarations referenced in the comment are included and addressed at the end of this comment letter.

O-003-005

The Religious Freedom Restoration Act ("RFRA") cited in the comment, provides that the "[g]overnment shall not substantially burden a person's exercise of religion even if the burden results from a rule of general applicability, [unless the government] demonstrates that application of the burden to the person (1) is in furtherance of a compelling governmental interest, and (2) is the least restrictive means of furthering that compelling governmental interest." The United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit has recently held that, under RFRA, a "substantial burden" is imposed only when individuals are forced to choose between following the tenets of their religion and receiving a governmental benefit or coerced to act contrary to their religious beliefs by the threat of civil or criminal sanctions. Neither of those circumstances is present here, or is demonstrated

O-003-006 irretrievably impact future pine nut harvesting.” DEIS at 3.19-2 and -3 (Table 3.19-1). First, it is clear that the Project will not simply “may” impact religious uses, it **will**. BLM cannot attempt to minimize the severe impacts to, and indeed elimination of, Western Shoshone religious rights and uses of the Project lands. Also, as noted herein, impacts are certainly not limited to just “visual” impacts and loss of piñon pine nut gathering – devastating as they are. Further, it is clear that these impacts are not limited to the “top” of Mount Tenabo, due to the fundamental religious importance of the entire Mountain and surrounding area, including its waters, vegetation and other inherent attributes.

O-003-007 The destruction of the sacred lands at Mt. Tenabo and the prevention of religious practice also violates FLPMA’s mandate that BLM prevent “undue degradation” of public land resources. The U.S. government has stated in numerous instances that the protection of Native American religious uses is a paramount concern and the protection of such values and resources is grounds for denial of a mining plan of operation such as the one for the Project. The attached materials highlight and detail the government’s position that under FLPMA, RFRA, and other authorities, mining plans must be denied if they would cause significant disruption or elimination of Native American religious practices. *See, e.g.,* Briefs of Interior Department in Mineral Policy Center v. Norton, 292 F.Supp.2d 30 (D.D.C. 2003); Excerpt from BLM 43 CFR subpart 3809 Final EIS; Briefs and Exhibits of United States to NAFTA Tribunal in Glamis Gold, Ltd. v. United States (and cases and laws/regulations/orders/policies cited in those briefs); Record of Decision, Glamis Imperial Project (Jan. 2001).¹

O-003-008 As shown by the Declarations of traditional Western Shoshone religious practitioners, as well as by the DEIS and the cultural and religious studies referenced therein (*see* various Rucks and Rusco studies/reports listed in the DEIS and part of the record for this case), it is certainly not only the “top” of Mt. Tenabo or the “White Cliffs” that are sacred to Western Shoshone, but the entire Mountain and the surrounding area. As shown by these materials, the entire Mountain, including the slopes on which the Cortez Hills Pit and related waste, processing and other facilities are proposed, is of fundamental importance to Western Shoshone religion and culture. BLM’s conclusion that “proposed facilities in the Cortez and Cortez Hills complexes have been located and designed to **avoid Mount Tenabo** and the White Cliffs,” DEIS at 2-56 (emphasis added), is thus completely wrong. Further, the next sentence in the DEIS, that these complexes would “avoid ... Shoshone Wells,” *Id.*, ignores the destruction of Western Shoshone religious practices at this site that require solitude and unobstructed viewing of Mt. Tenabo for prayer and other ceremonies. Further, the loss of sacred springs such as Shoshone Wells is certainly an impact that the Project does not “avoid.” The fact that the actual footprint of Project facilities may not directly bury/cover some of the religious uses areas (others will be buried/covered) does not mean that the impacts are “avoided.”

Again, it is not just the “top” of Mt. Tenabo that is central to Western Shoshone religion and religious practices. BLM’s fundamental misinterpretation of the significance of Mt. Tenabo as a whole highlights the Project’s violation of RFRA, FLPMA and the other applicable requirements. These areas, especially and including the areas to be covered by the Cortez Hills Pit and related facilities, have been, and are currently, used by the Western Shoshone as sacred places of religious worship.

O-003-009 In addition to the elimination of these religious practices from the actual mining and waste dumping and cyanide leaching facilities, the attached Declarations and materials detail the religious use and importance of the waters on Mt. Tenabo and adjacent areas. The springs and waters, including but not limited to the waters of Shoshone Wells and the stream in Mill Creek, each hold critical religious significance for Western Shoshone

¹ Most of the materials referenced in these comments are contained in the computer disks (CDs) submitted on behalf of the WSDP by Roger Flynn of the Western Mining Action Project (WMAP) under separate cover. The materials submitted by WMAP are to be considered part of the WSDP’s comments.

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by the declarations and other materials submitted in support of the comment. Accordingly, BLM has concluded—based on information available at this time—that neither the Proposed Action nor any of the alternatives considered in the EIS would impose a substantial burden on any individual’s exercise of religion.

Please see the response to comment T-002-001 relative to the Te-Moak resolution. The declarations referenced in the comment are included at the end of this comment letter. The referenced Elko Band Council letter to the BLM is included in this appendix as comment letter T-004.

O-003-006

Please see the response to comment O-003-004 relative to the ethnographic study and ongoing consultation and coordination with tribal members and elders for the proposed project. Also see the responses to comments O-003-005 relative to RFRA and O-003-011 relative to existing proposed areas of disturbance.

As discussed under Impacts to Pine Nut Harvesting in Section 3.9.2.1 of the EIS, the piñon stands that are located within the study area are not mature stands and currently provide little pine nut production. Also as discussed in the EIS, no information on the use of the piñon groves in the study area has been provided to the BLM by tribal individuals and elders participating in tribal consultation and the ethnographic study. Therefore, potential impacts to future pine nut harvesting and the social activities associated with the harvest cannot be quantified.

Project-related effects to Mount Tenabo and the Shoshone Wells area primarily would be visual in nature. As discussed in Section 3.9.2.1 under Visual Impacts and Impacts to the Spiritual and Religious Use of the Area, it is anticipated that the spiritual and religious use by tribal individuals who visit these locations may be diminished as a result of the increased visual effects on the landscape associated with the proposed development and expansion of mining facilities. However, as also discussed in Section 3.9.2.1, because Western Shoshone consultants have not disclosed the number of people who visit the mountain for spiritual or religious use and the frequency and specific locations of their visits to the area are unknown, the level of this impact cannot be quantified.

O-003-007

Please see the responses to comments O-001-005 and O-001-006 relative to unnecessary and undue degradation and FLPMA. Also see the responses to comments O-003-004 and O-003-011 relative to Native American traditional values and use of the area. The proposed project, if approved, would not result in significant disruption or elimination of Native American religious practices or unnecessary or undue degradation. BLM has reviewed the

material submitted with the comment and has determined that none of the references support the conclusion in the comment that BLM must deny approval of the proposed Cortez Hills Expansion Project.

O-003-008

For visual resources analyses, it is not practical to evaluate visual effects from every possible viewing perspective. Consequently, a limited number of the most commonly used and/or most sensitive viewpoints are selected to represent potential viewers of a proposed activity. Although they were not initially deemed to be among the "key observation points" for the Cortez Hills Expansion Project, the top of Mount Tenabo and the Shoshone Wells area were added as sensitive viewpoints because they were suggested as being important to Western Shoshone (see Section 3.15.2, first paragraph). The visual effects of the proposed project and alternatives were evaluated from these viewpoints, not as the exclusive sensitive viewpoints, but as representative sensitive viewpoints.

Although the Draft EIS mentions the "top of Mount Tenabo" as a place where individuals go to pray, the environmental analysis goes beyond this topographical feature to include the slopes of the mountain, the pediment, and adjacent features and sites. Additionally, the analysis includes tribal concerns regarding the importance of the mountain and surrounding areas as places of prayer, healing, and inspiration (see Section 3.9, Native American Traditional Values). An ethnographic context summarizing the history of the Western Shoshone in the area and a summary of ethnographic studies conducted to date also are included in Section 3.9. The context and summary provide additional information pertaining to the importance of the mountain, as well as the resources in the area, that have sustained Western Shoshone culture and livelihood. These sources, as well as the ongoing government-to-government consultation and coordination, provided relevant information for the analysis of impacts to tribal resources.

It appears that some of the areas the comment identifies as spiritual areas (Cortez Hills Pit and related facilities) currently include mining exploration roads and exploration drill sites, as well as historic mining features that accumulated for over 130 years. Please see the recent photos in subsection F2 of this appendix, which show the existing mining-related disturbance in the project vicinity as seen from County Road 222 in Crescent Valley and as seen looking northeast from the Toiyabe Range. Multiple opportunities to provide information to ethnographic studies have not identified specific uses in the areas referenced in the comment.

Also, see the responses to comments T-004-005 (relative to potential impacts to seeps and springs), O-001-005 (relative to FLPMA), O-003-004 (relative to Western Shoshone use of the project vicinity), O-003-005 (relative to RFRA), O-003-009 (relative to impacts to water resources as related to Native American traditional values), O-003-010 (regarding visual

- O-003-009** | and are regularly used in religious ceremonies. As stated in the DEIS, these springs will either be eliminated or severely depleted by the dewatering/depletion of the groundwater caused by the Project.²
- O-003-010** | Further, the DEIS, while recognizing the connection between Western Shoshone religious values/uses and visual and noise impacts, fails to adequately review these issues and values to recognize that the visual and audible impacts from the Project will prevent Western Shoshone religious practices. *See* attached Declarations. Prayer and other religious ceremonies that occur on the entirety of Mt. Tenabo (i.e. not just the "top" as mentioned in the DEIS), including the Shoshone Wells Ceremonial Site, would be impossible to continue. The construction and operation of the Cortez Hills Pit and related roads, waste, and processing/leaching facilities alone would destroy the ability of Western Shoshone to practice their religion due to the visual and noise intrusions. As stated in the DEIS, the visual scarring from the Cortez Hills facilities would be permanent and the noise impacts would last for the full life of the mine.
- O-003-011** | The BLM's conclusion that "current public use of the area" is "very light," DEIS ES-15, completely ignores ongoing Western Shoshone religious uses. The fact that BLM only mentions one WSDP "gathering" at the site underscores BLM's fundamental misunderstanding of the religious significance of the area and the magnitude of current religious uses of the lands to be affected by the Project. The revised DEIS must correct these errors and specifically acknowledge and analyze the current religious uses of the area, especially the lands to be affected by the Cortez Hills Complex and Cortez Complex.
- O-003-012** | Further, under the RFRA, Executive Orders dealing with Native American sacred sites/lands, and FLPMA and the 43 CFR Part 3809 regulations, *see, e.g.*, 3809.420 (among other authorities), as well as other laws, regulations and policies (*see, e.g.* BLM's Handbooks and Manuals dealing with consultation and cultural/religious issues and the laws/regulations/etc. cited in those documents), BLM's mandate to protect Native American religious and cultural sites/areas and practices is not limited by the NHPA. These other statutes, regulations and orders require the specific protection of these resources, in addition to the consultation and other requirements of the NHPA. Further, the geographic focus of the NHPA on certain limited attributes and sites does not limit the much broader focus of the RFRA, FLPMA, Executive Orders and other requirements.
- O-003-013** | This relates to the DEIS's improperly-narrow focus on the limited areas covered by the BLM-designated Properties of Cultural and Religious Importance (PCRIs) at the top of the Mountain and in Horse Canyon. These PCRIs, although of course important, are just a subset of the larger sacred lands and religious use areas on and around Mt. Tenabo. These areas include the larger Traditional Cultural Property (TCP) referenced in the DEIS and ethnographic reports, as well as the sacred lands and waters noted in the attached Declarations. WSDP also herein objects to the BLM's designation of the PCRIs as too narrowly-drawn. *See* BLM's April 22, 2004 National Register Eligibility Determination (Cultural Resources Report BLM 6-2352-1). Further, as stated herein, BLM's duty to protect religious sites/lands and religious uses cannot be limited to the PCRI boundary. At a minimum, the area containing Western Shoshone sacred lands and religious uses that must be protected are encompassed by the TCP boundary shown in the January 2004 Rucks Ethnographic Study, at

² It should be noted that reference to the DEIS in these comments does not necessarily mean that the WSDP agrees with all the conclusions and factual statements in the DEIS. For example, WSDP believes that the DEIS underestimates the Project's impacts to groundwater and these springs and waters. *See, e.g.*, GBRW/GBWM comments. Similarly, the DEIS and ethnographic reports and related studies, while recognizing Western Shoshone religious values and uses, fails to fully ascertain these values and uses, as well as the impacts to Western Shoshone religion caused by the Project.

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effects as related to Native American traditional values), O-003-011 (relative to current uses), O-003-012 (relative to regulatory requirements and BLM's responsibilities), and O-003-013 (relative to "traditional cultural property").

O-003-009

Comment noted. For potential impacts to water resources, see Section 3.2 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments T-004-005 and O-001-005 relative to potential impacts to seeps, springs, and streams and Mitigation Measures W1a and W1b; responses to comments O-003-004 and O-003-011 relative to Native American traditional values and use of the area; and response to comment O-003-005 relative to RFRA.

The declarations referenced in the comment are included and addressed at the end of this comment letter.

O-003-010

As stated in Section 3.9 of the EIS, Native American Traditional Values, "development of the proposed expansion would further impact the visual environment of the western side of the Mount Tenabo area. Native Americans consider the entirety of Mount Tenabo and its surroundings to be an ethnographic landscape." Although the "top of Mount Tenabo" is mentioned in the EIS, the overall assessment of visual and noise impacts addresses the entire mountain and its surroundings as discussed in response to comment O-003-008.

The BLM acknowledges that construction of the pit and related roads could visually and audibly affect the spiritual and religious use of the area; however, it would not "destroy" the ability of the Western Shoshone to continue their religion. Tribal individuals who presently use the area would have continued access to the mountain and Shoshone Wells for prayer and religious ceremonies.

Finally, although some visual effects would continue beyond the life of the project, most would be reduced by reclamation. Noise effects would cease completely after completion of reclamation.

Also see the response to comment O-003-006 relative to visual effects as related to Native American traditional values. Also see the response to comment O-001-058 relative to noise effects as related to Native American traditional values.

The declarations referenced in the comment are included and addressed at the end of this comment letter.

- O-003-013** Figure 5, p. 48. *See also* Rucks Report Figure 3 (showing TCP boundary).³ This includes the whole of Mt. Tenabo as well as areas intricately tied to the spiritual/religious importance of Mt. Tenabo such as the “Shoshone Wells Ceremonial Site.”
- O-003-014** In this case, BLM is under a legal obligation pursuant to the above noted laws, orders, policies and regulations, as well as BLM’s solemn trust responsibility owed to the Tribes, to protect the current and future religious uses of the TCP area (which includes the whole of Mt. Tenabo and the Shoshone Wells Ceremonial Site) from any significant or irreparable injury.⁴ It is undisputed that the proposed Project will cause this injury and thus the plan of operations must be denied.
- O-003-015** Further, although WSDP does not support the “Cortez Hills Complex Underground Mine Alternative” because it, as currently proposed, is too destructive to Western Shoshone religious rights (e.g., portions and impacts would still be located within the TCP Boundary), the DEIS recognizes that this alternative would inflict substantially fewer adverse impacts to Western Shoshone religious rights. With further modifications and reductions of impacts and facilities, this alternative **may** be able to avoid the TCP area and thus help meet BLM’s legal obligations.⁵ It should be noted however, that even the Underground Alternative would involve unacceptable adverse impacts to sacred springs and other waters protected as integral to Western Shoshone religious uses (*see, e.g., attached Declarations*). BLM must conduct operations so as not to cause the elimination or material degradation of these waters and uses.
- O-003-016** Regarding the DEIS’s proposals to “mitigate” damage to Western Shoshone religious rights and uses; it cannot be done as proposed. If the Cortez Hills Pit and related facilities are constructed and operated, there is no “mitigation,” and certainly none as proposed in the DEIS, that would alleviate the destruction of Western Shoshone religious rights and uses within the TCP area. “Mitigation” of these impacts cannot be done by any “agreements” to conduct further “data recovery,” studies or investigations, as contemplated by the DEIS. *See, e.g., DEIS at 2-56. Reliance on anything except “avoidance” of these religious use areas cannot be allowed. See*

³ It should be noted, however, that religious practitioners do not place a boundary line on a map the lands outside of which do not contain religious significance. However, the TCP area boundary contained in the 2004 Rucks Ethnographic Report can be utilized for the purposes of delineating, at a minimum, religious use areas that need to be protected.

⁴ The DEIS fails to even mention the “exclusion zone” concept stated by the State Director regarding the HC/CUEP Amendment exploration project. Although WSDP continues to object to the weaknesses of the “exclusion zones” as failing to adequately protect religious and cultural resources in that case, an “exclusion zone” covering the TCP area, with mandatory prohibitions of any ground disturbance within the TCP zone, is a reasonable alternative that should have been reviewed under NEPA and would assist BLM in meeting its legal duties to fully protect Western Shoshone religious uses and values. The same mandate to exclude all ground disturbances that may adversely affect the NHPA eligible sites listed in DEIS Appendix D-1 (certainly any dealing with Western Shoshone religious/cultural/historical lands/sites) should also be applied (including this reasonable alternative under NEPA that should have been reviewed).

⁵ For example, related to the Underground Alternative is another reasonable alternative (not review by BLM), which would limit or eliminate any new significant ground disturbance at the old Cortez site (e.g., moving the waste rock, tailings, and heap leaching associated with the underground operations down off the Mountain towards (or as part of) the existing Pipeline facilities and prohibit or limit any expansion of the Cortez Pit). This would limit new activities at the Cortez site to just the underground operations themselves. This alternative should have been reviewed under NEPA.

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O-003-011

Please see the response to comment O-003-004 relative to the results of ethnographic studies and BLM’s consultation, coordination, and communication with the tribes, and Section 3.9, Native American Traditional Values, for the associated impact analysis. Also see the response to comment O-001-051 regarding Western Shoshone use of the area.

The Cortez Complex has been in operation since 1968. The Cortez Complex former and current operations include three open pits, waste rock facilities, mill facilities, tailings facilities, and other industrial and administrative facilities. The Cortez Hills Complex has been the subject of continuing exploration since 1999, and contains a haul road that previously was used to transport ore from the Horse Canyon and South Silicified open pit mines from 1983 to 1986. These areas have been disturbed by historic and current mining and exploration activities for more than 140 years. Based on the results of ethnographic studies and BLM’s consultation, coordination, and communication with the tribes, as well as observations of public (including Native American) use levels in the area, there is no evidence that the areas of proposed disturbance are the site of religious practices.

O-003-012

Comment noted. Please see Section 3.9.1.1 relative to the regulatory requirements applicable to Native American concerns and BLM’s responsibilities. Also see Section 3.9.2 relative to evaluating effects of federal undertakings on properties of religious or cultural significance to Native Americans. Please also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to FLPMA) and O-003-005 (relative to RFRA).

O-003-013

As discussed in Section 3.9.1.1 of the EIS, in 1992, the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) was amended to explicitly allow that “properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to an Indian tribe or Native Hawaiian organization may be determined to be eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).” The term “traditional cultural property” first came into use within the federal legal framework for historic preservation and cultural resource management in an attempt to categorize historic properties containing traditional cultural significance. To qualify for nomination to the NRHP, a traditional cultural property must be more than 50 years old, must be a place with definable boundaries, must retain integrity, and must meet certain eligibility criteria as outlined for cultural resources in the NHPA.

As further discussed in Section 3.9.1.1 of the EIS, through ongoing consultation between the BLM and local Indian tribes, the Te-Moak Tribe identified areas that they classify as a traditional cultural property in and near the proposed project boundary. BLM has evaluated this traditional cultural property and has concluded that portions of this area are eligible for

inclusion in the NRHP as properties of cultural and religious importance (PCRI). BLM chose to use the term PCRI to denote an eligible property and to avoid confusion with the more general term of traditional cultural property, which may or may not be eligible for the NRHP.

The proposed project would result in indirect (visual and/or auditory) impacts for the PCRI (inclusive of Mount Tenabo). Areas outside of the PCRI that do not meet the eligibility criteria under the NHPA (e.g., Shoshone Wells ceremonial site) are not protected under law. The "Shoshone Wells ceremonial site" has been previously identified in ethnographic studies as "Shoshone Camp," which was determined as not eligible for the NRHP because, among other reasons, it was only used for a few years and therefore did not qualify for the NRHP under the 50-year rule. In recent years, the activities previously conducted at Shoshone Camp have been moved to another location.

The declarations referenced in the comment are included at the end of this comment letter.

O-003-014

Please see the responses to comments O-003-009 through O-003-013. Since there are no trust lands or tribally-owned resources that would be affected by the proposed project, BLM discharges its trust responsibility to area tribes by complying with applicable laws.

The exclusion zones mentioned in footnote 4 of the comment letter only apply to exploration activities in the vicinity of NRHP-eligible sites. Specific to HC/CUEP, exclusion zones apply to the properties of cultural and religious importance (PCRI) and individual NRHP-eligible historic properties within the HC/CUEP area. They do not apply to the traditional cultural property nor are they applicable for proposed mining projects. Individual NRHP-eligible historic properties may occur within the traditional cultural property; however, the entire traditional cultural property does not meet the definition of a NRHP-eligible historic property. In addition, exclusion zones are appropriate for mining exploration projects where some flexibility exists in the siting of proposed drilling locations. However, for mining projects, the proposed activities are constrained by the location of the ore body. Therefore, potential project-related impacts to NRHP-eligible historic properties would be mitigated in accordance with the Programmatic Agreement and the Historic Properties Treatment Plan, as applicable.

The BLM, Western Shoshone Committee of Duck Valley, and the Working Group (made up of Te-Moak tribal individuals) have developed an action item list that includes measures to mitigate effects to Native American traditional values, as described in Section 3.9 of the EIS.

O-003-016 DEIS at 3.9-45 (describing various “mitigation” measures but recognizing that “avoidance” may be considered as mitigation).

O-003-017 BLM also places great weight on the new Programmatic Agreement (PA) to supposedly mitigate the severe impacts to Western Shoshone religious uses. However, the PA has not been signed by any of the potentially affected Western Shoshone Tribes and cannot be used to justify the Project. Further, even if the PA is signed, the PA is largely a procedural device that will not prevent the destruction of the Mt. Tenabo sacred lands and religious practices. Thus, the PA cannot be used as grounds for compliance with the substantive protective provisions of the RFRA, FLPMA and other requirements noted herein. At best, the PA is part of the consultation requirement under the NHPA (for which it still is inadequate). As noted above, however, compliance with the procedural requirements of the NHPA does not equate with compliance of the substantive protective provisions of other federal law.

O-003-018 Regarding the NHPA further, BLM has not shown that it has complied with all of the consultation and protection requirements of that law and its implementing regulations. *See, e.g.*, 36 CFR Part 800 regulations. BLM has not conducted the required government-to-government level consultation with all potentially affected Tribes and traditional Western Shoshone religious practitioners. It also does not appear that BLM has fully complied with its duties involving the National Advisory Council and other agencies detailed in the Part 800 regulations. The Project will clearly adversely affect NHPA eligible sites and thus all of the NHPA and Part 800 procedural and substantive requirements must be complied with. Further, BLM cannot wait until after the DEIS is released to comply with these requirements. Thus, all NHPA mandates should be met during the preparation of a revised DEIS. As noted above, BLM also failed to accurately review and list all of the eligible historic sites. As just an example, BLM failed to include the Shoshone Wells Ceremonial Site as an eligible site.⁶

O-003-019 Tribes and traditional Western Shoshone religious practitioners. It also does not appear that BLM has fully complied with its duties involving the National Advisory Council and other agencies detailed in the Part 800 regulations. The Project will clearly adversely affect NHPA eligible sites and thus all of the NHPA and Part 800 procedural and substantive requirements must be complied with. Further, BLM cannot wait until after the DEIS is released to comply with these requirements. Thus, all NHPA mandates should be met during the preparation of a revised DEIS. As noted above, BLM also failed to accurately review and list all of the eligible historic sites. As just an example, BLM failed to include the Shoshone Wells Ceremonial Site as an eligible site.⁶

O-003-020 Overall, it is clear that the Project as proposed (even with the “mitigation” listed by BLM), especially any facilities located on Mt. Tenabo in the Cortez Hills complex (and to a somewhat lesser extent form the old Cortez complex), violates the fundamental rights of Western Shoshone to continue to practice their religion as they have since time immemorial. The overwhelming public opposition to the Project (*see, e.g.*, the letters and petitions submitted to BLM from GBRW/GBMW and other organizations). The United Nations recently found the U.S. and BLM in violation of the Western Shoshone’s rights due to the ongoing and proposed Barrick operations on Mt. Tenabo. *See* Final Decision of the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) Early Warning and Urgent Action Decision – 1(68) (U.S.). Also, approximately 18,000 people submitted a petition to Barrick/Cortez to end mineral exploitation on Mt. Tenabo (see attached petition). To date, Barrick has refused all requests to stop exploitation of Mt. Tenabo. BLM must abide by federal law and deny the Project.

The Project Violates FLPMA

O-003-022 In addition to the violation of RFRA, the NHPA, and related laws, the Project’s adverse impacts and destruction of religious uses and resources described above also violate FLPMA’s mandate that BLM “prevent unnecessary or undue degradation” of public land and water resources, or “UUD.” In addition, the loss of water flows in springs, seeps, and streams constitutes UUD. This is true as an overall matter, but especially due to the loss of waters sacred to Western Shoshone.

⁶ Relatedly, BLM does not explain why a number of the NHPA eligible sites listed in DEIS Appendix D-1 which occur within the 30,000+ acres in the HC/CUEP Amendment Project area were not considered in BLM’s review of that project.

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O-003-015

Please see the response to comment O-001-021 relative to the avoidance of the PCRI located to the east of the proposed Cortez Hills Complex. Also see the response to comment T-004-005 for clarification of the EIS analysis relative to potential impacts to springs and response to comment O-003-092 relative to the traditional cultural property.

The proposed waste rock facilities, tailings expansion, and heap leach pad at the existing Cortez Complex would be located on the valley floor, adjacent to existing disturbance associated with mining activities conducted between 1968 and 1999 (see Figure 2-3 of the EIS). These facilities as proposed would be located in areas of existing mining-related disturbance and would be outside of the PCRI, and most would be located outside of the proposed traditional cultural property. Moving these facilities closer to the Pipeline Complex would result in incremental increases in haul distance and related energy consumption, operating costs, and potentially an increase in the acreage of new disturbance. As a result, the suggested modification of the Cortez Hills Complex Underground Mine Alternative would not provide additional environmental benefits beyond the alternatives analyzed in the Draft EIS.

The declarations referenced in the comment are included at the end of this comment letter.

O-003-016

Please see the revised text in Section 3.9.2.1 of the Final EIS regarding a summary of effects to Native American traditional values and coordination with Native Americans regarding potential mitigation for project-related effects.

The BLM, Western Shoshone Committee of Duck Valley, and the Working Group (made up of Te-Moak tribal individuals) have developed an action item list that includes measures to mitigate effects to Native American traditional values, as described in Section 3.9 of the EIS.

O-003-017

Please refer to the response to comment T-003-006 relative to signatories to the Programmatic Agreement. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to FLPMA), O-003-004 (relative to NHPA), and O-003-005 (relative to RFRA). Note that this comment is the same as comment O-001-044.

O-003-018

Please see the responses to comments T-001-003 (regarding tribal consultation and coordination) and O-003-004 (regarding the NHPA).

O-003-023 Further, in order to prevent UUD, BLM must ensure that all operations comply with the Performance Standards in the 3809 regulations found at § 3809.420. *See* 43 CFR § 3809.5 (definition of UUD, specifying that failing to comply with the Performance Standards set forth at § 3809.420 constitutes UUD). One of the most important of these Performance Standards regards BLM's duties to protect cultural resources. "Operators shall not knowingly disturb, alter, injure, or destroy ... any historical or archaeological site, structure, building or object on Federal lands." 43 CFR § 3809.420(b)(8)(i). In limited circumstances, BLM may permit operations to proceed after the agency becomes aware of the threatened resource, but only after "[t]he authorized officer ... take[s] action to protect or remove the resource...." § 3809.420(b)(8)(ii). Here, the Project as proposed, even with the so-called "mitigation" measures listed in the DEIS, fails to "protect the resource" of Western Shoshone religious areas, uses and values.

O-003-024 In addition, and as held by the IBLA, BLM's violation of NEPA (see NEPA comments herein) constitutes UUD and thus is another grounds for Project denial.

O-003-025 Also involving FLPMA is BLM's failure to ascertain the correct level of its authority over the Project. While the UUD standard under FLPMA applies where Cortez has demonstrated that it has statutory rights against the United States under the Mining Law, where Project lands have not been verified to contain, or do not contain, such rights, BLM's more discretionary multiple use authorities under FLPMA apply. *See Mineral Policy Center v. Norton*, 292 F.Supp.2d 30, 46-51 (D.D.C. 2003). The DEIS incorrectly assumes that only the FLPMA UUD standard applies on lands that are not covered by valid claims, in direct contradiction of the ruling and order from the Court in that case. A proper application of FLPMA's multiple use and sustained yield mandates (including the prohibition against permanent impairment of public resources) to those areas not covered by valid claims would result in a very different Project review and level of protection for public land resources and values.

Here, BLM has not ascertained which of Cortez' mining and mill site claims are valid under the Mining Law, and the proper level of authority which derives from claim status.⁷ Further, BLM has not complied with the order of the District Court in *Mineral Policy Center* regarding the revision of its regulations and policies to require Fair Market Value and other requirements directed by the Court. Until BLM is in compliance with the Court order and legal direction from the Court, BLM cannot approve the Project.

Inadequate Project Area Boundary

O-003-026 The DEIS improperly restricts the "project area" in the area of the Cortez Hills complex (Cortez Hills pit, dumps, leaching, etc.). While other lands adjacent to the current Pipeline/South Pipeline are included in the "Project Boundary", see, e.g., Figure 2-1, the "project boundary" around the Cortez Hills Complex is the very edge of the major disturbances such as the pit, leach facility, waste rock dumps, and roads. See Figure 2-3. No explanation is given for such a narrow boundary in these areas.

It appears that the boundary was drawn to exclude critical public land resources. This is especially true of the apparent exclusion of the Shoshone Wells Ceremonial Site (see Rucks 2004 at 48, Figure 5; at 44 (photo)). In addition, the boundary was drawn to exclude other lands and waters critical to Western Shoshone religious uses

⁷ There is nothing in the DEIS showing that the claims satisfy the claim validity tests under the Mining Law, including a demonstration that the Project has all necessary water rights (e.g., for pit evaporation), which are necessary prerequisites for mining claim validity. It should be noted that a full-blown claim validity report is not necessarily needed for every claim. However, the legal requirements discussed in the *Mineral Policy Center* case must be followed.

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O-003-019

The 2005 Programmatic Agreement was entered into under the Part 800 regulations and under the National BLM Programmatic Agreement with the Advisory Council. These agreements and the Nevada State Protocol govern the involvement of the Advisory Council in Section 106 review of BLM permitting activity in Nevada. BLM has complied with all applicable requirements of the Part 800 regulations, the Nevada State Protocol, and the 2005 Programmatic Agreement. Completion of the Section 106 process is required prior to BLM approval of activity that may have an adverse effect on eligible historic properties; however, completion of the process is not required prior to issuance of a draft or final EIS.

Effects to these properties will be mitigated in accordance with the Historic Properties Treatment Plan currently being reviewed by the BLM and Nevada SHPO.

O-003-020

Please see the response to comment O-003-013 regarding the Shoshone Wells ceremonial site.

As clarification, based on documentation that the site has not been in use for at least 50 years, the "Shoshone Wells Ceremonial Site" (Shoshone Camp) does not meet the eligibility criteria under the NRHP. The Shoshone Wells historic property, which is adjacent to Shoshone Camp, is NRHP-eligible, as noted in Section 3.8.2 of the EIS.

BLM consideration of historic properties under the 2001 HC/CUEP exploration project and the 2003 HC/CUEP amendments are outside the scope of NEPA and NHPA review for this EIS. BLM notes, however, that all additional eligible sites included in Appendix D-1 of this EIS were identified by subsequent Class III inventories conducted in accordance with the PA and stipulations in those decisions.

O-003-021

Please see the response to comment O-003-004 relative to potential effects to Western Shoshone cultural practices. Also see the response to comment O-003-005 relative to RFRA and the response to comment O-003-011 relative to existing mining operations at the site and current use of the area.

As clarification, federal law does not require BLM to deny approval of the project. As discussed in Section 1.2.1 of the EIS, the BLM is responsible for authorizing mineral rights access on certain federal lands as authorized by the General Mining Law of 1872 as amended. Under the law, qualified applicants are entitled to reasonable access to mineral deposits on public domain lands that have not been withdrawn from mineral entry. As discussed in Section 1.0 of the EIS, the proposed mining activities are subject to review

- O-003-026** | that will definitely be severely impacted by the Project. It is also obvious that the boundary was drawn to exclude the top of Mt. Tenabo and the White Cliffs.
- Although the DEIS mentions a “buffer zone” around the Cortez Hills Complex, there is no “buffer” around the pit, Grass Valley leach facility, road reroutes, and other facilities. See Figure 2-3.
- Such a limited project boundary violates NEPA’s duty to accurately determine and evaluate the environmental conditions and impacts from the Project, as well as the above described laws, etc., protecting public lands and Native American resources and uses.
- O-003-027** | The same is true for the completely inadequate Area of Potential Effect (APE) discussed at DEIS 3.8-1 and Figure 3.8-1. BLM limits its review under the NHPA to just the cultural and historical resources within the extremely narrowly drawn APE. “Only those cultural resources located in the APE were reviewed to determine if they would be subject to impacts that could affect their eligibility for the NRHP based on NHPA criteria for evaluation.” DEIS at 3.8-1. This violates both NEPA’s and the NHPA’s mandates for a full review of all potentially affected resources, not just those within the inadequate APE. BLM cannot rationally argue that impacts to cultural/historical resources within visual and audible range of the Project will not be “potentially affected.” The APE must encompass all areas that may potentially be impacted by the Project, including all visual and audible impacts (as well as impacts to culturally significant springs).
- Failure to Fully Review and Protect Federal Reserved Water Rights
- O-003-028** | The DEIS fails to fully review (under NEPA and related laws) and protect (as an independent duty as well as under FLPMA), federal reserved water rights in the springs, waterholes and related waters and lands that will be affected by the Project. This includes BLM’s failure to fully detail and review all of the water and lands protected by Public Water Reserve #107. Executive Order of Apr. 17, 1926, previously codified at 43 C.F.R. § 292.1 (1938). See also GENERAL LAND OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, CIRCULAR 1066, 51 I.D. 457-58 (1926). PWR creates a federal reserved water right in water flows that must be maintained to protect public watering uses. *U.S. v. State of Idaho*, 959 P.2d 449, 453 (Idaho 1998) *cert. denied Idaho v. U.S.*, 526 U.S. 1012 (1999); *Cappaert v. United States*, 426 U.S. 128, 145 (1976). Under this Executive Order, and related duties under FLPMA and related public land laws, the agencies cannot authorize activities that will impair the public use of any of those reserved waters. BLM’s approval of dewatering that would dry up the reserved flows of springs or waterholes on public land would not be in compliance with this requirement. Therefore, BLM can only approve operations that will protect the water levels and uses of these springs at all times.
- O-003-029** | In addition, BLM is silent as to whether the Project will disturb public lands withdrawn by the 1926 Executive Order. Lands withdrawn by the 1926 Executive Order are withdrawn from the filing of mining claims under the federal mining laws, including the Mining Law of 1872, 30 U.S.C. § 21-47. With some limited exceptions, the BLM cannot approve a mining operation on withdrawn lands unless the claims proposed for use were filed before the date of the Executive Order or if the claims are for metalliferous minerals. If the Project will disturb withdrawn lands that were not claimed prior to the 1926 Executive Order, or were subsequently claimed, but not for metalliferous minerals, the BLM cannot approve the operation. Further, any such lands that may have been claimed for minerals, but do not actually contain a valuable mineral deposit of metalliferous minerals, are withdrawn and cannot be developed.
- O-003-030** | BLM failed to discuss, and certainly failed to analyze, issues related to these withdrawals and the ramifications for Project approval. For example, no Project facilities can be authorized in these withdrawn areas and no degradation of the quality or quantity of the reserved waters can be allowed.

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and approval by the BLM pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended, and the BLM’s surface management regulations (43 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Subpart 3809). The BLM’s review and approval of a mine plan of operations under the surface management regulations constitute a federal action that is subject to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). The BLM has determined that the proposed project constitutes a federal action and has determined that an EIS must be prepared to fulfill NEPA requirements. The BLM has prepared the EIS in compliance with NEPA, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) NEPA implementing regulations (40 CFR 1500-1508), the BLM’s NEPA handbook (H-1790-1), Nevada State Office Instruction Memorandum NV-90-4335 on analysis of cumulative impacts and the Bureau-wide Guidelines for Assessing and Documenting Cumulative Impacts (April 1994), CEQ’s 2005 Guidance on the Consideration of Past Actions in Cumulative Effects Analysis, and other applicable guidance.

As discussed in the EIS, the proposed activities have been designed to avoid sensitive areas, including Mount Tenabo/White Cliffs property of cultural and religious importance (PCRI). There have been historic mining operations on and around the mountain for more than 140 years, and CGM owns approximately 740 acres of patented mining claims on top of Mount Tenabo, including the White Cliffs, as a result of prior mining activity during the early 1900s. Even though these lands are privately owned, CGM continues to provide access for traditional uses by Western Shoshone.

Potential impacts to traditional and cultural practices are discussed in Section 3.9 of the EIS and in responses to comments T-004-002, O-003-004, and O-003-006.

The U.S. State Department has responded to the U.N. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) decision; see the Periodic Report of the United States of America to the U.N. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination concerning the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, April 2007.

O-003-022

Please see the response to comment O-001-005. Note that this comment is the same as comment O-001-005.

O-003-023

Please see the response to comment O-001-006. Note that this comment is the same as comment O-001-006.

- O-003-031** | Although the DEIS lists water rights to be impacted by the Project dewatering, there is no mention of federal reserved water rights. Similarly, although it is clear from the DEIS that area springs and waterholes will be either eliminated or substantially reduced by the Project's dewatering, there is no mention of the impacts to federal reserved PWR 107 waters and how degradation will be prevented as required by federal law.
- O-003-032** | BLM's failures violate NEPA, the Executive Orders, FLPMA, and related federal law discussed herein.
- Failure to Review All Reasonable Alternatives
- O-003-033** | In addition to other reasonable alternatives discussed herein, the DEIS fails to review a number of other reasonable alternatives, as required by NEPA. One alternative would have been to just approve the expansion of Pipeline/South Pipeline, with no further disturbance on Mt. Tenabo. Another would be to approve only those activities on claims that have been determined to be valid. Another alternative would be one that would have prevented loss of springs and other waters due to dewatering. Although Western Shoshone would not support all of these alternatives, NEPA requires that they be fully reviewed. The comments of GBRW/GBMW in particular highlight additional alternatives that were either not properly considered or were improperly rejected.
- Failure to Review All Direct, Indirect, and Cumulative Impacts, As Well As Baseline Conditions
- O-003-034** | The DEIS fails to review all past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions/activities as required by NEPA. For example, the DEIS does not mention the potential for geothermal development in the area. The attached geothermal leases have been issued by BLM, some even to Cortez, yet none of these are mentioned. Although the DEIS briefly mentions geothermal resources in the area, there is no analysis of geothermal exploration and development of these leases. Under NEPA, BLM must review the impact from exploration on, and development of, these leases (as well as any other leases that BLM is considering or has issued that are still in effect such as those in Grass Valley and Pine Valley). Geothermal development is especially important due to the Project's impacts on regional water quantity and quality.
- O-003-035** | In addition, the DEIS does not discuss oil and gas leasing, exploration, or development in the area. The impacts from exploration or development of oil and gas resources must be ascertained.
- O-003-036** | Although the failure to adequately analyze baseline conditions and impacts related to water quantity and quality is discussed throughout these comments, the failure to review cumulative impacts is noted here (among other places). For example, the DEIS discusses other operations (such as the vague "satellite mines" and additional activities associated with the Pipeline Complex), yet the document largely just mentions that additional activities will occur, with no detailed analysis of the direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts from these additional operations. For example, what will be the water, air, wildlife, vegetation, and other impacts, including impacts to Western Shoshone religious/cultural resources/uses, from these additional activities. Overall, for all other actions that might occur, the revised DEIS must fully review these impacts.
- O-003-037** | Also, the DEIS fails to review in detail all cumulative impacts from activities in the area on important resources such as air quality (including mercury emissions), wildlife, and other impacts. For example, there is no detailed discussion of the air quality impacts from the power source(s) for the Project. For example, what are the air emissions from these power generation sources (e.g., coal fired power plants)? What would be the environmental impacts and considerations of alternative power sources? What about alternative power sources as part of BLM's alternatives review and mitigation and environmental protection requirements?

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O-003-024

BLM has complied with the requirements of NEPA applicable to review of the proposed Cortez Hills Expansion Project. Please see the response to comment O-001-005 relative to unnecessary or undue degradation.

Note that this comment is the same as comment O-001-007.

O-003-025

Please see the response to comment O-001-005 relative to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act and unnecessary and undue degradation. Also see the responses to comments O-001-008 and O-001-009 relative to validity examinations and determination of fair market value, respectively.

Note that this comment is the same as comment O-001-008.

O-003-026

Please see the response to comment O-001-021 relative to the project boundary.

O-003-027

Please see the response to comment O-001-037 regarding the Area of Potential Effect for cultural resources.

O-003-028

With regard to any reserved water rights that might be affected by the proposed Cortez Hills Expansion Project, those rights would be protected under, and to the same extent as, other water rights under Nevada law. As discussed in Section 3.2.4 of the EIS and identified in Mitigation Measure WR1(a and b), CGM would be required to monitor springs for potential impacts and to implement mitigation if mine-related impacts are observed. Also see the response to comment O-003-029.

O-003-029

The EIS (Section 3.2) provides a detailed discussion of potential impacts to surface waters, including an inventory and a figure showing the location of the seeps and springs located within the hydrographic study area. Relying on recent data for the analysis, the information in Section 3.2 categorizes the seeps and springs into six general locales and provides flow levels for the spring and summer seasons. The EIS also reviews quarterly and semiannual monitoring data for more than half of these springs. Results of this survey are available to the public in the JBR (2005c, 2006c) monitoring reports.

- O-003-038** Another cumulative, indirect, or direct impact that has not been reviewed regards the off-site processing of refractory ore (projected to be 400,000 tons per year). DEIS at 2-21, 22, 34. The DEIS does not even say where this ore would be processed, although it states that past ore was sent to the Jerritt Canyon Mine. What were the impacts from that scenario? What will be the impacts from future transportation, storage, disposal, and processing? All aspects and impacts from the storage, transportation, processing, and disposal of refractory ore must be reviewed in the current/revised DEIS. Right now, it is impossible for the public to comment when no details or analysis is given regarding refractory ore. What are the impacts from transporting the ore (e.g., air, wildlife, recreation, Native American religion/culture, etc.)? What are the impacts from storage and processing (water, air, wildlife, recreation, etc.)? These are just some of the questions that must be fully answered in a revised DEIS regarding the refractory ore.
- O-003-039** In addition, under FLPMA and the 3809 regulations, BLM must require from Cortez (and must have in hand and available for public review) plans and details regarding the storage, transportation, processing and disposal of this ore as part of BLM's review of the Plan of Operations. *See, e.g., 43 CFR §§ 3809.401 and .420.*
- O-003-040** Another deficiency involves the failure to conduct required studies and analysis now (in addition to the failures regarding Western Shoshone issues noted above). For example, the DEIS states that Cortez has yet to submit the required groundwater monitoring plan. DEIS at 2-53. The fact that Cortez will submit this "prior to project construction and operation," yet after the public NEPA process is over, violates NEPA.
- O-003-041** Another "review-later" issue involves wildlife species and impacts. DEIS 2-54 to 56. For example, the baseline and impact surveys for raptors and migratory birds (protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act) has not been done, as required by BLM's procedural duties under NEPA as well as its substantive duties under FLPMA, the RMP, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and other federal wildlife laws, regulations and policies. How can BLM ensure compliance with these requirements when the required analysis has not been done? This holds true for all yet-to-be done wildlife and other analysis.
- O-003-042** Regarding Noise impacts, the DEIS is based on the BLM's conclusion that "there are no sensitive receptors close enough to experience significant adverse noise effects." DEIS ES-17. That is clearly not the case, as the BLM never adequately considered the ongoing use of the area by Western Shoshone for religious prayer and other ceremonies that require solitude and silence. *See* Declarations and discussion herein.
- Violation of Visual Resource Requirements
- O-003-043** The DEIS shows that the Project would violate BLM's VRM and other visual resource protections, as required by FLPMA (e.g., it would violate the UUD standard) and the RMP. DEIS Chapter 3.15. The DEIS details how the Project, especially the new Cortez Hills Complex, would violate the Class III "moderate" requirements. Clearly, these facilities would "dominate the view of the casual observer." DEIS at 3.15-1 (Table 3.15-1). The DEIS acknowledges this at pp. 3.15-6 to -10. This is especially true with regard to the severe visual intrusion into Western Shoshone religious/ceremonial sites (including Shoshone Wells and the slopes and top of Mt. Tenabo). *Id.*
- O-003-044** The violation of the visual resource protection requirements is made worse by the DEIS' incorrect statement that "the [Cortez Hill] pit would be in a Class IV area and the 'major modification' standard would permit the strong contrast effect to continue." DEIS at 3.15-9. However, as shown by Figure 3.15-1, a large portion of the Cortez Hills Pit (as well as other facilities) would be in the more protective VRM Class III area.

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No construction or operational activities would occur on land within proximity to these identified seeps and springs under either the Proposed Action or any of the alternatives. Therefore, the proposed Cortez Hills Expansion Project would not affect any public land that may have been withdrawn by Public Water Reserved #107 under the 1926 Executive Order.

With regard to any reserved water rights that might be affected by the proposed Cortez Hills Expansion Project, those rights would be protected under, and to the same extent as, other water rights protected under Nevada law. CGM would be responsible for monitoring surface water and groundwater resources and for mitigating adverse impacts to water rights as required by the Nevada Division of Water Resources (see Section 3.2.4 of the Final EIS).

O-003-030

Please see the responses to comments O-003-028 and O-003-029.

O-003-031

Please see the response to comment O-003-028.

O-003-032

Please see the responses to previous individual comments regarding these specific issues.

O-003-033

An alternative evaluating only the proposed facilities at the Pipeline Complex was not considered as it would not meet the purpose and need of the project. Regarding claim validity determinations, please see the response to comment O-001-008. Relative to an alternative that would prevent dewatering impacts to surface waters, mining of the Cortez Hills and Pediment orebodies would not be feasible without associated dewatering operations as explained in the response to comment O-001-071. Hence, such an alternative would not meet the purpose and need for the project. The rationale for evaluating or eliminating alternatives is discussed in Section 2.5 of the EIS.

O-003-034

As discussed in Section 2.6.2 of the EIS, in order to qualify as a reasonably foreseeable future action for the cumulative effects analysis, a project or action must impact the same resources as the proposed project, must occur within the life of the proposed project, and must have a reasonable likelihood of going forward.

The geothermal leases mentioned in the comment are on file with the BLM. However, there

O-003-045 It should be noted that these visual resource intrusions cannot be “mitigated” by some future reclamation activities, as implied at p. 3.15-9 and 10. Even if some regrading and potential revegetation of the waste and other facilities could reduce visual impacts (which they cannot to any great degree), there is no “temporary” exemption from FLPMA’s and the RMP’s visual resource protective requirements. *See* Interior Department, Record of Decision, Glamis Imperial Project, January 2001 (denying Plan of Operations, in part, on violation of visual resources protection requirements). Further, there will not be any “mitigation” for the permanent visual intrusion from the Cortez Hills Pit.

O-003-046 The visual problems would actually be worse, as BLM fails to base its visual impacts review on key viewpoints. Here, because BLM has recognized the vital importance of the Shoshone Wells Ceremonial Site and other Western Shoshone religious use areas/sites, the visual intrusions must be specifically reviewed from these viewpoints. Indeed, BLM should revise the VRM classifications for these areas to Class II or Class I to reflect the current Western Shoshone uses and visual integrity and importance of the areas.

Air Quality

O-003-047 The DEIS fails to adequately analyze and protect air quality. This violates NEPA’s procedural mandates as well as the substantive air quality protective provisions of FLPMA (and the 3809 regulations) and the Clean Air Act. In addition to failing to fully review the impacts of all past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions (such as the other activities mentioned herein), the DEIS fails to analyze the baseline conditions and future impacts from releases of PM_{2.5}. *See* DEIS Chapter 3.10.

O-003-048 The DEIS incorrectly states the PM_{2.5} standard as the basis for its review. DEIS 3.10-6 (table 3.10-2). The new EPA 24-hour PM_{2.5} NAAQS standard is 35 µg/m³, not 65 µg/m³. *See* 71 Fed. Reg. 61144-61233 (Oct. 17, 2006). Accordingly, the revised DEIS must base its analysis on this new level.

O-003-049 The DEIS also fails to ascertain the baseline conditions for PM_{2.5} emissions from Cortez’s current and recent emissions as required by NEPA. There has been no monitoring for PM_{2.5}. *See* DEIS 3.10-11 (“PM_{2.5} typically is not modeled for near-field impacts due to secondary formation of PM_{2.5}”). However, monitoring and reviewing baseline and projected impacts for PM₁₀ is not a substitute for complying for federal law for PM_{2.5}.

O-003-050 As EPA has recognized, “The characteristics, sources, and potential health effects of larger or “coarse” fraction particles (from 2.5 to 10 micrometers in diameter) and smaller or “fine” particles (smaller than 2.5 micrometers in diameter) are very different.” National Air Quality Standards for Fine Particles: Guidance for Designating Areas: Fact Sheet, U.S.E.P.A., (July, 17, 1997) available at http://www.epa.gov/ttn/oarpg/t1/fact_sheets/pmfact.pdf. (incorporated into the record for this case). *See also* Proposed Rule To Implement the Fine Particle National Ambient Air Quality Standards, 71 Fed. Reg. 65,984, 65,992 (November 1, 2005) (recognizing that PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ “are generally associated with distinctly different source types and formation processes”); 72 Fed. Reg. 20586, 20599 (April 25, 2007) (“PM[2.5] also differs from PM[10] in terms of atmospheric dispersion characteristics, chemical composition, and contribution from regional transport”).

O-003-051 The DEIS’ references to PM (total particulate matter) and PM₁₀ do not satisfy the agency’s independent duty to address PM_{2.5} under the CAA, FLPMA, and NEPA. PM_{2.5} has been identified as being particularly dangerous to human health and causing different environmental consequences than coarse particulates. An analysis for one of those pollutants does not suffice as analysis for both. *See* 62 Fed. Reg. at 38665 (stating that there are stronger links to the mortality and morbidity effects of particulate matter from exposure to PM_{2.5} rather than PM₁₀); *see also*, id. at 38666 (discussing that control efforts can be improved by defining size classes of particulate matter and that fine and coarse fractions should be considered different classes of particles under the

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currently are no proposed plans on file with the BLM for geothermal development or production in association with these leases. As a result, estimations of future geothermal exploration or production would be purely speculative at this time. Therefore, the potential for geothermal development does not qualify as a reasonably foreseeable future action for inclusion in the cumulative effects analysis for this EIS. Any future geothermal exploration or production activities would be analyzed on a site-specific basis, with site-specific mitigation applied, as appropriate.

O-003-035

The potential for oil and gas development in the study area is discussed in Section 3.1.1.5 of the EIS. The BLM is not aware of any oil and gas leases that potentially would be impacted by the Proposed Action or alternatives.

O-003-036

In accordance with NEPA, the resource-specific cumulative impact analyses were based on the available information for the identified past and present actions and reasonably foreseeable future actions (RFFAs) in conjunction with the proposed project. The available information is presented in Section 2.6 of the EIS and was considered in the resource-specific cumulative effects analyses in Chapter 3 of the EIS, as applicable. Potential direct and indirect impacts associated with RFFAs (i.e., future projects) would be analyzed on a project-specific basis as part of their future permitting.

O-003-037

In compliance with NEPA, the cumulative impact assessment for all resources considered the impacts of past, present, and RFFAs that could interact with the proposed project in a manner that could result in cumulative impacts. The cumulative impact assessment considered the geographic, temporal, and resource implications of these actions. Relative to an analysis of potential alternative power sources, the existing power source would be used for the proposed Cortez Hills Expansion Project.

O-003-038

As discussed in Section 2.4.6 of the Draft EIS, refractory ore would be shipped to a an off site processing facility (i.e., Barrick Goldstrike facility) under ore sales agreements, as currently occurs under existing operations. As no increase in the currently authorized shipping rate is proposed, the ongoing shipment of refractory ore would continue to be conducted under existing authorizations, with off site processing conducted at an existing facility permitted through the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection. Therefore, there would be no potential additional impacts (beyond existing conditions) as a result of the proposed project. Section 2.4.6 of the Final EIS has been modified for clarification.

O-003-052

Clean Air Act); see also id. at 38667 (stating that based on evidence from health studies and the inherent physical and chemical distinction between fine and coarse particulates, the two should be considered separate and have separate emission limits and standards). Nor does an analysis for total particulate matter substitute for an analysis of fine and coarse particulate matter separately. See 62 Fed. Reg. at 38665 (discussing how PM is a large grouping of pollutants, which is made up of different sizes and chemical components and one uniform standard would not adequately control PM). The lack of specificity in providing generalized PM data does not ensure compliance with NAAQS, nor does it address the specific problems associated with each of the categories of particulates. The DEIS should include a separate analysis for PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀, as they are treated as separate pollutants in science and in law. See 62 Fed. Reg. at 38666 (stating that the size classes of PM are scientifically based).

Each of the EPA's Federal Register notices detail the human health and environmental impacts from PM_{2.5}, emissions. See 72 Fed. Reg. 20586-20667 (April 25, 2007); 71 Fed. Reg. 61144-61233 (Oct. 17, 2006). See also Proposed Rule to Implement the Fine Particle National Ambient Air Quality Standards, 70 Fed. Reg. 65,984-66067 (Nov. 1, 2005); Final Rule: National Ambient Air Quality Standards for Particulate Matter, 62 Fed. Reg. 38652-38701 (July 18, 1997). These federal government publications are incorporated herein into the record for this case. The revised DEIS must review the impacts from the Project according to, at a minimum and in part, the EPA's discussion of impacts from PM_{2.5}, emissions.

BLM fails to review the impacts from PM_{2.5}, emissions. The fact that NDEP has not yet regulated this pollutant does not excuse BLM from failing to analyze and protect against PM_{2.5}, emissions. BLM has also not shown that it will conform to the SIP for all applicable air pollutants.

Overall, BLM cannot ascertain compliance with all applicable air quality requirements (including compliance with all NAAQS such as that for PM_{2.5}), as well as its FLPMA UUD and 3809 regulatory duties if it has not fully reviewed PM_{2.5} (and indeed all air quality) issues/conditions/impacts. This includes the failure to review the air quality impacts from all RFPAs (Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions).

O-003-053

BLM also improperly excluded the emissions from the Project's equipment that will remain on-site (i.e., part of the stationery source) in its review of baseline and Project impacts. For example, there is no analysis as to whether the Project equipment (including ore haul fleet and other equipment that never leaves its location (e.g., the pit and dump area) meets the Hazardous Air Pollutant limits. Nor was this equipment included in the HAP analysis, as required by NEPA, FLPMA, and the Clean Air Act and their implementing regulations.

Inadequate Mitigation and Mitigation Analysis

O-003-054

The DEIS fails to adequately review all potential and required mitigation measures, as well as the effectiveness of all mitigation measures, as required by NEPA. For example, as discussed above, much of the so-called

O-003-055

"mitigation" for impacts to Western Shoshone resources has not been completed or fully analyzed. Regarding water resources, the DEIS says that "feasibility and success of mitigation would depend on site-specific conditions and details of the mitigation plan," DEIS at 3.2-100, yet none of these details are provided. See also DEIS 3.2-99 to 101. The same NEPA violations apply to the other "review or consider later" mitigation plans.

O-003-056

BLM cannot analyze and produce mitigation measures after a DEIS is issued. Thus, the revised DEIS must include a full discussion and analysis of all mitigation measures and make them available for public comment on the revised DEIS, not at some future time or document.

Inadequate Review of, and Protection of, Water Resources

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O-003-039

Please see the response to comment O-003-038.

O-003-040

As clarification, CGM's Integrated Monitoring Plan with proposed updates for inclusion of the proposed project was included in Appendix 7 of the Plan of Operations (CGM and SRK 2006). Please see the response to comment L-003-005 for additional information regarding this plan. As discussed on page 2-53 of the Draft EIS, CGM's Integrated Monitoring Plan would be reviewed and updated annually to include additional surface water and groundwater resources monitoring locations in the project vicinity.

O-003-041

As clarification, baseline wildlife surveys were completed for the proposed project by JBR Environmental Consultants, Inc. The results of the baseline surveys are reflected in Section 3.5, Wildlife and Fisheries Resources, of the EIS, with potential project-related impacts also discussed.

The applicant-committed environmental protection measures referenced in the comment would be implemented as part of the proposed project to ensure conformance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and other applicable federal laws pertaining to wildlife. Due to the variability in nesting locations from year to year, those measures applicable to nesting birds would be implemented prior to construction to maximize protection of breeding pairs, nest sites, eggs, and young. Other measures (e.g., raptor proofing transmission line reroutes) would be implemented during project construction.

O-003-042

Please see the response to comment O-001-058 regarding noise effects. (Note: The declarations referred to in this comment are presented at the end of this comment letter.)

O-003-043

Please see the response to comment O-001-062 and the revised text in Section 3.15.2.1 of the Final EIS for clarification relative to visual effects from the Key Observation Points (KOPs). In addition to the evaluation of potential visual impacts from the KOPs, the Draft EIS also analyzed visual impact to two sensitive, but lightly used, viewpoints (Shoshone Wells and the top of Mount Tenabo; see EIS Figure 3.15-1). As discussed in Section 3.15.2.1 of the EIS, following reclamation, project facilities would continue to dominate the view from Shoshone Wells, and the pit would continue to be a prominent feature in the landscape over the long-term from the top of Mount Tenabo.

- O-003-057** Some of the most devastating impacts from the Project will be to water resources. Accordingly, the DEIS should have done a much more comprehensive job of analyzing the current baseline conditions (i.e., the affected environment) and impacts from the Project itself, as well from all RFFAs. The DEIS fails NEPA's procedural duties and the proposed Project would violate BLM's duties under FLPMA, the Clean Water Act, other federal public land laws, state water quality protection laws, and their implementing regulations.
- O-003-058** As noted above, these comments adopt and incorporate the comments (and attachments) submitted by Great Basin Resource Watch (formerly Great Basin Mine Watch), as well as all comments and materials previously submitted by WSDP and GBRW/GBMW regarding Cortez' past and current operations in Crescent Valley and nearby areas.
- O-003-059** One of the water issues inadequately dealt with involves the infiltration basins. The DEIS fails to fully analyze the water impacts and water quality from the water infiltrated through the basins. For example, the DEIS is wrong to imply that the water underneath the basins is not groundwater under Nevada law. Even if it is not considered formal "groundwater" by Nevada (which would be an incorrect conclusion by Nevada), BLM is not excused from protecting this federal public resource under federal law.⁸ The BLM must analyze the current quality of the water beneath the basins and ensure that there is no further degradation of subsurface water from the basins. This has not occurred.
- For example, the DEIS shows that water quality standards have been and will be violated. *See, e.g.*, DEIS at 3.2-30 to 32. It should also be noted that all water quality standards and non-degradation requirements apply at all times (e.g., future compliance after flushing or reclamation is not acceptable). Here, the DEIS states that "transitory changes in water quality have been observed" and that Nevada MCLs (and likely federal, although those are not specifically mentioned, which in itself is a problem) have been violated at a number of the infiltration sites. DEIS at 3.2-30. BLM has not given any authority for allowing temporary or "transitory" violations of water quality requirements. At a minimum, under FLPMA/UUD and the 3809 regulations, any exceedence of state or federal requirements is prohibited.
- Further regarding the groundwater "mounds" beneath the infiltration basins, BLM admits that the mounds would "dissipate," which means that the contaminants in this groundwater will migrate and merge with other, deeper groundwater. This situation should have been thoroughly reviewed.
- O-003-060** For all water quality issues, under the Clean Water Act (*see, e.g.*, Section 313), and FLPMA/3809 BLM must be in full compliance with all water quality requirements. Also, it does not appear that Cortez and BLM have complied with Section 401 of the CWA and its detailed certification requirements.
- O-003-061** Another issue (in addition to those discussed herein) involves the springs that will be either dewatered or substantially depleted by the Project dewatering. Here, the DEIS improperly focuses only on "perennial streams and springs." DEIS 3.2-54 to 58. *See also* DEIS at 3.2-38 (discussing impacts to only "perennial streams or perennial spring flows"). Instead, under NEPA, BLM must conduct baseline analysis of **all** springs/seeps and streams and review all direct, indirect and cumulative impacts to **all** these waters.⁹ Under FLPMA, PWR 107 and other authorities, BLM also must protect these waters.

⁸ It should be noted that NDEP, unlike BLM, is not under a duty to "prevent UUD" under FLPMA. Here, such degradation of subsurface water is UUD.

⁹ In addition, BLM ignores springs that could be eliminated by measurable groundwater drawdown of less than 10 feet. The revised DEIS must account for these resources and impacts.

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O-003-044

Please see the response to comment O-001-062.

O-003-045

Comment noted. Visual effects were evaluated from three KOPs and two sensitive viewpoints (Shoshone Wells and the top of Mount Tenabo) (see Section 3.15.2.1 of the EIS). The potential adverse effects were documented for consideration by the decisionmaker. Also see the responses to comments O-003-008 and S-003-010 relative to visual effects as they relate to Native American traditional values.

The BLM has recognized that the Western Shoshone Defense Project (WSDP) has identified a place they formerly called "Shoshone Camp" (also known as Shoshone Wells) as the site of certain activities that were organized in the past by WSDP. As noted above, a visual effects analysis was completed for this location (see Section 3.15.2.1 of the EIS).

The January 2001 Glamis Imperial Project Record of Decision, cited in the comment, was vacated by the Secretary of the Interior on November 23, 2001.

O-003-046

VRM Class I is limited to "... areas where a management decision has been made previously to maintain a natural landscape" (BLM 1986d). Examples include Congressionally-designated national Wilderness Areas and "wild" segments of Wild and Scenic Rivers. With the visual quality of the area being common throughout Nevada, it has not been demonstrated that the visual sensitivity is sufficiently high to qualify for a Class II rating. Current VRM classifications are the result of a visual inventory and adoption of the Shoshone-Eureka Resource Management Plan (RMP) for the area. There is no record of objections to the VRM classifications at the time the RMP was developed and adopted. Please also see the response to comment O-001-061 regarding visual resource management classifications.

O-003-047

Please see the responses to comments O-003-036 and O-003-037 regarding the identification of past and present actions and reasonably foreseeable future actions. Also see the response to comment O-001-050 relative to PM2.5 emissions. As discussed in that response, compliance with the PM10 standard indicates that the PM2.5 standard also would be met per USEPA (2007).

O-003-048

Please see the response to comment O-001-050 regarding PM2.5 emissions.

O-003-062	In an arid environment, even seasonally flowing/emitting waters are vital to wildlife and the surrounding ecosystem. Further, as noted above, the fact that a spring/seep or spring may not flow year-round does not diminish its sacredness according to Western Shoshone religious beliefs. All of these issues must be fully reviewed in the DEIS.
O-003-063	Additionally regarding the dewatering, although the DEIS mentions the potential of additional dewatering and consumptive uses of water, this is not analyzed. DEIS at 2-110. This must be fully reviewed in the revised DEIS.
O-003-064	Regarding water quality, the DEIS admits that the Cortez Hills Pit will violate federal water quality standards (e.g., MCL for arsenic). DEIS 3.2-62. Other violations are predicted for the Crossroads and Gap pit lakes. <i>Id.</i> The fact that the Crossroads and Gap pit lakes are alleged to be "terminal sinks," even if true (which the DEIS does not adequately prove), does not excuse BLM's duty to comply with all federal and state water quality standards and requirements. <i>See</i> FLPMA/UUD and the 3809 regulations. These lakes would be waters of the state and a federal public resource and must be fully protected.
O-003-065	Further, there is no discussion how the recognized potential for fissures and other rock failures and/or faults near these lakes would impact the "terminal" nature of the lakes. Also, it is possible that future RFFAs in the area will alter the hydrologic system, including the currently projected "terminal" status. This must be reviewed in the revised DEIS.
O-003-066	The DEIS also raises concerns with the releases from the waste rock. <i>See, e.g.</i> , DEIS at 3.2-36 to 37. This involves Nevada's arsenic standard. Troubling as this might be, there is no mention of the more stringent federal arsenic standard for releases from the waste rock (and other facilities). While the potential violation of the state arsenic standard mandates rejection of the proposal, the likely additional violations of the federal arsenic standard means that more samples (and thus more actual releases) exceed allowable levels.
O-003-067	Further, BLM cannot excuse violations of water quality standard by "averaging" the predicted releases. The DEIS admits that "maximum concentrations in the predicted seepage chemistry would exceed secondary standards for manganese and sulfate." DEIS ES-5. However, BLM determined that since the "average modeled concentrations were below the secondary standards and the volume of leachate is predicted to be low, impacts to groundwater from waste rock seepage are anticipated to be negligible." DEIS ES-5 (emphasis added). BLM offers no support for "averaging" to avoid FLPMA and other constraints.
O-003-068	Also, BLM does not explain how contamination of Mt. Tenabo and its waters (from all sources) protects Western Shoshone religious practices and beliefs, especially to the recognized fundamental importance of Mt. Tenabo's waters to Western Shoshone religious beliefs.
O-003-069	Also, regarding water quantity, although the DEIS mentions significant evaporation losses from the pit lakes and other results of the Project, no quantification is given. How much of Mt. Tenabo's waters will be lost to evaporation alone? Does Cortez have the necessary water rights for this loss? BLM failed to review this as a basic factual matter, but also in relation to such losses on Western Shoshone religious beliefs connected to Mt. Tenabo's waters.
O-003-070	The DEIS is also misleading in its use of the various federal and state water quality standards. Sometimes claims are made regarding compliance with Nevada standards, but the federal standard is not mentioned, or if it is mentioned, it is in a small footnote. <i>See, e.g.</i> , DEIS 3.2-63 (Table 3.2-15); DEIS ES-8 (mentioning compliance with Nevada stock water standards). Overall, the most stringent standard/requirement should be

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O-003-049

Please see the response to comment O-001-050 relative to PM2.5 emissions. As discussed in that response, compliance with the PM10 standard indicates that the PM2.5 standard also would be met per USEPA (2007).

O-003-050

Comment noted. Please see the response to comment O-001-050 regarding PM2.5 emissions.

O-003-051

Please see the response to comment O-001-050 regarding PM2.5 emissions.

O-003-052

Please see the response to comment O-001-050 regarding PM2.5 emissions.

O-003-053

As clarification, the existing ore haul fleet comprises mobile sources, not stationary sources (42 USC 7602[z], 7750[10], [11]; 40 CFR 89.2). HAP emissions from stationary sources at the mine are shown in Table 3.10-11 in the EIS.

HAPs emissions from mobile equipment are not generally required for modeling calculations because HAPs from these types of sources contribute such a small fraction of such emissions when compared to the stationary sources. As a result, the concentrations of HAPs at the boundaries due to mobile sources are typically small compared to concentrations resulting from stationary source emissions.

O-003-054

Resource-specific mitigation measures were identified, where required, based on the results of the impact analyses. The effectiveness of each identified measure is discussed in the Monitoring and Mitigation Measures subsections in Chapter 3. Please see the revised text in Section 3.9.2.1 of the Final EIS relative to coordination with Native Americans regarding potential mitigation for project-related effects.

O-003-055

As described under Mitigation Measure WR1b in Section 3.2.4 of the EIS, if monitoring indicates that flow reductions in perennial surface waters are occurring and that these reductions are likely the result of mine-induced drawdown, a detailed mitigation plan would be developed based on site-specific conditions and the actual impacts that occur. Typical

- O-003-070** | discussed. For example, a simple statement that the Project would comply with Nevada requirements is of little value if the federal requirements would be exceeded.
- O-003-071** | Lastly, the DEIS states that serious water quality problems would result if the waste rock from the Cortez Hills Pit was placed in the Pipeline Complex pits. DEIS 2-96. This means that serious problems exist with this waste rock, even if it does not interact with ground water (which would only make this worse). The revised DEIS must fully evaluate this issue.
- O-003-072** | It should also be noted that BLM's rejection of this backfill alternative was based in large part on the estimated \$331 million cost as being cost-prohibitive. However, this would only be roughly 5% of the total revenues from the project (assuming 8 million ounces at \$800/ounce). Overall, for all of BLM's rejections of alternatives and mitigation based on alleged excessive costs, the total revenues from the Project must be factored-in. Cost increases of 5 to 15% for an alternative or mitigation measure does not make it "cost-prohibitive."
- O-003-073** | Failure to Provide Closure Plan and Financial Assurance
The DEIS states that the closure plan will not be available until "2 years prior to project closure." DEIS 2-66. However, under NEPA, such an important aspect of the Project must be available for public review now, during the NEPA process. BLM does not intend to conduct any further NEPA review for the closure plan. Even if such future federal NEPA review was committed to (which it is not), such after-project-approval review and analysis violates NEPA. Also, because closure issues are directly related to operational parameters, issues involving both operations and reclamation/closure must be fully reviewed in the revised DEIS. For example, What will be the precise parameters for closure? What are the closure alternatives to be reviewed under NEPA? What will be the direct, indirect and cumulative impacts? The DEIS mentions a number of likely environmental issues and impacts (2-66 to 67), yet no details or analysis is given. This is especially of concern due to the potential "long-term effluent discharge."
- Further, BLM cannot adequately ensure compliance with its FLPMA/UD mandate by approving the Project now without knowing the details of Project closure.
- O-003-074** | Regarding the financial assurance/bond, these issues must be addressed now, during the public comment period under NEPA.
- O-003-075** | RMP Compliance
The DEIS correctly states that BLM cannot approve the Project unless full compliance with the RMP is achieved. DEIS 1-5. However, BLM incorrectly states that the Project complies with the RMP. As noted above, there are many instances where the Project violates BLM requirements (e.g., visual, Native American, water, air, etc.).
- O-003-076** | Further, the RMP requires that there be "minimum environmental disturbance." DEIS 1-5. As detailed herein, that is not the case. BLM is under an obligation to not only "prevent UUD," but also that all mineral development "minimize environmental and other resource damage." 1986 RMP at 29. Since that has not occurred, the Project cannot be approved.
- O-003-077** | Further, the RMP requires that "vegetation manipulation that would alter the potential natural plant composition will not be allowed in riparian areas." RMP at 27. This provision is violated by the Project: "Approximately 0.7 acre of wetland/riparian vegetation would be removed or disturbed as a result of the proposed project. The removal of these unique plant communities by mine-related activities would be considered a significant impact."

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mitigation that may be used is outlined in the mitigation measure. However, it is important to note that analyses in the EIS define areas where perennial surface waters potentially could be impacted from mine-induced drawdown.

There is uncertainty regarding the hydraulic interconnection of individual springs with the more regional groundwater system that would be affected by mine-induced drawdown. Also see Section 3.2.2 of the EIS and responses to comments O-001-066 and O-001-076. In addition, only springs that occur within the actual drawdown area and that are hydraulically connected to the more regional groundwater system would be impacted. Due to the uncertainty regarding the actual drawdown and hydraulic interconnection, actual mine-related impacts to individual springs can only be established by monitoring.

O-003-056

Please see the responses to comments O-003-054 and O-003-055. The CEQ Regulations and the BLM's NEPA Handbook do not preclude the development of new or revised mitigation measures after issuance of a draft EIS.

O-003-057

Please see the responses to comments O-001-005 relative to FLPMA, O-001-007 relative to NEPA, and O-001-138 relative to the water resources analysis.

O-003-058

Comment noted. Please see the response to comment O-003-002 relative to these submittals.

O-003-059

It is important to understand that the information cited in the comment refers to baseline descriptions provided in the water resources affected environment section of the EIS (Section 3.2.1) and not the water resources description of potential impacts from the Proposed Action and alternatives (Section 3.2.2). The information summarized in the water resources affected environment description in Section 3.2.1.4 describes the results of historic water quality monitoring in the vicinity of the existing permitted and BLM authorized infiltration basins. Potential impacts to water quality associated with these existing infiltration basins were evaluated in prior EIS documents for the Pipeline and South Pipeline Projects (BLM 1998c, 2004e). The water quality changes observed historically in the vicinity of these permitted facilities also have been evaluated by the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (2004). In addition, it should be noted that the Proposed Action for the Cortez Hills Expansion Project and the alternatives addressed in the EIS do not include any expansion or modification to the existing and currently approved and permitted

O-003-077 DEIS ES-6. This also constitutes UUD. Under FLPMA, BLM cannot approve any aspect of the Project that violates this requirement and the protections afforded riparian areas and wetlands.

Improper Cortez Influence on DEIS

O-003-078 The DEIS states that Cortez, and particularly its attorneys, are among the “preparers and reviewers” of the DEIS. DEIS 5-2. While the project proponent may submit limited factual materials to the preparer of the DEIS, it is improper for the project proponent to actually help prepare the DEIS, especially Cortez’s legal counsel. BLM must divulge and explain to the public exactly what input Cortez and its attorneys had in the preparation of the DEIS.

Conclusion

O-003-079 Due to the above-discussed concerns, as well as those raised by GBRW/GBMW, and other commenters, BLM must at a minimum prepare a revised DEIS for public review. More fundamentally, the Project as proposed, even with the “mitigation” measures mentioned by BLM, violates fundamental religious rights of Western Shoshone and thus cannot be approved (in addition to other violations of federal law).

Further, the violations noted above mandate that the State of Nevada also deny the applicable permit or plan applications related to the Project.

Sincerely,

Carrie Dann

Executive Director, Western Shoshone Defense Project

Cc: U.S. EPA
NDEP

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infiltration basins. The BLM believes that the water quality changes that have occurred from prior activities in the existing permitted infiltration basins are adequately described in the EIS. Please see the response to comment O-001-005 regarding compliance with FLPMA relative to unnecessary or undue degradation.

O-003-060

Section 313 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) requires that all federal agencies having jurisdiction over any property or facility or engaged in any activity that results in the discharge or runoff of pollutants comply with all federal, state, and local requirements related to water quality management to the same extent as any non-governmental entity. The authorizing actions that would be required from other federal, state, and local agencies with jurisdiction over certain aspects of the proposed project (including water quality-related requirements) are identified in Table 1-1 of the EIS. As discussed in Section 1.3, the identified permits or approvals are already in place or would be obtained from the responsible regulatory agencies. CGM is responsible for amending existing permits and applying for and acquiring additional permits, as needed.

Section 3.2.1.2 of the Draft EIS presented a summary of the wetlands and waters of the U.S. delineation surveys that were conducted for the proposed project in accordance with Section 404 of the CWA. As discussed in that section, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers jurisdictional determination was written on June 25, 2002; the determination concurred that no jurisdictional waters are located in the areas surveyed. There are no other federal CWA permitting obligations associated with the project. Hence, certification under Section 401 of the CWA is not a requirement for this project.

O-003-061

As clarification, Section 3.2.1 of the EIS describes the existing conditions for all surface and groundwater resources for the potentially affected area. The EIS also considers impacts to all surface water resources associated with ground disturbance activities. However, for the purpose of evaluating potential impacts associated with mine-induced drawdown, the analyses purposely focus on potential impacts to perennial surface water resources for the reasons discussed below. Definitions of ephemeral, intermittent, and perennial surface water features are defined in the Nevada Division of Water Resources Water Words Dictionary (NDWR 2008). **Ephemeral Streams** - Streams that flow only in direct response to precipitation and for which the channel is at all times above the water table. **Intermittent or Seasonal Streams** - Streams that flow only at certain times of the year when they receive water from springs, rainfall, or from surface sources such as melting snow. **Perennial Streams** - Streams that flow continuously. Periodic rain storms and snow melt generate runoff that contributes to temporary stream flow increases or temporary discharges of local seasonal springs or seeps. However, the consistent base flow for

Western Shoshone Defense Project – Attachments¹

File Name	Description
2007USGS_goldMCS.pdf	Mineral Commodity Summaries (Gold). U.S. Geological Survey. January 2007
article on Tenabo 12-7-07.doc	Article entitled "Shoshone Use Film, Courts to Fight Gold Mine on Sacred Lands." Wolf, Lisa J. in Environmental News Service. December 6, 2007
Barrick Petition Signors.xls	List of petition signers.
Barrick's Dirty Secrets report from CorpWatch May 07.pdf	Report entitled "Barrick's Dirty Secrets." CorpWatch. May 2007.
Crescent Valley Geothermal Lease Documents.pdf	Crescent Valley geothermal lease documents. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. Dated 2001 – 2004.
Elko Band Council Cortez Hills opposition letter Dec 07.pdf	Letter requesting extension and stating opposition to project. Elko Band Council. No date. (Note: This letter is included in the Final EIS with the Tribal comment letters.)
Final EIS, 3809 regulations, excerpt.pdf	Surface Management Regulations for Locatable Mineral Operations Final Environmental Impact Statement. Page 46 - Proposed Regulations (Proposed Action and Preferred Alternative). U.S. Department of the Interior. October 2000.
GlamisImperialROD1-9.FINALBLM.pdf	Record of Decision for the Imperial Project Gold Mine Proposal, Imperial County, California. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, California State Office, California Desert District, El Centro Field Office. No date.
Interior's Statement of Facts in MPC v Norton.pdf	United States District Court for the District of Columbia, Federal Defendants' Consolidated Statement of Material Facts and Statement of Genuine Issues. Mineral Policy Center et al., Plaintiffs, v. Gale Norton et al., Defendants, and National Mining Association, Defendant-intervener. January 2003.
Interior's Summary Judgment Memo in MPC v Norton.pdf	United States District Court for the District of Columbia, Federal Defendants' Consolidated Motion for Summary Judgment, Memorandum in Support Thereof, and Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for Summary Judgment. Mineral Policy Center et al., Plaintiffs, v. Gale Norton et al., Defendants', and National Mining Association, Defendant-intervener. January 2003.
OxFam Barrick Petition language 2007.pdf	Petition entitled "Subject: Stop Barrick from Mining on Sacred Grounds." No date.
picture of Tenabo from back.doc	Photograph of Mt. Tenabo.
picture of Tenabo in winter.doc	Photograph of Mt. Tenabo.
Te-Moak Resolution Feb 2006.doc	Resolutions of the Governing Body of the Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone Indians of Nevada. Resolution No: 06-Tm-02. Te-Moak Tribe of Western Shoshone. February 1, 2006.
Tenabo Picture, courtesy Nord Lange.jpg	Photograph of Mt. Tenabo.
US Memorial Sept 06.pdf	In the Arbitration under Chapter Eleven of the North American Free Trade Agreement and the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules between Glamis Gold, Ltd., Claimant/Investor, and United States of America, Respondent/Party, Counter-Memorial of Respondent United States of America (Confidential Information Redacted). September 19, 2006.
US reply April 07 .pdf	In the Arbitration under Chapter Eleven of the North American Free Trade Agreement and the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules between Glamis Gold, Ltd., Claimant/Investor, and United States of America, Respondent/Party, Rejoinder of Respondent United States of America (Confidential Information Redacted). March 15, 2007.
USGS gold report 2005.pdf	Report entitled "Mineral Commodity Profiles – Gold." Open-file Report 02-003. U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey. 2005.

streams and springs in the region that is observed by continuous flow, even after dry periods, is maintained by the discharge from the groundwater system. In other words, perennial surface waters are supported by groundwater discharge in this region. Drawdown could affect flows in perennial surface water resources, but drawdown is not likely to have an impact on ephemeral or intermittent surface water resources that flow in response to runoff. Please see the response to comment O-001-086 regarding potential mine-induced drawdown of less than 10 feet.

O-003-062

Comment noted. Please see the responses to comments T-004-005 and O-001-005 relative to potential impacts to seeps and springs.

O-003-063

As clarification, the referenced text is a description of potential future pumping associated with RFFAs. Information relative to RFFAs was considered in the resource-specific cumulative effects analyses in Chapter 3.

O-003-064

As stated in Section 3.2.2.2 of the EIS, the predicted concentrations for the Cortez Hills Pit lake for the Proposed Action do not exceed the applicable Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) Bureau of Mining Regulation and Reclamation maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for groundwater. The enforceable MCLs to protect groundwater are 0.05 milligrams per liter (mg/L) for arsenic and 0.146 mg/L for antimony. The NDEP has adopted the new federal MCLs for arsenic of 0.010 mg/L and for antimony of 0.006 mg/L for programs administered under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Programs administered under the SDWA include public water supply systems. Therefore, the water quality in the pit lakes under the Proposed Action is not predicted to exceed applicable state or federal standards.

As discussed in Section 3.2.2.6 of the Final EIS, under the Revised Cortez Hills Pit Design Alternative, the Cortez Hills Pit lake is predicted to behave as a groundwater sink where the groundwater gradient would be toward the pit (from all directions). Therefore, the pit lake is not predicted to discharge to the groundwater system. The pit lake water quality for this alternative is predicted to exceed the Nevada arsenic drinking standard after approximately 80 years (0.058 mg/L). However, the pit lake is not expected to result in significant impacts to water quality since the pit lake water is not planned to be used as a drinking water source and would not discharge to groundwater.

File Name	Description
US-Western Shoshone U.N. Decision 1 (68).pdf	Early Warning and Urgent Action Procedure Decision 1 (68) United States of America. Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, Sixty-eight session, Geneva, 20 February – 10 March 2006.
Declaration of: Katherine Blossom, Cortez Hills DEIS.pdf Carlene Burton, Cortez Hills DEIS.pdf Carrie Dann, Cortez Hills DEIS.pdf Elizebeth Dann, Cortez Hills DEIS.pdf Sandy Dann, Cortez Hills DEIS.pdf Darlene Graham, Cortez Hills DEIS.pdf Delbert Holly, Cortez Hills DEIS.pdf Kathleen Holly, Cortez Hills DEIS.pdf Barbara Ridley, Cortez Hills DEIS.pdf Chet Stevens, Cortez Hills DEIS.pdf	(Note: These declarations are included on the following pages.)

¹ These attachments are available for review at the BLM Battle Mountain Field Office. The Elko Band Council letter and the individual declarations are included in the Final EIS.

O-003-065

The numerical groundwater modeling predicts that the Crossroads and Gap pit lakes would be terminal pit lakes; in other words, groundwater is predicted to flow into but not out of the pit lakes. Once the lakes reach equilibrium conditions, the groundwater gradient is predicted to be toward the pit lakes, and groundwater is predicted to flow into the lakes to replace water loss by evaporation from the lake surfaces. The bedrock within these pits has fracture zones. However, the groundwater flow direction within the fracture zones is controlled by the groundwater gradient within the bedrock. Because the groundwater gradient is predicted to be toward the pit lakes, groundwater flow within fracture zones that intercept the walls of the pit also would be toward (and not away from) the pit lakes. Therefore, fissures or faults (or rock failures) that occur near or intercept the pit walls are not expected to change the terminal nature of these pit lakes.

O-003-066

Please see the response to comment O-003-064 regarding applicable water quality standards for the project. The section referenced in the comment is a summary of the kinetic testing results from the Cortez Hills area. Potential impacts to groundwater quality from seepage out of the waste rock facilities were evaluated using solute transport modeling, as described in Section 3.2.2.2 of the EIS. The analysis indicates that no impacts to groundwater quality are anticipated, since attenuation would reduce the concentrations in the vadose zone before water reaches the water table. Therefore, the leachate from the waste rock facilities is not predicted to exceed applicable Nevada water quality standards.

O-003-067

The maximum, minimum, and average leachate concentrations predicted to reach the groundwater table from the waste rock are provided in Table 3.2-16 in the EIS. The maximum concentrations represent the predicted first flush of solutes from the waste rock, and the concentrations generally are predicted to decrease as additional pore volumes move through the waste rock facility and vadose zone and reach the water table. The EIS acknowledges that the predicted maximum concentrations exceed the secondary standards for manganese and sulfate. The EIS also states that the predicted average concentration for these constituents does not exceed the secondary standards. In other words, the concentrations dissipate after the passage of the first several pore volumes. It should be noted that the National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations (or secondary standards) are guidelines regulating contaminants that may cause cosmetic effects or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor, or color) in drinking water.

O-003-068

Potential impacts to water quality associated with the project are addressed in Section

DECLARATION OF KATHERINE BLOSSOM Regarding the Cortez Hills Project

I, Katherine Blossom, make this declaration based upon my personal knowledge and belief and state:

I am a traditional Western Shoshone indigenous person residing in Eiko, Nevada. My address is Eiko, Nevada. I am 72 years old.

O-003-080 I make this Statement because of my grave concern for what the proposed Cortez Hills Project will do to the practice of my religious beliefs. The Cortez Hills Project will irreparably damage and indeed prevent the use of the project lands in the practice of my religion. The Project is proposed for the slopes Mt. Tenabo and adjacent lands.

O-003-081 Mt. Tenabo is sacred to myself and other practitioners of traditional Western Shoshone religion. Mt. Tenabo is central to my, and traditional Western Shoshone, belief system. The Mountain is the home of Puha. Although the meaning of Puha is hard to express in English, it roughly translates to the life energy of the earth. The Puha on Mt. Tenabo comes from the spirits of deceased Western Shoshone whose bodies were buried there and whose spirits still reside there. In addition, as one of the high peaks of the ancestral Western Shoshone lands, Mt. Tenabo holds water that is given by the Creator to all life. Several of our creation stories are centered on Mt. Tenabo. It is a place that I and other traditional Western Shoshone consider as a fundamental part of our religious beliefs.

O-003-082 I regularly travel to Mt. Tenabo to practice these beliefs. In these visits, I seek spiritual guidance and renewal from ceremonies I undertake on Mt. Tenabo. In these ceremonies, I communicate with the spiritual life that lives in and around the mountain. I also assist in sweat ceremonies and sunrise ceremonies, which I use to cleanse my body and spirit with the help of the Creator and Puha and spirits residing within the Mountain.

3.2.2 of the EIS. The results of the impact assessment do not indicate that Mt. Tenabo and its water would be contaminated by the proposed project.

O-003-069

The estimated quantity of water that would be consumed under the Proposed Action is provided in Section 3.19, Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources, in the EIS. The estimated water loss from evaporation from the pit lakes under the Proposed Action is provided in Table 3.2-14. Also see Section 3.9.3, Cumulative Effects, for impacts to water resources relative to Native American concerns.

O-003-070

Please see the response to comment O-003-064 regarding applicable water quality standards for the project.

O-003-071

Please see the response to comment O-001-015 regarding the use of waste rock to backfill pits and the associated impacts.

O-003-072

Please see the response to comment O-001-011.

O-003-073

43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 3809.431(c)(3)(6)(7) requires an operator to modify the plan of operations before final closure to address impacts from unanticipated events or conditions or newly discovered circumstances or information, including the following:

- The need for long-term water treatment and site maintenance;
- Post-closure management; and
- Eliminating hazards to public safety.

There is no timeframe for when the final closure plan is due, based on federal regulations. However, Chapter 445A of the Nevada Administrative Code, Water Controls, Mining Facilities, part 445A.447, Plans for Permanent Closure (2), requires that a final plan for permanent closure of any source that has been identified as a process component must be submitted to the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection at least 2 years before the anticipated permanent closure of that process component.

O-003-083 Although the BLM has termed the very top of Mt. Tenabo as a place of Cultural and Religious Importance, this is an incorrect view of the spiritual importance of the entire Mountain. Myself and other traditional Western Shoshone religious practitioners do not visit just the top of Mt. Tenabo for religious ceremonies. The entire Mountain, including the slopes proposed to be blasted and excavated by the Cortez Hills Pit, are central to my religious practices and beliefs. The entire Mountain is a source of spirit renewal for Western Shoshone people. The BLM's drawing of a line on a map fails to recognize this.

O-003-084 The Cortez Hills Project will irrevocably damage and may even destroy the Puha and spirits on the Mountain. This is especially due to the Cortez Hills Pit which will be dug from the side of the Mountain. It will be impossible to practice my religious beliefs due to the excavation of this Pit and the related Project facilities. This blasting and excavation will damage the spirits that reside in the Mountain, as well as my connection to these spirits.

O-003-085 In addition to the blasting and excavation, the Project will destroy the quiet and solitude that I need to conduct my vision quests, sweats and other religious ceremonies. Mt. Tenabo, including the slopes on which the Project is proposed, is unlike any other place in the region. It will be impossible to pray to the Mountain if the Project is built.

O-003-086 Mt. Tenabo (and by this I mean the entire Mountain, not just the top and White Cliffs recognized by BLM) is also the home of the Puha energy in the water on the Mountain. The Mountain is home to sacred springs that will be damaged or destroyed by the groundwater pumping from the Project. This water, containing the life force of the Creator, is sacred and the focus on the religious ceremonies discussed above.

O-003-087 Traditional Western Shoshone religious practitioners such as myself have suffered greatly from all of the mining in our homeland. Despite all this mining, the spirits residing in

O-003-074

Please see the response to comment F-002-002.

O-003-075

The Shoshone-Eureka Resource Management Plan (RMP) designates lands within the project boundary as open for mineral exploration and development. The EIS complies with the RMP by assuring that mineral exploration, development, and extraction are implemented to minimize environmental and other resource damage. All resources potentially affected by the Proposed Action or alternatives (including visual resources, Native American traditional values, water, air, etc.) were identified, analyzed, and mitigation measures developed to minimize potential direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts.

O-003-076

The Proposed Action utilizes and incorporates, to the greatest extent practical, existing facilities at CGM's currently permitted operations. The Proposed Action, with associated proposed environmental protection measures (Section 2.4.11 in the EIS) and the recommended mitigation measures (Chapter 3 of the EIS), is designed to avoid or minimize impacts to environmental resources while accomplishing the project purpose and need. By incorporating the RMP objective of minimal environmental disturbance into the project design and implementing the environmental protection and mitigation measures outlined in the EIS, the BLM has met its obligation to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation.

O-003-077

As clarification, the referenced text in the 1986 Shoshone-Eureka Resource Area Record of Decision (ROD) is a standard operating procedure applicable to the specified management areas shown on Map 5 of the ROD. The location of the proposed Cortez Hills Expansion Project is outside of these specified management areas.

O-003-078

The Draft EIS on page 5.2 clearly indicates that representatives of Cortez Gold Mines (CGM) and their attorneys were "Reviewers" of the EIS. CGM provided specific information regarding the Proposed Action; alternatives; and past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions associated with CGM operations. CGM also provided the environmental baseline studies conducted for the proposed project, which the BLM EIS team reviewed for technical adequacy. CGM attorneys assisted CGM in ensuring compliance with NEPA and other federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

O-003-079

Comment noted. Please see responses above to specific comments in this letter, including

O-003-087 Mt. Tenabo, and our communion with them, have so far survived. I fear that the Project will irreparably damage them. I know for a fact that the Project will prevent myself from conducting these ceremonies that are a central part of my religion and worldview. BLM must not approve such a destructive Project.

Executed this 18th day of December, 2007 at Elko, Nevada.

1st Katherine Blossom
Katherine Blossom

the response to comment O-003-005.

The BLM has complied, and will comply, with all applicable laws in considering the impacts of the proposed project. There is no new information or deficiencies in the Draft EIS that require a revised Draft EIS.

O-003-080

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also, please see the responses to comments O-003-004 (relative to Native American use of the project vicinity), O-003-005 (relative to the Religious Freedom Restoration Act), and O-003-011 (relative to current usage of the proposed disturbance areas).

O-003-081

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the response to comment O-003-004 relative to Native American use of the project vicinity.

Although evidence of burials has not been found on Mount Tenabo, the BLM has designated the top of Mount Tenabo and the White Cliffs as a property of cultural and religious importance. The proposed project has been designed to avoid physical disturbance of these areas as discussed in Section 2.4.11.5 of the EIS.

O-003-082

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the response to comment O-003-004 relative to Native American use of the project vicinity.

O-003-083

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-003-008 (relative to Mount Tenabo) and O-003-011 (relative to current usage of the proposed disturbance areas).

O-003-084

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the response to comment O-003-004.

DECLARATION OF CARLENE BURTON Regarding the Cortez Hills Project

I, Carlene Burton, make this declaration based upon my personal knowledge and belief and state:

I am a traditional Western Shoshone indigenous person residing in Battle Mtn. Nevada. My address is 277th Battle Mtn. Nevada. I am 62 years old.

It is with great sorrow that I learned about BLM's proposal to approve the Cortez Hills Project. The Project will wound forever Mt. Tenabo, a sacred place special to Western Shoshone people for ever. Mt. Tenabo plays a key role in our creation stories and continues today to be a source of spiritual renewal and power. The spiritual power and importance of Mt. Tenabo is too precious to be sacrificed for another gold mine.

Myself and others visit the Mountain to obtain spiritual refreshment and healing powers. My communion with the spirits within the Mountain are not compatible with the proposed Project. I will not be able to continue my prayer ceremonies if the mine is built. I need peace and quiet to reach the spirits within the Mountain. What will be the impacts to the spirits and energy of the Mountain while it is being blasted, dug, and poisoned? All this will be destroyed.

Only non-Indians would consider only the top of the Mountain to be a "sacred site." The spiritual significance of Mt. Tenabo is not just the "site" at the top of the Mountain. The spirits reside throughout the Mountain and can reach us as we pray on its slopes as well as its top. The Cortez Hills mine pit and dumps are proposed in the same area as we use for our prayer ceremonies. BLM cannot "mitigate" the loss of our religion by simply conducting yet another study of what this area means to us. Further "studies" intruding upon sacred areas simply compound the violation of our beliefs.

O-003-085

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the response to comment O-001-058 relative to noise as related to Native American traditional values.

O-003-086

The project-specific issues for analysis of Native American traditional values were identified based on information provided by the tribes during conduct of Native American consultation, communication, and coordination, and the ethnographic study prepared for the proposed project. The identified issues as they relate to Native American use of the project vicinity were analyzed in Section 3.9.2.1 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to springs), O-003-004 (relative to Native American uses in the project vicinity) and O-003-008 (relative to Mount Tenabo).

O-003-087

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS.

O-003-088

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS.

O-003-089

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM; please see Section 3.9 of the EIS.

As clarification, the EIS analysis did not indicate that the "Mountain" would be poisoned. Blasting and mining activities associated with the proposed Cortez Hills Pit would occur at the Cortez Hills Complex, which would be adjacent to the existing Cortez Complex (see Figure 2-3). Please see the responses to comments O-001-058 (relative to noise) and O-003-011 (relative to the identification of issues for the analysis and a description of existing mining facilities at the site).

O-003-090

Please see the response to comment O-003-008. As clarification, BLM designates properties of cultural and religious importance; BLM does not designate "sacred sites."

Ethnographic studies for this project are not "mitigation" but are part of the analysis and

already have been conducted. Although further studies have been requested by some commenters, none are currently planned by the BLM.

Executed this 3 day of Dec, 2007 at Beatty, Nevada.

/s/ Carlene Burton
Carlene Burton

DECLARATION OF CARRIE DANN Regarding the Cortez Hills Project

I, Carrie Dann, make this declaration based upon my personal knowledge and belief and state:

I am a traditional Western Shoshone indigenous person residing in Crescent Valley, Nevada in the vicinity of Mt. Tenabo and the proposed Cortez Hills Expansion Project (Cortez Hills Project). My address is P.O. Box 211308, Crescent Valley, Nevada. I am a grandmother and great grandmother and competent to testify.

I am the founding member and acting director of the Western Shoshone Defense Project (WSDP). The WSDP was created in 1991 under the direction of the Western Shoshone National Council, a traditional government of the Western Shoshone people. Its mission is to protect and preserve Western Shoshone rights and homelands for present and future generations based upon cultural and spiritual traditions. The WSDP operates with the guidance of the Western Shoshone National Council, whose members represent various Western Shoshone communities and organizations; and a Community Advisory Board with members from six Western Shoshone communities.

O-003-091 The WSDP and its members, including myself, have concrete and significant interests in the lands proposed to be directly and indirectly affected by the Cortez Hills Project. The Cortez Hills Project area is located entirely within the territory of the Western Shoshone Nation, recognized in the 1863 Treaty of Ruby Valley. The area includes Mt. Tenabo and its slopes (including the pediment area below the summit), all of which – along with the surrounding areas – remain spiritually and culturally significant to the Western Shoshone people, including myself and other members of the Western Shoshone Nation.

O-003-092 This area includes properties recently recognized by BLM as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as Properties of Cultural and Religious Importance (PCRI). In addition, and beyond the limited PCRI areas, Mt. Tenabo, including its slopes in which the

O-003-091

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS.

O-003-092

As discussed in Section 3.9.1.1 of the EIS, through ongoing consultation between the BLM and local Indian tribes, the Te-Moak Tribe identified areas that they classify as a traditional cultural property in and near the proposed project boundary. BLM has evaluated this traditional cultural property and has concluded that portions of this area are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP as properties of cultural and religious importance (PCRI). BLM chose to use the term PCRI to denote an eligible property and to avoid confusion with the more general term of traditional cultural property, which may or may not be eligible for the NRHP. As discussed in Section 2.4.11.5 of the Final EIS, the proposed Cortez Hills Complex was located and designed to avoid the Mount Tenabo/White Cliffs PCRI boundary to the east of the proposed project boundary. Please see the response to comment O-003-021 regarding the U.S. State Department response to the U.N. CERD decision.

O-003-092 Cortez Hills Project is proposed, is a recognized Traditional Cultural Property (TCP). The area was also identified recently by the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and particular concern was expressed by this United Nations Committee with regard to mining activities and their threat to Western Shoshone spiritual and cultural uses. (Decision 1 (68), attached).

O-003-093 Western Shoshone peoples, including myself and other members of the Western Shoshone Nation, have traditionally and continue to use the Cortez Hills Project site and adjacent lands for hunting, gathering, religious, cultural, and other traditional uses. We also use these lands to share knowledge about traditional Shoshone practices between elders and with Western Shoshone youth and to build unity among the Western Shoshone peoples. These lands bring us together and allow us to solidify our relationships with the land and with one another. In addition we use the lands for camping, communicating and interacting with the natural world, gathering plants and roots, and performing religious ceremonies. These uses will be negatively affected and eliminated by any further mining activities.

O-003-094 In fact, in this last gathering season, on several occasions, we gathered most of our traditional staple food – the pine nut from this area. We also coordinated a field trip for Western Shoshone elders and youth to the area last fall and gathered food and medicinal plants according to our tradition. These uses will be adversely affected, if not outright prohibited by the Cortez Hills Project.

O-003-095 We are already seeing impacts of the renewed mining activities on our ability to conduct these traditional activities without fear of harassment or intimidation. In October of 2005, I was with a small group of people who went to the area of Horse Canyon on the public road to gather pine nuts. We were stopped by a drill rig in the road and then asked who we were, where we were going and what our purpose in being there was. We were told by the driller that Cortez now owned the road and that they were instructed to stop anyone coming into the area

O-003-093

Comment noted. Please see the responses to comments O-003-004 (regarding access and Native American uses of the project vicinity), O-003-005 (regarding the Religious Freedom Restoration Act), and O-003-011 (regarding current usage of proposed disturbance areas). Also see Section 3.9 of the EIS for additional information relative to potential effects to Native American traditional values.

O-003-094

Please see the response to comment O-003-006 relative to the piñon groves in the project boundary. Also see the response to comment O-003-004 relative to access in the project vicinity and response to comment O-003-011 regarding current usage of proposed disturbance areas.

O-003-095

CGM has provided the following description of these access issues. Free-lance videographer George Gage requested permission for a mine tour on October 17 and 18, 2005, to film a feature on the Dann's disputes with the BLM; CGM declined to give permission for Mr. Gage to film on the mine site. Instead, Western Shoshone Defense Project representatives took Mr. Gage to the Horse Canyon ET Blue area, where exploration drilling was occurring. As part of the visit, Carrie Dann approached a drill rig. A CGM representative stopped Ms. Dann as she neared the drill rig, as she was entering a hazardous work area. The CGM employee also advised the camera crew that they needed to maintain a safe distance from the drill rig. Relative to passage on exploration roads, a drill rig typically occupies approximately 50 percent of an exploration road; passage is allowed past a drill rig, although a passing vehicle would need to pass on the opposite side of the road from the drill rig.

In November 2005, at the request of Lander County Public Works, CGM assisted Lander County with repair work on County Road 225. A van transporting members of the Battle Mountain Band of Western Shoshone arrived during the repair work. The van was delayed by the construction activities until it could safely pass the work area.

CGM has not prohibited access to federal lands; CGM has on more than one occasion provided access to its private lands for Western Shoshone cultural activities.

O-003-095 and find out who they were, what they were doing and where they were going. It was very intimidating. Just a few weeks later, we were taking a group of Western Shoshone elders and youth to the area for medicine and food gathering. Several days prior to the gathering day, our staff person, Julie Fishel, called Cortez and informed them of the incident with the driller and requested that there be no problems when the elder and youth group came out. When we began going down the road to Mt. Tenabo (again, a public road) we were stopped by Cortez' machinery which had completely torn up the county road – there were no warning signs, no detour and both lanes had been dug up. It wasn't until after we demanded a path be cleared that the equipment smoothed out the dirt and we drove on – in fear however of damage to our vehicle given the torn up condition of the road.

O-003-096 There are several cold water springs located in this area. These springs have traditionally provided our people and other life with clean drinking water. According to our religious beliefs, water is one of the most sacred things. Essential to all life. The previous mining in the area already poses a threat to the purity of these water sources. The Cortez Hills Project further threatens and could potentially destroy the use of these springs.

O-003-097 Any reduction in the flow of these springs represents a severe intrusion into Western Shoshone and my religious beliefs. Water is the source of all life and the power of life flows through water. The water flowing underneath the Mt. Tenabo area is especially important to maintaining the balance and power of life I value as a central tenet of my religious beliefs as a Western Shoshone. Using the water from Mt. Tenabo is considered a sacrament. The elimination of the sacred springs prevents this sacrament.

O-003-098 I visit these lands and waters on Mt. Tenabo and its slopes to pray and worship. I visit the top of the Mountain, as well as the slope that is within the Project area, to conduct these prayer ceremonies. The Cortez Hills Project, especially the proposed new ground disturbance associated with the Cortez Hills Pit and related facilities, will prevent me from praying for the

O-003-096

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM; please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Please see Section 3.2.2 of the EIS relative to potential impacts to seeps and springs.

O-003-097

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM; please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Please see Section 3.2.2 of the EIS relative to potential impacts to seeps and springs.

O-003-098

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-003-005 (relative to the Religious Freedom Restoration Act), O-003-008 (relative to visual effects and the entirety of Mount Tenabo), and O-003-011 (relative to existing disturbance and current usage of the study area).

- O-003-098** | water, the Mountain, and the spirits at the site. The destruction of the solitude alone will eliminate these religious uses. Further, the destruction of the view of Mt. Tenabo caused by the mine pits, waste dumps and related facilities, will eliminate my ability to pray at the site.
- O-003-099** | The Project area and lands and waters affected by the Project are home to several Western Shoshone creation stories, including the handing down of some of the original instructions for how human beings were supposed to conduct their life. Also, this area is where the seasons of the year were named – in the time before people were here. The entire area is very important to us as Western Shoshone people – to us it is our church, or mosque.
- O-003-100** | This area is also a known spiritual area where much fasting and vision questing has taken place. There are caves, cliffs and other areas within the Project Area that are spiritual and according to our religion, must be respected and not disturbed.
- O-003-101** | According to Western Shoshone knowledge, there are also spiritual beings who live in this area. They are there for their own lives, but also serve as spiritual helpers when we are in need of them. According to our beliefs, the spiritual beings who live there are afraid now because of the mining activities that have already occurred and are occurring now. According to our teachings, areas like this one must be maintained in peace and solitude with little to no disruption by unnatural noises or other human activities. Without this quietness and peace, our spiritual helpers cannot live in their own ways and continue to give us the understanding of how we should live our life. To destroy this area is and will be spiritual genocide.
- O-003-102** | Previous mining activities have already disturbed the solitude of the area and reinforce the need to stop any further activities from occurring. This disruption hinders and may ultimately destroy the ability for myself and our people to use this area as a spiritual place.
- O-003-103** | Approval of the Cortez Hills Project, especially any new ground disturbance associated with the blasting and excavation of the new Cortez Hills Pit and associated facilities will severely interfere, and indeed eliminate my ability, and the ability of other Western Shoshone

O-003-099

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS.

O-003-100

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS.

As clarification, no caves or cliffs would be physically disturbed by the proposed project.

O-003-101

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS.

O-003-102

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS.

O-003-103

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS.

- O-003-103 | and traditional religious practitioners, to continue the practice of our religion on these lands.
- O-003-104 | Many of our prayer sites will be eliminated by the Cortez Hills Complex and we would be prohibited from entering these lands (if they even still exist due to the Project's activities).
- O-003-105 | In addition to the loss of sacred water flows, the Cortez Hills Project will cause adverse noise, land, air, water and visual impacts and will generally decrease and then eliminate the solitude in the area. These activities will also adversely affect the wildlife in the area, and my ability to use the area for native religious customs, and collecting food and medicinal plants.
- O-003-106 | As a traditional people, the Western Shoshone believe we were placed here on this land as caretakers. Our teachings tell us that we, as a people, and I, as an individual, are responsible for the health and well-being and preservation of our lands. If this area is further disturbed and mining allowed to move forward, I will be failing my duty to the land and to the future generations. As I have done throughout my life, I, and other members of the Western Shoshone Nation, intend on pursuing the above-mentioned uses on the Project lands in the future.

Executed this 13 day of December, 2007 at Prigent Valley, Nevada.

1st Carrie Dann
Carrie Dann

O-003-104

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-003-004 (relative to access) and O-003-011 (relative to current use of the area of proposed disturbance).

O-003-105

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also, potential effects to the other resources mentioned in the comment were considered in Sections 3.2, 3.4, 3.5, 3.10, 3.15, 3.16 of the EIS.

O-003-106

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS.

DECLARATION OF ELIZABETH DANN Regarding the Cortez Hills Project

I, Elizabeth Dann, make this declaration based upon my personal knowledge and belief and state:

I am a traditional Western Shoshone indigenous person residing in Carlin, Nevada. I am the eldest living Dann family member. I am a grandmother, great grandmother

O-003-107

I make this declaration to state my opposition to the Cortez Hills Project. Mt. Tenabo and the surrounding areas must be protected. That area is our Indian church where I pray to everything on this mother earth. I go to Mt. Tenabo regular – four times each year to gather medicinal plants and food and to pray for the sacred things.

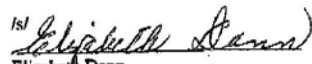
O-003-108

The things out there are very important to our religion as Shoshone people. Sogobia (land), air, water, and sun, plus the plants and trees that purify the air. Then there are the animals, such as deer, antelope, wild horses, mountain lions, bobcats and so forth – all of which drink the water from the springs, seeps and streams right there in the Mt. Tenabo area. They have always done this – the water has always been there.

O-003-109

This Cortez Project will destroy water. If you destroy water you have destroyed our mother earth in the name of gold mining. Gold mining has interrupted the lives of the Western Shoshone people for long enough. We don't want this mine in our spiritual area. The Shoshone people have been put here on our ancestral land by the Creator. We are saying leave this spiritual mountain alone.

Executed this 21 day of Dec, 2007 at Carlin Nevada.

^{1st} 
Elizabeth Dann

O-003-107

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS.

O-003-108

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM; please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see Sections 3.2 relative to water resources, 3.4 relative to vegetation, 3.5 relative to wildlife, and 3.10 relative to air quality.

O-003-109

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values (including water) associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM; please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see Section 3.2.2 of the EIS relative to potential impacts to water resources.

DECLARATION OF SANDY DANN Regarding the Cortez Hills Project

I, Sandy Dann, make this declaration based upon my personal knowledge and belief and state:

I am a traditional Western Shoshone indigenous person residing in *Crescent Valley* Nevada. My address is *PO Box 811068*, Nevada. I am _____ years old.

O-003-110

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS.

O-003-111

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the response to comment O-003-008.

O-003-112

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS.

O-003-110

BLM must deny the proposed Cortez Hills Project to protect traditional Western Shoshone religious beliefs and practices. I use Mt. Tenabo, the site of the proposed Project, especially the Cortez Hills mine pit and related dumps, groundwater pumping and dumps, to practice my religion. In particular, I travel to the Mountain to pray and conduct sacred sweat ceremonies and to gather sacred food and medicinal plants.

O-003-111

When Western Shoshone consider "Mt. Tenabo" as a unique sacred landscape, they mean the entire Mountain, not just the top and cliff-face declared a cultural site by the BLM. I and others use the slopes of the Mountain to conduct these prayer and other religious ceremonies. Sacred prayer arces such as Shoshone Wells and other locations within and adjacent to the Project's disturbed lands will be irrevocably damaged by the construction of the Project, especially the new mine pit and related facilities.

O-003-112

Mt. Tenabo is the source of our creation stories and is a central part of our spiritual world view. Although all life, water, and land is sacred to Western Shoshone, Mt. Tenabo is a

Sandy - page 2 of declaration

- O-003-112 unique landscape. It holds the Puha, or life force, of the Creator. We pray to the Mountain for renewal, which comes from Mt. Tenabo's special place in Western Shoshone religion.
- O-003-113 This is due to many things, including the resting place of many of our ancestors. The spirits of these beings still reside within the Mountain and it is from these beings that we draw power and sustenance. The Mountain is a pathway for the Puha, which has been utilized by Western Shoshone travelers for countless years.
- O-003-114 Due to Mt. Tenabo's spiritual importance in the lives of traditional Western Shoshone, the proposed mining is completely incompatible with the continuation of my, and others, religious practices. It will be impossible for me and others to pray and conduct ceremonies on the Mountain in view of, and hearing, the proposed operations. Could one pray at an altar while the Church was being destroyed?
- O-003-115 This prevention of my uses is, of course, related to the destruction of the Mountain and its waters. Although I believe that the Mountain will be extremely damaging to the spirits residing in the Mountain, the true extent of this destruction may never be known. This is very upsetting to traditional Western Shoshone religious practitioners who rely on the Mountain for religious and spiritual renewal. Such a threat to our religion cannot be justified by yet another gold mine in our homeland. Although there is current mining going on nearby, nothing compares to the threat to our religious beliefs as the Cortez Hills Project, and especially the activities proposed on the Mountain.

- O-003-116 *BLM is saying there's no activity going on out there at Mt Tenabo and surrounding areas. They're wrong. Western Shoshone ancestors, mountain people and their spirits are out there. Leave them alone. They deserve it.*

O-003-113

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS.

O-003-114

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the response to comment O-001-058 relative to noise.

O-003-115

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS.

O-003-116

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS.

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To:13038235732

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Executed this 20 day of November 2007 at Prescent Valley, Nevada.

/s/ Sandy Dann
Sandy Dann

12/20/2007 10:06

DECLARATION OF DARLENE GRAHAM Regarding the Cortez Hills Project

I, Darlene Graham, make this declaration based upon my personal knowledge and belief and state:

I am a traditional Western Shoshone indigenous person residing in Sparks, Nevada. My address is 826 E. 5th, Nevada. I am 63 years old.

O-003-117

I make this Statement because of my grave concern for what the proposed Cortez Hills Project will do to the practice of my religious beliefs. The Cortez Hills Project will irreparably damage and indeed prevent the use of the project lands in the practice of my religion. The Project is proposed for the slopes Mt. Tenabo and adjacent lands.

O-003-118

Mt. Tenabo is sacred to myself and other practitioners of traditional Western Shoshone religion. Mt. Tenabo is central to my, and traditional Western Shoshone, belief system. The Mountain is the home of Puha. Although the meaning of Puha is hard to express in English, it roughly translates to the life energy of the earth. The Puha on Mt. Tenabo comes from the spirits of deceased Western Shoshone whose bodies were buried there and whose spirits still reside there. In addition, as one of the high peaks of the ancestral Western Shoshone lands, Mt. Tenabo holds water that is given by the Creator to all life. Several of our creation stories are centered on Mt. Tenabo. It is a place that I and other traditional Western Shoshone consider as a fundamental part of our religious beliefs.

O-003-119

I regularly travel to Mt. Tenabo to practice these beliefs. In these visits, I seek spiritual guidance and renewal from vision quests I undertake on Mt. Tenabo. In these vision quests, I communicate with the Creator, who resides within the Mountain. I also conduct sweat ceremonies, which I used to cleanse my body and spirit with the help of the Creator and Puha and spirits residing within the Mountain.

O-003-117

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also, please see the response to comment O-003-004.

Note that this comment is the same as comment O-003-080.

O-003-118

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the response to comment O-003-004 relative to Native American use of the project vicinity.

Although evidence of burials has not been found on Mount Tenabo, the BLM has designated the top of Mount Tenabo and the White Cliffs as a property of cultural and religious importance. The proposed project has been designed to avoid physical disturbance of these areas as discussed in Section 2.4.11.5 of the EIS.

Note that this comment is the same as comment O-003-081.

O-003-119

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the response to comment O-003-004 relative to Native American use of the project vicinity.

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O-003-120

Although the BLM has termed the very top of Mt. Tenabo as a place of Cultural and Religious Importance, this is an incorrect view of the spiritual importance of the entire Mountain. Myself and other traditional Western Shoshone religious practitioners do not visit just the top of Mt. Tenabo for religious ceremonies. The entire Mountain, including the slopes proposed to be blasted and excavated by the Cortez Hills Pit, are central to my religious practices and beliefs. The entire Mountain is a source of Puha for Western Shoshone people. The BLM's drawing of a line on a map fails to recognize this.

O-003-121

The Cortez Hills Project will irrevocably damage and may even destroy the Puha and spirits on the Mountain. This is especially due to the Cortez Hills Pit which will be dug from the side of the Mountain. It will be impossible to practice my religious beliefs due to the excavation of this Pit and the related Project facilities. This blasting and excavation will damage the spirits that reside in the Mountain, as well as my connection to these spirits.

O-003-122

In addition to the blasting and excavation, the Project will destroy the quiet and solitude that I need to conduct my vision quests, sweats and other religious ceremonies. Mt. Tenabo, including the slopes on which the Project is proposed, is unlike any other place in the region. It will be impossible to pray to the Mountain if the Project is built.

O-003-123

Mt. Tenabo (and by this I mean the entire Mountain, not just the top and White Cliffs recognized by BLM) is also the home of the Puha energy in the water on the Mountain. The Mountain is home to sacred springs that will be damaged or destroyed by the groundwater pumping from the Project. This water, containing the life force of the Creator, is sacred and the focus on the religious ceremonies discussed above.

O-003-124

Traditional Western Shoshone religious practitioners such as myself have suffered greatly from all of the mining in our homeland. Despite all this mining, the spirits residing in

O-003-120

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the response to comment O-003-008.

Note that this comment is the same as comment O-003-083.

O-003-121

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the response to comment O-003-004.

Note that this comment is the same as comment O-003-084.

O-003-122

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the response to comment O-001-058 relative to noise as related to Native American traditional values.

Note that this comment is the same as comment O-003-085.

O-003-123

The project-specific issues for analysis of Native American traditional values were identified based on information provided by the tribes during conduct of Native American consultation, communication, and coordination, and the ethnographic study prepared for the proposed project. The identified issues as they relate to Native American use of the project vicinity were analyzed in Section 3.9.2.1 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comment O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to springs), O-003-004 (relative to Native American uses in the project vicinity), and O-003-008 (relative to Mount Tenabo).

Note that this comment is the same as comment O-003-086.

O-003-124

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS.

Note that this comment is the same as comment O-003-087.

12/28/2007 10:06

O-003-124 | Mt. Tenabo, and our communion with them, have so far survived. I fear that the Project will irreparably damage them. I know for a fact that the Project will prevent myself from conducting these ceremonies that are a central part of my religion and worldview. BLM must not approve such a destructive Project.

Executed this 17th day of December, 2007 at Sparks, Nevada.

/s/ Darlene Graham
Darlene Graham

DECLARATION OF DELBERT HOLLEY Regarding the Cortez Hills Project

I, Delbert Holley, make this declaration based upon my personal knowledge and belief and state:

I am a traditional Western Shoshone indigenous person residing in Battle Mountain, Nevada. My address is Battle Mountain, Nevada. I am 70 years old.

O-003-125

Once again, BLM is proposing to approve a massive gold mine in Western Shoshone homelands. This time, however, it would be on Mt. Tenabo. Although, of course, all of the other large gold mines have resulted in destruction of important water, wildlife and traditional uses, the proposed Cortez Hills Project is something that we have not directly faced before – a gold mine located within the very heart of one of the Western Shoshone's most sacred places. Mt. Tenabo is unique. It represents a central force in Western Shoshone religious beliefs and worldview. Many of our spirit beings reside on Mt. Tenabo and the Mountain has been recognized as such for as long as our memory.

O-003-126

Myself and my family go to the Mountain to pray for our own lives and the lives of all creation. These prayer sites are not limited to the "top" of the Mountain – the Mountain is a special and unique place as a whole, including its slopes. These slopes, around and adjacent to the traditional Shoshone Wells area, must be maintained in their current condition in order for us to access the spiritual power of the Mountain.

O-003-127

In the Draft EIS, BLM proposes to "mitigate" the damage the mine will cause to our religion. That is impossible. The only way to protect our ability to pray and conduct ceremonies on the Mountain is to reject further development on the slopes of the Mountain. At a minimum, this means that BLM should reject the new Cortez Hills pit and related dumps. I understand that significant mining has occurred down in Crescent Valley and even at the old Cortez site.

O-003-125

As clarification, the proposed project would not be the first mine in the vicinity of Mount Tenabo. As discussed in Section 2.2 of the EIS, Mount Tenabo and adjacent areas have been the object of silver and gold mining, milling, and exploration since 1862. Modern production of gold in the area started in the 1950s. Historic, recent, and currently operating mines on and near Mount Tenabo are shown in Figure 2-26 and discussed in Section 2.6.1.1 of the EIS.

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS.

O-003-126

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the response to comment O-003-008.

O-003-127

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS.

O-003-127

Although this represents destructive intrusion into the area, it pales in comparison to the proposed new and massive pit, and the dewatering of Mt. Tenabo caused by the new pit. The waters and springs of the Mountain contain the life energy of the world, as concentrated on Mt. Tenabo, and are sacred to myself and other traditional Western Shoshone.

O-003-128

The visual and noise intrusions from the new pit and dumps will destroy my ability to conduct my prayer ceremonies. The actual blasting, dumping, poisoning, and dewatering are aimed at the heart of the Mountain itself. There is simply no way such destruction is compatible with continuation of our traditional religious practices.

Executed this 3 day of Dec, 2007 at Battle Mountain, Nevada.

/s/
Delbert Holley
Delbert Holley

O-003-128

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS.

As clarification, the EIS analysis did not indicate that the "Mountain" would be poisoned. Blasting and mining activities associated with the proposed Cortez Hills Pit would be located in the Cortez Hills Complex that would be adjacent to the existing Cortez Complex (see Figure 2-3). Please see the response to comment O-001-058 relative to noise as it relates to Native American traditional values.

DECLARATION OF KATHLEEN HOLLEY Regarding the Cortez Hills Project

I, Kathleen Holley, make this declaration based upon my personal knowledge and belief and state:

I am a traditional Western Shoshone indigenous person residing in Battle Mountain Nevada. My address is 52412 Mountain, Nevada. I am 73 years old.

O-003-129

I strongly urge BLM to protect the spiritual and religious practices of traditional Western Shoshone peoples such as myself by denying the proposed Cortez Hills Project. I visit Mt. Tenabo to pray to the Creator and to the life force of the world that resides in the Mountain. The proposed Cortez Hills mine pit, along with its waste dumps and other mining facilities would be located right where I go to pray to the Mountain. BLM is wrong to limit the importance of Mt. Tenabo to Western Shoshone people to just the top of the Mountain and the White Cliffs immediately below. The entire Mountain, not just the top recognized by BLM, is a spiritual entity.

O-003-130

O-003-131

For countless generations, Western Shoshone such as myself and my family have traveled to the Mountain to pray and seek communion with the spirits that reside there and nowhere else. The Project will harm these spirits and prevent me from conducting my prayer ceremonies at the site.

O-003-132

Due to the mine's proposed pit on Mt. Tenabo and its waste dumps and other intrusions, I will no longer be able to pray and gather medicines that the Mountain has given us to live. The life energy contained in the Mountain nourishes all life and is especially represented in the sacred plants that I gather for medicinal and spiritual health and well-being. Due to the importance and power of Mt. Tenabo, these plants are used by myself and family. The extreme destruction of the Mountain by the proposed mining will harm and likely destroy the power of

O-003-129

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the response to comment O-003-011 relative to the proposed Cortez Hills Complex.

O-003-130

Please see the response to comment O-003-008.

O-003-131

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS.

O-003-132

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM; please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the response to comment O-001-028 relative to plants of importance to Native American traditional values. As discussed in the response to comment O-001-031 and the Water Management Activities subsection of Section 3.4.2.1 of the EIS, potential groundwater drawdown related effects to identified upland species would not be anticipated.

O-003-132

these spiritual medicines. The Creator has given us these plants so that we may live a good life and obtain spiritual and physical nourishment. The pumping of groundwater from the Mountain will only increase the loss and damage to these medicinal and spiritual plants and my reliance upon them.

Executed this 3 day of December, 2007 at Battle Mountain, Nevada.

/s/
Kathleen Holley
Kathleen Holley

DECLARATION OF BARBARA J. RIDLEY Regarding the Cortez Hills Project

I, Barbara J. Ridley, make this declaration based upon my personal knowledge and belief and state:

I am a traditional Western Shoshone indigenous person residing in Elko, Nevada at 429 Walnut Dr. I was born on my Aunt and Uncle's ranch in Crescent Valley 78 years ago. Today I am a mother of 4 living children, a grandmother of seven, a great great grandmother of seven and I am certainly competent to make this declaration regarding the Cortez Hills Project.

O-003-133

I had two brothers who served in World War II and a sister, all deceased. I being the youngest, I spent many years going with my parents into the Mt. Tenabo area to gather berries, pine nuts, and our sacred medicines – and hunting deer and sage hen at the right seasons. There were many water springs wherever we went around Mt. Tenabo. Today good clean water is hard to find, much of water has been depleted or contaminated from the earlier mining. I oppose the Cortez Hills Project. No more mining in this area. The waters need to be healed, not destroyed further. To us, according to our religion, water is sacred and it is very hard to have to stand by and watch it be destroyed for money.

O-003-134

The area of Mt. Tenabo has always been very important to our people. It is a major gathering place, many of our spiritual teachings and stories come from that place. My people, the Western Shoshone traditionalists, still gather in the area of the proposed Cortez Hills Project for preserving our sacred religious, gathering and hunting lands. I have been involved in several gatherings and conducted sweat and sun rise ceremonies in areas that would be underneath mine tailings piles if this project is approved.

O-003-135

This area is within the boundaries of the 1863 Treaty of Ruby Valley – a treaty of Peace and Friendship. We have not seen that friendship. It is said that the Chiefs' "X's" were

O-003-133

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS regarding impacts to these resources and values. Also see Section 3.2 relative to potential impacts to water resources.

O-003-134

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the response to comment O-003-011.

O-003-135

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS for a discussion of the Ruby Valley Treaty.

O-003-135 | signed in blood -- somewhere in D.C. -- that document is still there. As a native of the Western Shoshone Nation I do not want to see desecration of Mt. Tenabo or the land being taken over by big mining corporations. This land is not and never has been for sale or taken by "gradual encroachment" -- whatever that means.

O-003-136 | The land, water and air and wildlife in and around Mt. Tenabo is all in our religious ceremonies. Rain and snow that accumulate in that mountain is very crucial to all life - this project threatens these things and should not be allowed.

O-003-137 | We don't go around desecrating the churches of others or burning their churches. This project, if approved, will destroy our church -- Mt. Tenabo. The Western Shoshone never had written stories, our history was all oral and true. Some of those stories come from Mt. Tenabo.

O-003-138 | What is the meaning of justice if this project is allowed? The Creator put all of us here to pray in our own way. That should be respected.

Executed this 21 day of Dec, 2007 at Tedo, Nevada.

/s/
Barbara J. Ridley
Barbara J. Ridley

O-003-136

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS regarding impacts to these resources and values.

O-003-137

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS.

O-003-138

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS.

DECLARATION OF CHET STEVENS Regarding the Cortez Hills Project

I, Chet Stevens, make this declaration based upon my personal knowledge and belief and state:

I am a traditional Western Shoshone indigenous person residing in ELKO, Nevada. My address is POB 784 ELKO NV 89801, Nevada. I am 54 years old.

O-003-139 I am strongly opposed to the BLM's proposal to approve the Cortez Hills Project. I visit Mt. Tenabo as part of my spiritual life. I conduct traditional sweat ceremonies on the Mountain to purify and cleanse my body and spirit. Mt. Tenabo is a sacred place for the Western Shoshone. It is the source of the Creator's energy, which is contained in the Mountain.

O-003-140 BLM does not understand the importance of Mt. Tenabo to traditional Western Shoshone religion. It is not just another mountain, even though BLM has drawn a circle around the extreme top of the Mountain as part of its review of cultural impacts. Mt. Tenabo contains the spirits of our ancestors and other spiritual beings – beings that must not be disturbed.

O-003-141 The Cortez Hills Project will destroy the solitude and peace I need to conduct my religious prayers and sweat ceremonies. In particular, the blasting, excavation and waste dumping associated with the Cortez Hills mine pit would be located within and directly adjacent to the areas I and others use to communicate with the spirits in the Mountain.

O-003-142 Mt. Tenabo is unique to my and traditional Western Shoshone beliefs. It is the source of life's energy and a pathway for the living to access and communicate with the Creator. Mining on the Mountain will destroy this.

O-003-143 In order to protect the religious importance of the entire Mountain to myself and Western Shoshone people, BLM must reject the proposal.

O-003-139

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS.

O-003-140

The project-specific issues for analysis of Native American traditional values were identified based on information provided by the tribes during conduct of Native American consultation, communication, and coordination, and the ethnographic study prepared for the proposed project. The identified issues as they relate to Native American use of the project vicinity were analyzed in Section 3.9.2.1 of the EIS. Also see the response to comment O-003-008.

O-003-141

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the response to comment O-003-011.

O-003-142

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS.

O-003-143

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the response to comment O-003-011.

Executed this 18 day of Dec., 2007 at REE, Nevada.

/s/ Chet Stevens
Chet Stevens

BUSINESSES

B-001-001

Comment noted.

M.L. ENTERPRISES
P.O. Box 140014 Duckwater, NV 89314
(775) 863-0245
E-mail: mlenterprises@simple.net

RECEIVED-MAILROOM
NOV 21 AM 11:22
BLM BATTLE MOUNTAIN
FIELD OFFICE

November 16, 2007

Mr. Christopher Worthington
BLM, Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Rd.
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

Subject: Cortez Hills Expansion Project

Dear Mr. Worthington:

I am a Duckwater Shoshone Indian. My grandparents and parents were one of the founding families of the Duckwater Shoshone. I've spent most of my life on the Duckwater Reservation. For the last twenty-five years or so I've managed Health and Social Services for the Tribe and been involved with tribal politics at the council level. I have some pretty good insight on Reservation Indian life and issues. I'd like to share my thoughts with you concerning the Cortez Hill Expansion Project.

B-001-001

My husband and I operate a small business that provides services and products for the reclamation and environmental aspects of the mining industry. We've been involved with the Cortez mine folks for several years. Over the past three years we've employed nineteen workers, ten Native Americans and nine non-Indians. Our ability to provide these job opportunities is due primarily to the activities at Cortez Gold mines. We see first hand the huge amount of time and expense they put into protecting the environment during their mining operation. They apply the same emphasis on their reclamation projects that in part explore the possibilities of establishing vegetation on old and new high walls. We've seen nothing that would indicate Barrick isn't genuinely concerned about environmental and social issues.

We've attended Barrick/Native American meetings. We've seen first hand the extra distance Barrick is going to be a good neighbor to the tribes. Barrick is not a fly by night operation. Barrick sees more than Cortez Hills in their future. They don't want to make enemies of the Shoshone, or the non-Indian communities for that matter. Barrick shows concern and respect for Native American land and cultural issues. They offer financial assistance to tribal social projects and education.

B-001-001

My father and grandfather were working at the round Mountain mine when they were chosen to be one of the families to establish the Duckwater reservation. To date my family has four generations of mining involvement. Mining has always been part of the Duckwater Shoshone culture. Some tribal members would work the mines when they were unable to create enough income from Reservation livestock operations to support their families. Several present day tribal members are mine employees. The difference between the old mining/Indian relationship and the present mining/Indian relationship is that now Barrick offers education incentives and student work programs that enable Native Americans the opportunity to have high paying careers in the mining industry, not just jobs. Barrick has also provided the opportunity for the development of Indian owned companies such as M.L. Enterprises. We hope our future generations will be able to take over our business and continue to make career options available to their future generations.

B-001-002


In my opinion the Duckwater Tribe needs mining as a viable means for economic development. The Duckwater Reservation was established with livestock operations as the only means of economics for It's members. The present land base and grazing available to the Tribe make livestock operations an inadequate means of income to most members. The Tribe as a government once had a livestock operation that no longer exists. That operation was shut down so individual member operations would have more grazing opportunity. With the loss of livestock operations the Tribe has turned to the mining industry in hopes of creating job opportunities for It's members. The Tribe presently has a trucking company that relies heavily on the mining industry. Expansion of the mining industry is key to the trucking companies' success.

B-001-003

I have one last comment. The term "Traditional Indian" comes up a lot in issues like this project. I'm not sure what the accepted definition is for "Traditional Indian", but I'd like to give you mine. A traditional Indian is just like any other person of any other race that is concerned for the well being of their families and neighbors. A traditional Indian works hard to provide and care for their families. A traditional Indian strives to enhance the quality of life for their families and neighbors. I learned this from my parents and grandparents. I try to carry out that tradition. Barrick makes it easier to do.

I thank you for considering my comments on the Cortez Hills Expansion Project.

Sincerely,


Mary Lou McAlexander

Copy: John Mansanti, General Manager
Cortez Gold Mines

B-001-002

Comment noted. The BLM acknowledges the mining industry's contribution to local employment, including job opportunities for Native Americans.

B-001-003

Comment noted.

B-002-001

Comment noted.

RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
2007 NOV 13 PM 12:19
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BATTLE MOUNTAIN
FIELD OFFICE

November 5, 2007

Mr. Christopher Worthington
Bureau of Land Management, Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Road
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

Dear Mr. Worthington:

After receiving notification that the EIS for the Cortez Hills Expansion was available I read the executive summary and found that the project could lead to a substantial benefit to the surrounding communities. The impact on our business, Plumb Line Mechanical, Inc, of Elko, NV will be very high.

We specialize in mine mechanical work (i.e. plumbing, heating, and refrigeration) at many of our areas mines including the current Cortez locations. Last year, work at the mines accounted for more than 50% of our business. We would benefit from this project during the 18 month construction period as well as for the years after due to our mill support department.

B-002-001 Although it would be very beneficial for our business to have the work at the Cortez Hills expansion it is more important to us that our community and the surrounding ones survive. The jobs that would be created and the \$45 million in wages would impact our communities and rural Nevada for the better. Those wages, considering the multiplier effect, could result in many times the amount of wages earned in the project. Northern Nevada could greatly benefit from the expansion of this mine.

We fully support the expansion and would like to remain informed on any decisions or updates that come available. If there is a mailing list concerning this project/expansion please add us to it:

Plumb Line Mechanical
PO Box 2666
Elko, NV 89803

Thank you for your time and consideration.



Nick Lissolo
Finance Manager
Plumb Line Mechanical

PLUMBLINE MECHANICAL INC

775-753-PLUMB • 775-753-7587 FAX • 449 W. Commercial St. • P.O. Box 2666 • Elko, Nevada 89803
NV CONTRACTORS LICENSE #57651 • # 60245



SERVING ALL YOUR INDUSTRIAL NEEDS

November 13, 2007

Mr. Christopher Worthington
Bureau of Land Management
Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Road
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

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NOV 16 PM 12:10

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BATTLE MOUNTAIN
FIELD OFFICE

PO Box 310
West End Owen St.
Lyman, WY 82937
Office: (307) 787-6333
Fax: (307) 787-3124

Letter of Support for Barrick Gold Corp
Cortez Mine Expansion

Dear Mr. Worthington:

Redi Services, LLC strongly supports Barrick's efforts to expand its Cortez Mine in Lander County, Nevada.

I visited the proposed mine site earlier this month. Further, I attended the November 6th public meeting held at the Crescent Valley Community Center. I wish to thank the BLM for the informative November 6th meeting and the knowledgeable staff members who were prepared to answer the various questions directed to them.

I strongly support Barrick's expansion plans. The concept and application of multiple uses certainly is applicable in this project. If there ever was a piece of property that lends itself to mining, this project fits that standard.

Barrick has long demonstrated its ability to be outstanding stewards of public lands, and run a top flight operation. All of Barrick's operations are world class, environmentally compliant and done in a safe manner. Mine operations at the proposed location would be an ideal match for the usage of the land. Barrick will take all measures to mitigate impacts on the environment -- their track record lends credibility to Barrick doing all that is asked of them from an environmental compliance perspective. Further, from past practices, it is obvious that Barrick does a great job in comporting with its reclamation requirements and responsibilities.

In addition to doing business in the right way, Barrick's proposal produces positive community and regional economical benefits. Northern Nevada is strongly benefited by the solid and well paid jobs that this project will engender. Further, our national, state, county and local government receipts of substantial taxes from this operation will go a long way to enhance the quality of life in northern Nevada. Schools, roads, health services and other public/governmental services will be financially aided by this expansion project.

Redi Services supports Barrick's thoughtful and beneficial mine expansion project. We request the BLM to give timely permission to go forward with this mine expansion. Please feel free to call me should you have any questions or need additional information at the letterhead number.

Sincerely,


Jay Anderson
CFO

B-003-001

Comment noted.

B-003-002

Comment noted.

B-004-001
Comment noted.

1660 Wynkoop Street, Suite 1000
Denver, Colorado 80202-1132
Phone: (303) 573-1660
Fax: (303) 595-9385
Email: info@royalgold.com
www.royalgold.com



December 4, 2007

United States Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Rd.
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

Re: Ref. NVN-067575

Dear Sirs:

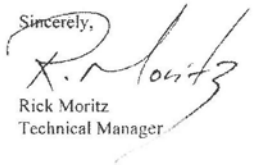
Having a vested interest in mining within the state of Nevada, including the Cortez Hills Expansion Project, we would like to indicate our support for the Cortez Gold Mines (CGM) amendment to their plan of operations.

CGM is a reputable mine operator that brings a long history of employment and tax revenue to Lander and Eureka counties and to the state of Nevada. As one of the largest employers in the area, this business is critical to the economy of this rural county and helps to make rural Nevada sustainable. It is exactly the responsible kind of economic development that should be attracted to rural Nevada, and certainly maintained once developed. We understand mining contributes significantly to jobs in the counties and the expansion of the current operations will allow this economic value to spread to local and regional contractors, construction companies and vendors; thereby increasing payrolls beyond the mine through the purchase of local goods and services.

Sustainable development has been demonstrated by CGM through environmental compliance and direct community involvement. In addition, both Kennecott and Barrick Gold (the owners of CGM) are among the largest mining companies in the world and have the technical ability to ensure the operations will be conducted in a competent manner and reclamation will be completed responsibly. We encourage the bureau of Land Management, Battle Mountain Field Station, to approve the Cortez Hills Expansion Project.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (303) 575-6509 if you have questions.

Sincerely,


Rick Moritz
Technical Manager

INDIVIDUALS

I-001-001

Comment noted.

Mark Blair
3227 Grand Teton Place
Fort Collins, CO 80525
October 31, 2007

RECEIVED-MAILROOM

2007 NOV 14 AM 11:44

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BATTLE MOUNTAIN
FIELD OFFICE

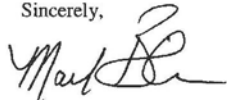
Mr. Christopher Worthington
Bureau of Land Management, Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Road
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

Dear Mr. Worthington:

I-001-001

I am a former Nevada resident and current employee of Barrick Gold US, and I am writing to express my support for the proposed expansion of our mining activities in Lander County. Cortez Gold Mines has a long history of providing good jobs, responsible care for the environment and support of local communities. Cortez Gold Mines has been a major resource to state and county through the tax revenues generated by our mine production. We are an example of a quality corporate citizen and constantly work to improve our performance. Cortez Gold Mines and Barrick have played a big part in supporting the education of my three college age students. The benefits of prosperity generated by this mine go well beyond the nearby towns and even the state of Nevada. I encourage you to approve this expansion and allow these public benefits continue many years into the future.

Sincerely,



Mark Blair

THOMAS S. BUDLONG
3216 MANDEVILLE CANYON ROAD
LOS ANGELES, CA 90049-1016
RECEIVED MAIL ROOM

2007 NOV 19 PM 12:10

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BATTLE MOUNTAIN
FIELD OFFICE

November 15, 2007

Gerald Smith
Chris Worthington
BLM - Battle Mountain
50 Bastian Road
Battle Mountain, NV
89820

Dear Mr. Smith and Mr. Worthington,

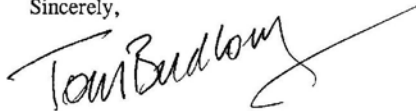
This letter requests an extension of the comment period for the Cortez Hills Expansion DEIS. It's a huge project, with lots of controversy and potential impacts, and the BLM and the miner have been working on it for a long time. Consider:

- o High religious and cultural significance to the Shoshone
- o Substantial dewatering, and so, impacts to the local underground hydrologic system, potentially impacting springs and wildlife.
- o Controversy over the status as a new mine, or an extension.
- o Massive disturbance to an area that has seen little prior disturbance.

It's inappropriate, almost insulting, to expect meaningful and informed comment on such a large document for such a large project in such a short period. It even opens the BLM to charges of deliberately restricting the public from being involved in the decision.

I urge you to extend the comment period to the summer of 2008.

Sincerely,



Tom Budlong
Voice: 310-476-1731
Fax: 310-471-7531
email: TomBudlong@RoadRunner.com

I-002-001

Please see the BLM's letter (attached following this letter) in response to the request for an extension of the Draft EIS public comment period.

I-002-002

Comment noted. Potential impacts to Native American traditional values are discussed in Section 3.9 of the EIS.

I-002-003

Comment noted. Please see Section 3.2, Water Resources and Geochemistry, and Section 3.5, Wildlife and Fisheries, of the EIS for discussions of these potential impacts.

I-002-004

Comment noted. As clarification, the proposed project facilities would be located within the existing Pipeline and Cortez complexes and immediately south of the Cortez Complex at the newly proposed Cortez Hills Complex as discussed in Section 2.4 and shown in Figure 2-3 of the EIS.

I-002-005

Please see the response to comment I-002-001.



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Road
Battle Mountain, Nevada 89820
<http://www.nv.blm.gov/battlemountain>
(775) 635-4000 or bmfoweb@nv.blm.gov



NOV 21 2007

In Reply Refer To:
NV063-EIS06-011
1790
NVN-067575
3809

Thomas S. Budlong
3216 Mandeville Canyon Road
Los Angeles, CA 90049-1016

Dear Mr. Budlong:

The Battle Mountain Field Office (BMFO) received a letter requesting an extension of the public comment period for the Cortez Hills Expansion Project from you on November 19, 2007. Among the reasons for the extension request were to allow for additional time to review impacts to culturally sensitive and religiously important areas for the Shoshone people, and impacts resulting from dewatering in the area of the Project. The BLM welcomes and encourages public participation in the scoping process. Public comments help identify key issues and concerns to be addressed in the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS). The request for an extension is reasonable and your comments will be accepted until December 21, 2007. Thank you for your interest in public lands management within the BMFO and, more specifically, for your interest and future comments on the Cortez Hills Expansion Project. If you have any future questions, please contact Chris Worthington at 775-635-4144.

Sincerely,

Deborah N. McFarlane
Assistant Field Manager
Nonrenewable Resources

RECEIVED-MAILROOM

2007 NOV 26 PM 12:12

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BATTLE MOUNTAIN
FIELD OFFICE

November 19, 2007

Mr. Christopher Worthington
Bureau of Land Management, Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Road
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

Peggy Young
P.O. Box 5950
Elko, NV 89802

Dear Mr. Worthington;

I-003-001 | I am writing to confirm my support of the Cortez Hills Expansion Project that is now in the EIS process.

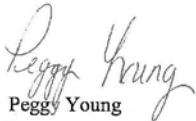
I-003-002 | Cortez Gold Mines has been operating in the Crescent Valley basin for nearly 40 years and it is my opinion that they have managed their projects in an ethical and responsible manner and it is my opinion that they will continue to do so.

I-003-003 | Gold mining is an integral part of northeastern Nevada's history and culture. There are thousands of people that are able to make a good living and are able to support their families and community because of excellent mining wages. Mining companies also offer a great deal of community support in terms of educational opportunities and donations for various projects.

I-003-004 | I have a high degree of faith in the ability of Cortez Gold Mines to operate this project in an environmentally responsible manner and believe that the project can be reclaimed effectively.

I-003-005 | I completely support the approval of the Cortez Hills Expansion Project.

Best Regards,


Peggy Young

I-003-001

Comment noted.

I-003-002

Comment noted.

I-003-003

Comment noted.

I-003-004

Comment noted.

I-003-005

Comment noted.

Ronald D. Damele Jr.
P.O. Box 734
Eureka, Nevada 89316
775-237-5568

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2007 DEC -3 PM 12: 01

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BATTLE MOUNTAIN
FIELD OFFICE

November 29, 2007

Bureau of Land Management
Battle Mountain Field Office
Christopher Worthington, EIS Project Manager
50 Bastian Road
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

Reference: Comments on the Cortez Hills Expansion Project

Dear Mr. Worthington,

I-004-001 I am writing to express my concerns regarding the Cortez Hills Expansion Project. I am very concerned about the impacts the project will have on the historic town of Cortez and the historic Cortez Cemetery.

The Cortez Cemetery is historically significant to the Damele family. Many of our family members are buried at the Cortez Cemetery and we visit the site regularly. It is very important to us that the cemetery is never disturbed and that we continue to enjoy unrestricted access to the site.

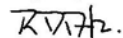
I-004-002 I am concerned that mining activities will increase the amount of dust, noise and more importantly vibrations in the cemetery. Ground vibrations from the mine blasting could affect the stability of the graves and the headstones in the cemetery.

I-004-003 It is very important that a buffer between the cemetery and any mining related activity be maintained and that a plan is developed for cemetery security due to the increased activity in the area related directly with the expansion project.

I-004-004 I support mining and the economic benefits associated with mining. I trust that the project will move forward while preserving the cultural significance of the town of Cortez and the Cortez cemetery.

Thank you for considering my comments. Please contact me directly with any questions.

Regards,



Ronald Damele

I-004-001

The proposed Cortez Hills facilities and activities were designed to avoid disturbing the historic Cortez townsite and the historic Cortez cemetery. These areas would be outside the proposed disturbance area.

As discussed in Sections 2.4.11.8, CGM would provide continued access to the Cortez townsite. CGM also would provide access for family members visiting the Cortez cemetery.

I-004-002

The Cortez cemetery was not identified as a noise-sensitive receptor for the EIS analysis. However, noise levels at the cemetery would be moderate, seldom rising above about 60 dBA. As shown in Table 3.16-1, this level would be equivalent to noise levels in a large business office. Although not extreme, some visitors may find these levels obtrusive, especially considering existing ambient noise levels. Over the life of the mine, pit noise levels, in particular, would decline as the depth of the pit increased since the pit wall would function as a terrain barrier.

An analysis of potential vibration effects to the Cortez cemetery was not conducted for the EIS. Based on the nature of modern blasting techniques and vibration observations conducted for another Nevada mine project, however, it is highly unlikely that proposed blasting activity would adversely affect the stability of graves in the cemetery. It is assumed that damage to headstones also would be unlikely, although some of the headstones in the cemetery are quite old and may be fragile. To address this concern, CGM has committed to conducting an inventory of the headstones prior to mining and conducting periodic monitoring during operations to identify any damage so that preventative measures or repairs could be quickly and appropriately accomplished (see Section 2.4.11.9 of the Final EIS).

As discussed in Section 3.10.2 of the EIS, dispersion modeling was conducted for four criteria pollutants, including fugitive dust. Although the Cortez cemetery was not identified as one of the sensitive receptors for modeling purposes, modeling was conducted for eight sensitive receptors, including the historic Cortez townsite and points of public access. Modeling results show that the maximum concentrations of regulated pollutants (including fugitive dust) would not exceed National or Nevada Ambient Air Quality Standards.

I-004-003

Due to its location within the larger Cortez townsite area, the cemetery would be more than 0.25 mile from the proposed project boundary, and more than 0.3 mile from any proposed facility. Therefore, the townsite would form an effective buffer area between the cemetery

and mining-related activity.

CGM has worked, and would continue to work, with family members to develop a security plan for the cemetery that would maintain unrestricted access for family members while discouraging general traffic to the area. To limit knowledge of the cemetery location, the route to the cemetery would not be marked and would be posted as CGM private property, only to be accessed with permission from CGM. CGM has granted permission to family members for unrestricted access to the cemetery.

I-004-004

Comment noted.

DECLARATION OF FRANK R. DANN Regarding the Cortez Hills Project.

I, Frank R. Dann, make this declaration based upon my personal knowledge and belief and state:

I am a Western Shoshone native, born in Elko, Nevada. I make this declaration to state my opposition to the Cortez Hills Project. Based on my own eye witness accounts, I have already seen damage done to the Mt. Tenabo area and its waters by mining and exploration. No more destruction should be allowed. This area is very important to our Shoshone people and all the plants, animals and spiritual things that live there.

I have worked in open pit mines from 1980 in a gold mine in Crescent Valley at Tenabo (Arron Mining then). In 1981 I went to work north of Carlin 25 miles, a barite mine. In 1983 I went to work at Cortez Gold Mine, my first day I broke in on a 50 ton haul pack truck at the Horse Canyon mine at around 7200 feet to around 8000 feet or more. My second day I drove myself that day we were hauling from the Hitachi VH801 hydraulic shovel to a cat dozer in the pit and we were dumping close to a hole in the pit, close to the middle of the pit. I dumped 42 loads of waste for the dozer that day. I really didn't quite know what to think about that, at the time. Four trucks were hauling that day. I started working on a Thursday, I had the weekend off. A couple weeks or so we started a new bench. That hole reappeared closer to the high wall. That hole turned into a cavern the size of a 85 ton truck entrance. It was an underground river in that hole and it had washed all the muck down the hole. I believe that the muck has plugged the water flow that feeds all of us.

Another time, Cortez had a pit that filled with spring water back around 1980 or so, someone even planted bass and blue gill fish in it. It was not long after the Pipeline pit started in 1995 that the water started to dry up in that pit. It wasn't long after that time that it had dried up to dusty rocks.

I-005-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS.

I-005-002

The former Horse Canyon Mine discussed in the comment is outside the project boundary and not related to the proposed project. However, for clarification, the hole that formed in the Horse Canyon Pit is discussed below based on information provided by CGM. Photos of the hole in the Horse Canyon Pit are presented in Section F2 of this appendix.

As evidenced in the photo by the calcite formation in the hole, the void was a solution cavity (approximately 200 feet deep) that had formed in the limestone host rock. At the time of its excavation, the area was not saturated. Mining activities in Horse Canyon were conducted at an elevation of approximately 8,100 feet above mean sea level (amsl), compared to a local water table of deeper than 7,000 feet amsl. Also, as shown by the photographs, there was no "underground river" in the hole. As a result, the backfill did not affect the local groundwater hydrology.

During mining in the Cortez Pit in 1973, excavations cut through a hydrologically significant fault structure that resulted in an in-rush of groundwater. At the time, the pit inflow was larger than the mine's ability to pump, and therefore, mining operations in the Cortez Pit ceased. A pit lake subsequently formed in the Cortez Pit and apparently was stocked with fish; the fish stocking was not conducted, or authorized, by the BLM or CGM.

Water levels in the Cortez Pit lake began to decline in 1996, and the pit lake drained completely by 1999. The hydrologic explanation for the water levels in the Cortez Pit area was discussed in the South Pipeline EIS (BLM 2000a), annual monitoring reports from 1998 through 2002 (Brown & Caldwell 1998, 1999; Geomega 2001, 2002b, 2003b), and is discussed in the response to comment O-001-119.

I-005-003

Mt. Tenabo is a big part of all of us Newene who use her for are plants to eat and for medicine and rabbits, deer and sage roosters. We pray for all the things that she (Mt. Tenabo) will do for all of us. We know this from our spiritual teachings. She is not selfish. I remember when I started working at Cortez and my Aunt Carrie (Dann) asked, why do you want to hurt our mountain, our mother. I told her the mine was already working there and if I wasn't there someone else would be there making money. Now I look back and when I look at the mountain I think of all that rushing water in that underground river and I remember what Carrie said to me that time.

I watched lots of springs go dry, now trees are dying all around Mt. Tenabo on the Pine Valley and Crescent Valley sides of the mountain. That place needs time to heal – not a new mine.

I-005-004

It may be a major aquifer in that mountain. Now we need to work on healing her (Mt. Tenabo) before she slopes off one side or the other. I think they keep it hush-hush. There wasn't anything done when the problems started with the earlier mining. When we were told to dump our loads into that cavern we must have gone underground 7500 feet – it is possible that was a main vein in the mountain. Then, the mine got shut down when 1 million tons of muck slipped off into the South Pit back in 1986. Luckily, no one worked that night. The environmental people in the mine should acknowledge these things and clean up – not do more mining in this spiritual place.

Signed on this 21st day of December, 2007.

//s/ Frank R. Dann 12-21-07
Frank R. Dann

I-005-003

Comment noted. Please see Section 3.4.1.2 in the EIS, Detailed Vegetation Types, for a description of piñon mortality rates within the region. Also see Section 3.5, Wildlife and Fisheries Resources, regarding potential impacts to wildlife.

I-005-004

As clarification, the hole in the Horse Canyon Pit was less than 200 feet deep. As discussed in the response to comment I-005-002, the hole was above the local ambient groundwater table, and it did not contain an underground river. As such, it was not connected to a local aquifer. The hole did not have an adverse effect on pit wall stability in the Horse Canyon Pit.

Relative to the slope failure noted in the comment, while mining operations were completing the final bench in the Horse Canyon South Pit in 1986, geologists detected a wedge failure and shut down operations. A few days later, the wedge failure occurred. There was insufficient ore left on the final bench to merit restarting operations.

As demonstration of compliance with permit requirements and to provide for early identification of potential problems requiring mitigation, the BLM and the State of Nevada require CGM to monitor the active and reclaimed mining and exploration projects in the CGM Area (including those around Mt. Tenabo) and submit all monitoring data quarterly in fulfillment of obligations under Water Pollution Control Permit NEV0000023, Reclamation Permit 0217, and Reclamation Permit 0249. These monitoring data include groundwater levels, groundwater chemistry, seep and spring flow rates, and evaluation of reclamation effectiveness. Based on the monitoring data, remediation systems for waste rock drainage at the Horse Canyon Mine were installed in 1994. Ongoing monitoring (the results of which continue to be submitted quarterly) has shown that the system has been effective in preventing impacts to groundwater.



COMMENT FORM

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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CORTEZ HILLS EXPANSION PROJECT

Please complete this comment form today or submit to the Battle Mountain Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management by **December 4, 2007**. Comments may be mailed to the address on the reverse side of this form or emailed to: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov.

Comments, including names and street addresses, will be available for public review at the Battle Mountain Field Office during regular business hours, 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays, and will be published as part of the Final EIS. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, be advised that your entire comment and the personal identifying information may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold from public review your personal identifying information, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Please provide your comments below:

I-006-001

Thank for providing this forum!

I support the construction of this mine!

Commentor:

Name: Greg R Doubet Title: _____

Mailing address: 1673 S. Monroe St

City, State, Zip Code: Denver, CO

Phone: 303 803 5130 Fax: _____ E-mail: _____

If you would like to receive future project-related information, fill in the box on the reverse side of this form.

Thank you for your interest and participation!

I-006-001

Comment noted.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-007-001

I believe that mining in Nevada is a good use of public land. I raise a family in Elko and enjoy the benefits from responsible mining in the area. Barrick is a good company with a good track record.

Commentor:

Name: Russ Downer Title: _____

Mailing address: 2098 Ruby view dr.

City, State, Zip Code: Elko, NV, 89801

Phone: 775-934-3862 Fax: _____ E-mail: _____

If you would like to receive future project-related information, fill in the box on the reverse side of this form.

Thank you for your interest and participation!

I-007-001

Comment noted.

I-008-001

Comment noted.

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2007 DEC 19 AM 11:25

December 16th, 2007

U.S. Bureau of Land Management

Battle Mountain Field Office

Attn: Steve Drummond, Cortez Hills Project Manager

50 Bastian Road

Battle Mountain, NV 89820

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BATTLE MOUNTAIN
FIELD OFFICE

Dear Mr. Drummond,

We would like to submit these comments on the proposal by Cortez Gold Mines, a subsidiary of Barrick Gold Mining Co., to conduct new gold mining operations at the south end of Crescent Valley in central Nevada. The Project, although termed as an "expansion" of the existing Pipeline and Cortez mines, is really a new gold mine complex.

We oppose this project for the following reasons. The mine would:

- Disturb (devastate) 6,792 acres of land, including a heap leach and waste rock facilities covering much of the Horse Canyon pass just south of Tenabo, and extending east into Grass Valley
- Blast the new Cortez Hills mine pit approximately 8,900 feet in length, 6,400 feet in width, and a maximum depth of 2,200 feet
- The pit would be within a few hundred feet of the White Cliffs at the base of Mt. Tenabo
- Expand an underground mine with a horizontal extent of 1,000 feet wide by 5,000 feet long
- Pump groundwater from around the pit with an average dewatering rate of approximately 1.8 billion gallons per year for ten years to keep it dry for mining
- Create a drop in the water table of 1,600 feet surrounding the pit, decreasing to 10 feet at 3-4 mile radius of the pit
- Potentially impact the 50 springs and seeps in the project area with 28 in the Horse Canyon area; however, according to the BLM draft analysis none of the 28 springs are expected to be impacted
- A pit lake will result after mining is completed with an eventual depth of about 1,000 feet, and according to the BLM draft analysis of acceptable

I-008-001

I-008-001	<p>water quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Of the 11 non-Cortex Gold Mine water rights, only one is expected to recover fully within 100 years after dewatering ceases
I-008-002	<p>The permanent impact to the cultural and spiritual practices of the Western Shoshone is undeniable. Mt. Tenabo has been, and continues to be, used by Western Shoshone people as a central part of their religious practices and world view. Western Shoshone visit the mountain and the valley below (the location of the mine pit) for prayer ceremonies, gathering of sacred plants, fasting, and vision quests, among other uses. The Mountain also contains Western Shoshone grave sites. All of these values and uses will be destroyed by the Project. In addition, the massive pumping of groundwater will dewater sacred springs and streams on and around Mt. Tenabo.</p> <p>From the draft EIS, "Although not quantifiable, the project area and the region surrounding the project area have been home to local Indian groups for centuries, and the resources in the area, the value placed on those resources, and potential effects to those resources are intertwined with the culture of local Indian tribes more so than any other population in close proximity to the project area."</p> <p>In Summary:</p>
I-008-003	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The BLM has ample authority to deny this Project, as it will cause "undue degradation" of religious, cultural and environmental values.
I-008-004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project will permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of Western Shoshone people.
I-008-005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The BLM should prevent any impacts to area springs, waterholes and streams from dewatering.
I-008-006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Draft EIS fails to fully review impacts to these and other critical resources and should be re-done. <p>We are amazed the the Bureau of Land Management consistantly approves such destructive projects. It seems that BLM is not concerned with the long term impacts these boondoggles have on water quality, landscape values, and keeping lands free of pollutants. These mines also create "boom and bust" local economys that always end up hurting the economic health of local communities. BLM's lack of respect for the rights and values of the Shoshone is not acceptable. This project should never have even been considered.</p> <p>Thank you,</p>

I-008-002

Please see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to seeps and springs), O-003-004 (relative to the ethnographic study and consultation and coordination), and O-003-081 (relative to potential grave sites).

I-008-003

Please see the response to comment O-001-005.

I-008-004

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the response to comment O-003-004.

I-008-005

Comment noted. Monitoring and mitigation measures are included in Section 3.2.4 of the EIS to address potential impacts to springs, seeps, and streams that may be affected by project-related groundwater drawdown.

I-008-006

Comment noted. The Draft EIS analysis fully evaluated potential project-related impacts to Native American traditional values (Section 3.9); water resources (Section 3.2); and other biological, human, and cultural resources in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. Also see the response to comment O-003-021 relative to BLM's responsibility in authorizing mineral rights access on certain federal lands and the federal laws and regulations that govern the BLM's review and approval process.

**Kevin Emmerich
Laura Cunningham
P.O. Box 70
Beatty, Nevada 8903
775-553-2806
atomicoadranch@netzero.net**

2007 NOV 23 PM 12:41
ENVIRONMENT

CORTEZ H
BAILI M. GAIN
FIELD OFFICE

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Pl_k

Name: Felix IKE Title: W.S. Indian

Mailing address: 1949 Circleway

City, State, Zip Code: Elko, NV. 89801

Phone: _____ Fax: _____ E-mail: _____

Thank you for your interest and participation!



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Please provide your comments below:

I-009-001

In reviewing the Environmental Impact Study of Cortez Hills Expansion project and attending the public review in Crescent Valley on November 6, 2007, I found the Bureau of Land Management report "Section 3.9-- Native American Traditions Values"-- very well documented and researched. The study attempted to outline all areas of concern for the Western Shoshone people. It encouraged and allowed several Tribes to participate. Unfortunately, it appears that little was done by these tribes, other than a resolution drafted on 2-1-06 by the Te-Moak Tribe (Mr. Hugh Stevens). Their three concerns mentioned in the resolution were related to what they perceived as mining's (1) negative impact on Western Shoshone culture, spiritual and economic livelihood, (2) irreparable harm to Western Shoshone culture and spirituality and (3) preservation of Western Shoshone land for future generations. There following, on December 11, 2006, the newly elected Te-Moak Council (Mr. Davis Gonzales) met with Bureau of Land Management (BLM) representatives and voted in favor of the same three topics previously presented by the former Council to BLM. Again, it appears nothing of substance resulting in realistic recommendations or objectives arising out of the three "concerns" was ever resolved or put forth by the two different councils regarding how the tribes and the Cortez Expansion Project might resolve what they perceived as negative impacts in the areas of Western Shoshone culture, spirituality, economics, and an added land base.

In conclusion, I am of the opinion the interference with tribal affairs by self-appointed groups is apparent in the language of the Te-Moak resolution because a clear and definite "path" was not outlined or defined by the Te-Moak tribal leadership on a solution (in term of what they perceived as problem areas). Either once again there was interference in Te-Moak Tribal affairs by the special interest group (with some associates that are non-Shoshone) and have a history of anti-mining objectives or that the present tribal council or their appointed work group did not grasp the full gravity of the importance of good problem solving, reasoning. Instead, the Te-Moak council re-echoed the previous council's subjective vague statements, statements that could be applied to a multitude of different entities/situations besides mining. The resulting meaningless impact by the tribes due to a lack of participation/representation in relationship to solving *specific problems does not* due justice to both their tribal members or to outside entities. In addition, the tribes, the BLM, and the mines need to become aware of the exploitation of Western Shoshone grievances by outside, cloaked third party interests that desire to further their on-going fund raising agendas (national and international agenda) by sowing dissension amongst the legitimate problem solvers. The interference by these third party activists needs to be exposed/eliminated for progress to be made.

Submitted by: Felix Lee

I-009-001

Comment noted. As identified in the comment, potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-010-001

UNDER THE CORTEZ HILLS EXPANSION PROJECT 1,612 ACRES OF TIMBER
(PIÑON PINE-JUNIPER) WILL BE REMOVED. CORTEZ GOLD MINES OWNS ONLY THE CLAIMS TO
THE SUBSURFACE MINERALS. THEY DO NOT OWN ANY RIGHTS TO THE SURFACE RESOURCES.
BLM IS THE HOLDER OF THE SURFACE RESOURCES. BLM IS CHARGED WITH THE
FULL UTILIZATION OF ALL RESOURCES ON ITS LAND. BLM IS REQUIRED TO
ENSURE THAT ALL TIMBER (PIÑON PINE-JUNIPER) IS HARVESTED AND
PUT TO GOOD USE AND NOT WASTED. MANY FAMILIES IN THE AREA OF THE
EXPANSION PROJECT HEAT THEIR HOMES SOLELY WITH PIÑON PINE-
JUNIPER FIREWOOD AND THIS WOULD BE A VERY BENEFICIAL
OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL.

Commentor:

Name: WM. KIRKPATRICK Title: _____

Mailing address: BOX 24126

City, State, Zip Code: CRESCENT VAL, NV 89821

Phone: _____ Fax: _____ E-mail: _____

If you would like to receive future project-related information, fill in the box on the reverse side of this form.

Thank you for your interest and participation!

I-010-001

Comment noted. Please see the fifth bullet under Section 2.4.11.3 and Mitigation Measure NA1 in Section 3.9 in the EIS relative to piñon-juniper clearing and use.

I-011-001

Comment noted.



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Please provide your comments below:

I-011-001

The Cortez Hills Project is critical to the survival of
US Miners. Not only to us that are Employed but
to the future growth of our community + Local Business
in Crescent Valley.

(Barrick) Cortez gold mines, is A responsible mining
Company and always comply with all federal, state,
And Local Laws pertaining to the Mining Industry.
Cortez Gold mines, in the 21 yrs that it have
been Employed have Exceeded the Environmental
(E.P.A.) standards are continuing to excel to
even further future ways to Protect the Environment.

Commentor:

Name: David E. Mason Title: Security Director

Mailing address: P.O. Box 211001

City, State, Zip Code: Crescent Valley NV. 89821

Phone: (725) 468-0320 Fax: _____ E-mail: dmason@wellsrec.net

If you would like to receive future project-related information, fill in the box on the reverse side of this form.

Thank you for your interest and participation!

Dec 19, 2007
 ATTN: Steve Drummond, Cortez Hills Project Mgr.
 (Additional Concerns)

I-012-001

Stop! This gold craze madness (insanity) of the Corporate mining. It is not in the best interest of the public, to desecrate Mt. Tenabe, the surrounding land, contaminating the water.

Mt. Tenabe, and many other places is sacred to the Western Shoshone people, for their religious belief. As the churches are sacred to the non-Indian of America. We have not desecrated your churches or burial places. Don't desecrate Ours. Which is happening with mining in Western Shoshone territory. Water is very sacred to us, which is life. You can not make me believe it is good, clean, clear, drinkable water, because of mining.

I-012-002

The 1863 Treaty of Ruby Valley did not Cede any Western Shoshone land to the United States of America. Nor did it purport to take or extinguish Western Shoshone original Indian title.

Title was never litigated or determined in adversary proceeding. Nothing has ever occurred as a matter of Law to take or extinguish Western Shoshone title to their ancestral lands. Gradual encroachment is not a legal term of law to extinguish title. It's Trespassing.

I-012-003

The government has spent millions of tax payers dollars, in trying to remove Western Shoshone ^{from} their ancestral home land. Through litigation and Armed Coercion, and trying to distribute the Indian Claims Commission (ICC) Award, in order to turn the legal fiction of a nineteenth century "taking" into "fact."

March 10, 2006, Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, (CERD). Found the United States in violation of Human Rights of Native Americans

pg 1

I-012-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the response to comment O-003-004.

I-012-002

Comment noted. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS for discussion of the Ruby Valley Treaty.

I-012-003

Comment noted. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS for discussion on the Ruby Valley Treaty.

I-012-004

Comment noted.

I-012-003

I also issued warnings and urgent action procedures, decision 1. (68) with recommendation to Freeze, Desist, To Stop any further activities planned or conducted in relation to their Natural resources on the ancestral land of Western Shoshone.

Sept 13, 2007, United Nations declares Inherent Rights of the Indigenous peoples of the World, which includes the Western Shoshone.

The "Act" addresses both individual and collective rights, Cultural Rights, and Identity, Rights to education, health, employment, language and others.

I-012-004

Once again I reiterate, Stop this Gold Dredge Madness of the Corporate Mining and deny Cortez Hills expansion project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott.

Thank you, for taking your time in reading my opposition.

Always a Western Shoshone

Mary McCloud

P.O. Box 181

Shoshone, NV 89427



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CORTEZ HILLS EXPANSION PROJECT

Please complete this comment form today or submit to the Battle Mountain Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management by **December 4, 2007**. Comments may be mailed to the address on the reverse side of this form or emailed to: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov.

Comments, including names and street addresses, will be available for public review at the Battle Mountain Field Office during regular business hours, 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, except holidays, and will be published as part of the Final EIS. Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, be advised that your entire comment and the personal identifying information may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold from public review your personal identifying information, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Please provide your comments below:

I-013-001

*This project will be an economic boon for rural
Nevada. I'm certainly in favor of granting approval
for this mine.*

Commentor:

Name: *Bob McAusker* Title: *Consulting Geologist*
Mailing address: *1905 Taft Dr*
City, State, Zip Code: *Lakewood, CO 80215*
Phone: *303-232-8377* Fax: _____ E-mail: *bmac5491@aol.com*

If you would like to receive future project-related information, fill in the box on the reverse side of this form.

Thank you for your interest and participation!

I-013-001

Comment noted.

I-014-001

Comment noted.

11-28-07

I-014-001

No Mining At tenabo!

U.S. Bureau of land Management
beginning to look very Dumb
by not understanding Simpl
Language

You are on Western
Shoshone Boundaries
"Back off"

Read your History!

George W. Alde

RECEIVED-MAIL ROOM
2007 DEC -3 PM 12:01
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
FIELD OFFICE

I-015-001

Comment noted.



COMMENT FORM

DRAFT
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CORTEZ HILLS EXPANSION PROJECT

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Please provide your comments below:

I-015-001

Mining has supported my family for three generations and has provided an education for teachers, nurses, doctors and engineers in a number of communities. Mining can be done safely while being conscience of ~~minimizing~~ ^{minimizing} the impact to the environment. I support the Cortez Hills expansion project.

Keep the tradition of mining alive so that hard working people can have good paying jobs. The middle class American deserves to prosper and provide the next generation of teachers, doctors, and engineers to all communities.

Commentor:

Name: Jody Micklethi Title:

Mailing address: P.O. Box 2454

City, State, Zip Code: ELKO NV 89803

Phone: 775-738-6044 Fax: E-mail:

If you would like to receive future project-related information, fill in the box on the reverse side of this form.

Thank you for your interest and participation!

I-016-001

Comment noted.



COMMENT FORM

DRAFT
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CORTEZ HILLS EXPANSION PROJECT

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Please provide your comments below:

I-016-001

LETS MINE - THATS WHAT ITS THERE
FOR - TO SUPPLY US WITH THE INFRASTRUCTURE
OF DAILY LIVING. & TO PROVIDE ECONOMIC
STABILITY TO THIS AREA. MINE CLEAN &
MINE SAFE.

Commentor:

Name:

Lon Myler

Title:

SUPR SAND

Mailing address:

907 E. PARKCIR BLVD PMB 1396

City, State, Zip Code:

BOISE ID. 83706

Phone:

Fax:

E-mail:

LMYLER@MIDALGROUND
MINING.COM

If you would like to receive future project-related information, fill in the box on the reverse side of this form.

Thank you for your interest and participation!

I-017-001

Comment noted.



COMMENT FORM

DRAFT
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
CORTEZ HILLS EXPANSION PROJECT

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Please provide your comments below:

I-017-001

Our company has started a new branch office in Elko and we employ 50+ people. Their employment is dependent on the approval of the Cortez Hills Project.

Commentor:

Name:

Rick Ochs

Title:

Operations MGR

Mailing address:

Box 1069

City, State, Zip Code:

Elko, NV 89801

Phone:

307-686-0988

Fax:

E-mail:

If you would like to receive future project-related information, fill in the box on the reverse side of this form.

Thank you for your interest and participation!

Stephen
Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/D
OI
10/24/2007 10:44 AM
To: Claudette Ramos/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI@BLM
cc
bcc
Subject: Fw: public comment on federal register of 10/5/07 vol 72
#193 pg 57062

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 10/24/2007 10:44 AM -----



Information
Washington /WO/BLM/DOI
Sent by: Peggy S Britell
10/05/2007 08:44 AM
To: Bk1492@aol.com
cc
Subject: Re: public comment on federal register of 10/5/07 vol 72
#193 pg 57062

Your email has been forwarded to Mr. Drummon.

Bk1492@aol.com



Bk1492@aol.com
10/05/2007 06:52 AM
To: woinfo@blm.gov, americanvoices@mail.house.gov,
comments@whitehouse.gov, foe@foe.org,
info@sierraclub.org
cc: humanelines@hsus.org, info@peta.org
Subject: public comment on federal register of 10/5/07 vol 72 #193 pg
57062

nv 060 1990 noa eis battle mountain for cortez gold mining
attention stephen drummon in nevada

I-018-001 | the scandal plagued us dept of interior blm division has a plan to ruin 7000 acres for gold mining
expansion. i think this permit should be denied. the mercury pollution and the ruining of 7000 acres so that
gold profiteers can make profits is anathema. that land is worth far more undisturbed and kept as open
space, which is at a real premium in this country now.

I-018-002 | in addition, wild horses can roam on that land. now the land will be polluted and the blm will pick up the
horses and send them to slaughterhouses to be killed in a grisly fashion. the blm is way out to lunch on
what americans want for the open space that they bought with tax dollars from years of work. this agency
is out to lunch and seems to be used to pay off campaign debts. sin city washington dc is administering
these lands horribly and certainly not in accordance with americans wishes. we want this land saved for
our children. stop polluting it blm.
. b sachau
15 elm st
florham park nj 07932

I-018-001

As clarification, no potential mercury contamination was identified in the EIS analysis (see Sections 3.2 and 3.10 of the EIS). Please see the response to comment O-003-125 relative to historic and current mining and exploration activities within and near the project boundary. Also see the response to comment O-003-021 relative to BLM's review and approval of mining plans.

I-018-002

Comment noted. See Table 3.0-1 in the EIS relative to wild horses.

I-019-001

Comment noted.

12/1/07

Mr. Drummord,

I-019-001

I believe the Bureau of Land
Management must deny further
mining on traditional lands. Your
job should be to protect this land
not allow it to be abused.

Sincerely, Jon Wagner

W.L. Wilson
P. O. Box 2183
Grand Junction, Colorado 81502-2183

Phone: (970) 243-7806

Fax: (970) 243-8090

November 30, 2007

Bureau of Land Management
Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Road
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

Attn: Stephen Drummond

Re: DEIS Cortez Hills Expansion

RECEIVED-MAILROOM
2007 DEC -3 PM 12:02
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
BATTLE MOUNTAIN
FIELD OFFICE

I-020-001

Comment noted.

I-020-002

Comment noted.

I-020-003

Comment noted.

I-020-004

Comment noted.

I-020-001

The writer wishes to furnish comments on the Draft EIS for the Cortez Hills Expansion Project. I have been associated with the Cortez Joint Venture ("CJV") since its inception in 1963, and continuing to the present time. I have worked extensively in the area which encompasses the Cortez Hills/Pediment deposits, therefore I am quite familiar with the geography and history of the involved area, as well as recent developments that involve the definition of reserves and resources which will be exploited in this expansion.

I-020-002

It seems to me that the BLM has done a thorough and exemplary job in producing the DEIS, and has given due consideration to all of the matters which are proper in selecting their Preferred Alternative; namely the Water Resources, Vegetation Resources, Reclamation, Special Status Species, Wildlife Resources, Fisheries Resources, Range Resources, Paleontology, Cultural Resources, Native American Traditional Values, Air Quality, Land Use and Access, Recreation, Social and Economic Values, Visual Resources, Noise, Hazardous Material and Solid Waste, and Reclamation/Closure.

I-020-003

It is apparent to me that this is a well conceived project; the operator, Cortez Gold Mines, has been producing gold in the affected area since 1969, and has been outstanding in its commitment to having good community relations as well as good employee relations and an outstanding safety record. It has contributed enormous benefits to both Lander and Eureka Counties and their citizens in the form of stable employment, taxes, community service, reclamation of inactive portions of their projects, and generally being a good neighbor, helping to fight range fires when necessary and supporting local community and educational projects.

I-020-004

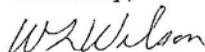
Barrick, the current operator of the CJV, is well known in Northeastern Nevada, and indeed, worldwide, as an outstanding corporate citizen, which contributes much to the local areas in which it operates. With respect to the CJV, it continues the

I-020-004 | traditions of its predecessor, Placer-Dome, which was the operator of this venture for some 40 years.

I-020-005 | One of the many reasons that timely approval of the Proposed Action is needed is the preservation of several hundred jobs in this local area. The current operations at the Pipeline Complex are in their waning years, and without the addition of the Cortez Hills/Pediment reserves to allow continuation of operations, it is likely that operations will soon be severely curtailed, with the attendant loss of jobs. This would be a blow to the entire Battle Mountain-Elko-Eureka area and the local communities contained therein. Failure to approve the permit would also result in the loss of tax base and taxation revenues to the affected towns, counties and the State of Nevada, as well as the U. S. Treasury.

I-020-006 | For the above reasons, I strongly recommend approval of the Proposed Action.

Sincerely,



W. L. Wilson

I-020-005

Comment noted.

I-020-006

Comment noted.



COMMENT FORM

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT CORTEZ HILLS EXPANSION PROJECT

Please complete this comment form today or submit to the Battle Mountain Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management by December 4, 2007. Comments may be mailed to the address on the reverse side of this form or emailed to: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov.

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Please provide your comments below:

I'm IN FAVOR OF The CORTEZ HILLS
EXPANSION PROJECT.

Commentor:

Name: DAVID WOLFEN Title: PRESIDENT

Mailing address: SUITE 400 - 455 CORNVILLE STREET

City, State, Zip Code: VANCOUVER, BC, V6C-1T1

Phone: (604) 682-3701 Fax: (604) 682-3600 E-mail: d.wolfen@corngold.com

If you would like to receive future project-related information, fill in the box on the reverse side of this form.

Thank you for your interest and participation!

I-021-001

Comment noted.

I-022-001

Comment noted.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 09:41 AM -----

Tom Barron <tbarron@hevanet.com>
11/15/2007 06:29 PM

Please respond to
tbarron@hevanet.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project.

I don't believe we need to sacrifice what little is left of the Native American's sacred ground in order to increase \$\$\$ for a few.

We've taken almost their entire country; can't we leave something for their edification???

Tom Barron
3737 SW 117th Ave. Space 33
Suite 808
Beaverton, OR 97005

I-022-001

I-023-001

Comment noted.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/27/2007 11:25 AM -----

Mark Bauman <mbauman@sonic.net>
11/15/2007 06:37 PM

Please respond to
mbauman@sonic.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
are you nuts? even thinking about granting a gold mine here is sick and evil...GROW UP, FELLAS

YOU DON'T HAVE TO GIVE EVERY GREEDY CORPORATION EVERYTHING THEY WANT...

YOU DON'T HAVE TO EMULATE DICK CHENEY, WHO LETS ANY CORPORATION DO ANYTHING, AS LONG AS
HE AND HIS PALS GET A PAYOFF...

WAKE THE HELL UP!

Mark Bauman
2020 Albany Dr.\
Suite 808
Santa Rosa, CA 95401

I-023-001



"Chris Broili"
<c.broili@gmail.com>
11/30/2007 03:50 PM

To: stephen_drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc:
bcc:
Subject: Mt. Tenabo draft EIS

Mr. Drummond,

- I-024-001** I've looked over parts of your draft EIS. It appears to be a good job. There seems to be some
I-024-002 worry by individuals about expanding the existing mining operation and perhaps decimating some Indian artifacts and sacred land. I suspect the current tribal members might be less concerned about this if the current operator guaranteed that a certain percentage of the work at these operations will be designated to Shoshone tribal members who are qualified for these jobs, or desire to learn enough to be qualified.
- I-024-003** This part of Nevada needs the industry and employment that this expansion will provide. Computer companies, etc. are not planning any facilities in eastern Nevada to employ the local people, so we need to seriously consider those industries that do want to be active in this part of our country.
- I-024-004** Also, there is some anxiety about groundwater changes caused by mining. I suspect that when the mining eventually ceases, as it does everywhere when the ore is gone, much of the groundwater status will return to close to its original configuration. Unlike places with large populations, such as Reno, where the population will not cease to grow so the groundwater will not return to its original configuration.
- I-024-005** Also, there is concern of computer modeling done by Cortez indicating that there would be no waters affected by the pumping farther than a few miles from the mine site. I think if these same people accept computer modeling of global warming, they should be able to accept it for ground water modeling. Right?
- I-024-006** In conclusion, I'm in favor of the proposed expansion of these mine operations and hope reasonable alternatives will allow completion of most of the proposed expansion.

--

Buena suerte,

Chris Broili

c.broili@gmail.com

I-024-001

Comment noted.

I-024-002

CGM has implemented, and would continue to implement, employment and education programs identified through BLM consultation and coordination to attract and retain Western Shoshone tribal members as mine employees or tribal observers.

I-024-003

Comment noted.

I-024-004

Comment noted. As shown in Figure 3.2-14 of the EIS, at 100 years post-dewatering, the groundwater levels in the local areas surrounding the pits are not predicted to completely recover. Groundwater that discharges into the pit lakes (to replace water loss by evaporation from the pit lake surface and groundwater outflow from the Cortez Hills Pit lake) is expected to result in the development of a localized cone of depression in the water table that would persist into the future.

I-024-005

Comment noted.

I-024-006

Comment noted.

I-025-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-003-004 and O-003-006.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 09:47 AM -----

Ned Coates <blazecee@aol.com>
11/15/2007 12:00 PM

Please respond to
blazecee@aol.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
Haven't we done enough to the Western Shoshone? We've cut down the Pinon Pines, appropriated much of their land, and interfered with their hunting and ranching.

I oppose the Cortez Hills mining project, and so should you. The ethical, legal, and scientific reasons are clear.

Sincerely,

Ned Coates
154 English Hill Rd
Suite 808
Cogan Station, PA 17728

I-025-001

I-026-001

Comment noted.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 10:44 AM -----

Charles Compton <cocompton@msualum.com>
11/21/2007 06:24 AM

Please respond to
cocompton@msualum.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I-026-001 | I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Charles Compton
322 Virginia Ave
Suite 808
Ann Arbor, MI 48103



Marcia Conaty
<mconaty@sbcglobal.net>
12/05/2007 01:41 PM

To: stephen_drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc:
bcc:
Subject: Cortez Hills Project

I-027-001

Comment noted.

I-027-002

Please see the response to comment O-001-005.

I-027-001 | I hardly expect a secular entity to fully appreciate the religious impact of the Cortez Hills Project, however, as the Bureau of Land Management, you must surely understand the destructive environmental impact.

I-027-002 | I view of the dire consequences of this development, I strongly urge the US Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to reject expansion of the Cortez Hills Project. The BLM has ample authority to deny this project, as the project would cause "undue degradation" of religious, cultural, and environmental values. Thus, BLM should deny plans for

Signed by:
Marcia Conaty

Western Shoshone Tribal Member

3 Freda Court

Chico, CA 95928

I-028-001

Comment noted.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 09:38 AM -----

Willard Daetsch <daetsch@ithaca.edu>
11/15/2007 06:23 PM

Please respond to
daetsch@ithaca.edu

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project and urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

This is sacred ground and should not be defiled.

Willard Daetsch
1344 Danby Rd.
Suite 808
Ithaca, NY 14850-9408

I-028-001



Stella Franco /NTC/BLM/DOI
11/29/2007 07:52 AM

To: Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI@BLM
cc:
bcc:
Subject: Fw: Request for contact information

----- Forwarded by Stella Franco/NTC/BLM/DOI on 11/29/2007 08:52 AM -----



"Kerry Davis"
<first.people.housing@gmail.com>
11/28/2007 07:50 PM

To: Stella_Franco@blm.gov
cc:
Subject: Request for contact information

Dear Ms. Franco,

I-029-001 | It is my understanding that Mr. Steve Drummond is the Cortez Hills Project Manager. I was unable to find his email address in the Directory and was wondering if you'd be able to provide it to me so I can send my comments regarding the expansion of this project. Since the deadline is approaching, your timely reply would be greatly appreciated.

Thanking you in advance,

Kerry Davis

--

www.myspace.com/first_people_housing

~ Helping Pine Ridge Reservation, one donation at a time!
<http://FriendsOfPineRidgeReservation.org>

One drop in a bucket
means little to a thirsty man;
A bucket full of drops
can quench the thirst of many men.

I-029-001

Inadvertently, the BLM did not relay the email address for Steve Drummond to Kerry Davis. There will be an opportunity for Kerry Davis to comment on the proposed project during the Final EIS 30-day review period.

ALEX DINGLE

November 16, 2007

Stephen Drummond
BLM, Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Rd.
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

RE: Please respect religious rights

Dear Sir,

I-030-001

Please, by all means do whatever is necessary to disallow the Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. The BLM has the capacity to disallow this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. In my opinion, there are two things in this world: spiritual and material. If you are a Christian, perhaps you can relate to the quote "Give to Caesar what is Caesar and to God what is Gods". This mine fundamentally displaces the religious rights of the Western Shoshone tribe. Gold is just a symbol of wealth, of scarcity; it is a material object whose worth cannot compete with the enduring tradition of the Western Shoshone's religious values. I think it is a grave injustice and transgression to value the symbol of wealth above the religious values of an indigenous culture that is as old as the hills, which I view as part of the true, enduring, invaluable wealth of our nation's heritage. Please deny the Cortez Hills project. Sincerely,

I-030-002

Alex Dingle
12 Coleman Place #1
Menlo Park, CA 94025

I-030-001

Comment noted. Please see the response to comment O-001-005.

I-030-002

Comment noted.

I-031-001

Comment noted.



"Colette E."
<colette1@bresnan.net>
11/30/2007 08:55 AM

To: stephen_drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc:
bcc:
Subject: Against Cortez Hills Project Expansion

I-031-001

The request for expansion of the Cortez Hills Project has come to my attention. I do not ordinarily get involved in such things. But in this, I stand with the Shoshone people against this expansion. Please do not allow this to proceed.

I am a graduate of UNR, and I care about Nevada and indigenous people. Thank you for considering my input.

Colette Etchart
1036 N. 22nd St.
Billings, MT 59101

I-032-001

Please see the response to comment O-003-004. The EIS analysis does not indicate that the area is a "major Native American sacred site" (see Section 3.9 of the EIS).

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 10:05 AM -----

Michael Gowell <mgowell@hotmail.com>
11/15/2007 12:49 PM

Please respond to
mgowell@hotmail.com

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc:
Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The loss of a major Native American sacred site is unacceptable.

Sincerely,

Michael A. Gowell

Michael Gowell
50 Tenney Hill Road
Kittery Point, ME 03905

I-032-001

I-033-001

Comment noted.



joanne groshardt
<bigheart353@yahoo.com>

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

11/15/2007 12:47 PM

Please respond to
bigheart353@yahoo.com

bcc

Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

I-033-001

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

Now if it were nixon's or Ronny Regan's burial plot, I'd have a different opinion

joanne groshardt
302 trailridge dr
Suite 808
richardson, TX 75081

I-034-001

Comment noted.



Daniel Hawley
<svskier@cox.net>

11/15/2007 02:59 PM

Please respond to
svskier@cox.net

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc:

bcc:

Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

I-034-001

Dear Sir,

I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

Daniel Hawley
Box 49
Suite 808
Ketchum, ID 83340

I-035-001

Comment noted.



Chuck Horn
<chuckhorn@earthlink.net>
11/30/2007 11:00 AM

To: stephen_drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc:
bcc:
Subject: Cortez Hill Mine

Mr Drummond,

I-035-001 Please stop any plans for mining in the Mt Tenabo area. This area represents a cultural and spiritual center for the native Western Shoshone people.

Please do not disturb this important area for the Shoshones.

Chuck Horn
2540 Westminster Pl.
Marion, Iowa 52302

I-036-001

Comment noted.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 09:47 AM -----

Leslie Kappes <les@sohogurus.net>
11/15/2007 12:02 PM

Please respond to
les@sohogurus.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Stop the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny the Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project. Please, isn't Mt. Rushmore enough? It's time we stopped trampling the rights of people in favor of the profits of private enterprise.

Thank you hearing me...if you do.

Regards,

Leslie Kappes
728 Warwick Tpke
Suite 808
Hewitt, NJ 07421

I-036-001

I-037-001

Comment noted.



David Keech
<davekeech@comcast.net>

11/15/2007 02:59 PM

Please respond to
davekeech@comcast.net

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

I-037-001

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

I know that you have gotten many similarly worded and carefully reasoned emails about this project. I think its really much simpler than all that.

After 200 years of atrocities, broken promises, and ignored treaties, are we ABSOLUTELY sure that the profits to be made by this mining company are so compelling a need that we can't even do the right thing by just this one Native American community? Or is the occasional revision of a team mascot here and there the complete and full measure of modern America's sensitivity and compassion for the Native Peoples from whom we have wrested, often brutally, the land and resources that support and harbor the richest nation on Earth.

In this one relatively tiny way, how about if we fly in the face of a massive and shameful history and just do the right thing. This once. Would it hurt so bad??

PLEASE deny the Cortez Hills Project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

David Keech
7212 Fish Hatchery Rd
Frederick, MD 21701



Dryland2@aol.com
11/30/2007 07:48 PM

To: stephen_drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc:
bcc:
Subject: Cortez Hills Expansion

I-038-001 | I request that you deny this project as it will adversely impact the cultural and religious values of the
I-038-002 | Western Shoshone people. I am also concerned about the impact on wildlife who live there and on the
I-038-003 | pinyon pines. More study should be done to determine the effect of dewatering on the streams and
groundwater.
I-038-004 | Mining for gold does not provide us with any essential good. Cultural and religious values, plants, animals,
and good water are irreplaceable.

Thanks for your consideration.

Hazel H. Landa
3837 NY 2
Cropseyville, NY 12052-3113

Check out AOL Money & Finance's list of the [hottest products](#) and [top money wasters](#) of 2007.

I-038-001

Please see Sections 3.8 and 3.9 of the EIS relative to cultural resources and Native American traditional values, respectively. Also see the response to comment O-003-004.

I-038-002

Comment noted. Potential impacts to wildlife and piñon pines are discussed in Sections 3.5 and 3.4 of the EIS, respectively.

I-038-003

Comment noted.

I-038-004

Comment noted.

I-039-001

Comment noted.



"Nancyann Leeder"
<npleeder@charter.net>
11/29/2007 03:10 PM

To <stephen_drummond@nv.blm.gov>
cc
bcc
Subject Mt. Tenabo

I-039-001 | Mt. Tenabo is a special site. I have learned that there is a plan to allow its degradation and dewatering by the permitting of a gold mining installation. It is apparent that the local culture would be impacted negatively by the impact statement. I ask that the BLM deny the necessary permits and refuse the project as proposed. --Nancyann Leeder, 335 Lancaster Drive, Reno, NV 89506

I-040-001

Comment noted.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/27/2007 11:06 AM -----

Linette Mansberger <lmcopperhead@aol.com>
11/16/2007 06:59 PM

Please respond to
lmcopperhead@aol.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

This is not necessary and unduly harmful to the beliefs of many of our Native Americans.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Linette Mansberger
222 Locust Lane
Suite 808
Thomasville, PA 17364

I-040-001

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 11:51 AM -----

Priscilla Mattison <smattison@aol.com>
11/20/2007 03:21 PM

Please respond to
smattison@aol.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I-041-001 | As a concerned American who cares about the environment, I urge the BLM to oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project.

The Project would blast the new Cortez Hills mine pit, covering over 900 acres and would blast a 2,200 foot hole into Mt. Tenabo. The overall Project would generate 1,577 million tons of waste rock, 53 million tons of tailings waste and 112 million tons of cyanide-laced heap leach material.

I-041-002 | The project would cause undue degradation of the surface and groundwater resources of the area.

I-041-003 | Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for your attention to my comments.

Regards,

Priscilla Mattison
351 Hidden River Road
Penn Valley, PA 19072

I-041-001

Comment noted.

I-041-002

Please see the response to comment O-001-005.

I-041-003

Comment noted.

I-042-001

Comment noted.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 09:38 AM -----

William McMullin <wmcmullin@wmcmullin.com>
11/15/2007 01:19 PM

Please respond to
wmcmullin@wmcmullin.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Please Oppose Cortez Hills Project

Dear Sir,

I-042-001 | I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. Mining is very harmful to the environment. This nice piece of land needs to be protected.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

William McMullin
5802 Monticello Ave.
Portage, MI 49024

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/16/2007 08:44 AM -----

john porterfield <jporterfield@barrick.com>
11/16/2007 08:39 AM

Please respond to
jporterfield@barrick.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I-043-001 I write to tell you that I approve of Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to approve it.

The BLM has ample authority to approve this project because it will not cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are not sacred to the Western Shoshone because it never existed. The mine will not result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses because they never existed before Great Basin Mine Watch.

I-043-002 A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to approve the mine proposals that would not cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acts within the law environmentalist do not. In fact, the average working person why the Interior Department kisses enviro's ass.

I-043-003 There's no question that BLM should not approve this mine. The mine does unduly degrades vital water and other resources, and does not interfere with the destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people because they never existes.

Denying the mine is crazy for a simple reason, the mine would not permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people because they never existed in the past. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Chinese people were buried on the mountain.

I-043-004 Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry, that is really cool.

I-043-005 In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have not been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market? Only Great Basin Mine Watch uses that Mountain to put people like me on the dole.

I-043-006 Every reasonable person would say NO. And so does the law. Please approve the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

john porterfield
PO Box 1801
Winnemucca, NV 89446

I-043-001

Comment noted.

I-043-002

Comment noted.

I-043-003

Comment noted. Please see the response to comment O-001-005 relative to unnecessary and undue degradation of water resources.

I-043-004

Comment noted.

I-043-005

Comment noted.

I-043-006

Comment noted.



Jill Ransom
<sierramoon@sbcglobal.net>
11/29/2007 08:31 AM

To: stephen_drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc:
bcc:
Subject: Cortez Gold Mine Proposal

Jill Ransom
2161 Vale St.
Reno, Nevada 89509

Mr. Drummond,

I'm writing to ask you to deny a request to expand gold mining in the Crescent Valley region of this state of mine, Nevada. The cost of giving permission to expand Cortez Gold Mines in central Nevada far outweighs the benefits. To quote a 19th century Cree Indian, "Only when the last tree has died and the last river has been poisoned and the last fish has been caught will we realize that we cannot eat money". It remains true to this day--a very wise man.

I'm forwarding points for your consideration that have been outlined by those who have done their homework.

This mine would:

- Disturb (devastate) 6,792 acres of land, including a heap leach and waste rock facilities covering much of the Horse Canyon pass just south of Tenabo, and extending east into Grass Valley
- Blast the new Cortez Hills mine pit approximately 8,900 feet in length, 6,400 feet in width, and a maximum depth of 2,200 feet
- The pit would be within a few hundred feet of the White Cliffs at the base of Mt. Tenabo
- Expand an underground mine with a horizontal extent of 1,000 feet wide by 5,000 feet long
- Pump groundwater from around the pit with an average dewatering rate of approximately 1.8 billion gallons per year for ten years to keep it dry for mining
- Create a drop in the water table of 1,600 feet surrounding the pit, decreasing to 10 feet at 3-4 mile radius of the pit
- Potentially impact the 50 springs and seeps in the project area with 28 in the Horse Canyon area; however, according to the BLM draft analysis none of the 28 springs are expected to be impacted
- A pit lake will result after mining is completed with an eventual depth of about 1,000 feet, and according to the BLM draft analysis of acceptable water quality
- Of the 11 non-Cortez Gold Mine water rights, only one is expected to recover fully within 100 years after dewatering ceases

The permanent impact to the cultural and spiritual practices of the Western Shoshone is undeniable. Mt. Tenabo has been, and continues to be, used by Western Shoshone people as a central part of their religious practices and world view. Western Shoshone visit the mountain and the valley below (the location of the mine pit) for prayer ceremonies, gathering of sacred plants, fasting, and vision quests, among other uses. The Mountain also contains Western Shoshone grave sites. All of these values and uses will be destroyed by the Project. In addition, the massive pumping of groundwater will dewater sacred springs and streams on and around Mt. Tenabo.

From the draft EIS, "Although not quantifiable, the project area and the region surrounding the project area have been home to local Indian groups for centuries, and the resources in the area, the value placed on those resources, and potential effects to those resources are intertwined with the culture of local Indian tribes more so than any other population in close proximity to the project area."

Thank you for your attention in this vital matter.
Sincerely, Jill

I-044-001

Comment noted.

I-044-002

Comment noted.

I-044-003

Comment noted. Please see Section 2.4 of the EIS where this information is presented and discussed.

I-044-004

Please see the response to comment O-001-066.

I-044-005

Comment noted.

I-044-006

As discussed in Section 3.2.2.2 of the EIS, there are 11 non-CGM-owned water rights located within the predicted mine-induced groundwater drawdown area; the groundwater levels in 1 of the 11 locations are predicted to fully recover within 100 years after dewatering ceases. However, as described in the EIS, impacts to individual water rights would depend on the site-specific conditions at each location. Six of the water rights are surface water rights; actual impacts to these water rights would depend on the site-specific hydrologic conditions that control surface water discharge. Actual impacts to groundwater rights would depend on the site-specific hydrogeologic conditions and well completion details. Mitigation Measure WR2 in Section 3.2.4, Monitoring and Mitigation Measures, of the EIS was developed to address potential impacts to water rights within the predicted groundwater drawdown area.

I-044-007

Please see the responses to comments O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values) and O-003-081 (relative to potential burials).

I-044-008

Please see the response to comment O-001-005 relative to Native American traditional values. Also see the responses to comments O-001-066 and O-001-076 regarding

the uncertainty of potential impacts to individual perennial surface waters due to site-specific hydrologic conditions.

I-044-009

Comment noted.

I-045-001

Comment noted.



siri reed
<sirireed@yahoo.com>
12/02/2007 11:44 AM

To stephen_drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
bcc
Subject Mt. Tenabo

I-045-001

To Whom This May Concern,

As a resident of Nevada since 1996, I would hope that Blm would have Nevada's interests in mind to conserve what little natural commodities we have. It has come to my attention that your division has the final say in whether this project is approved or not. In moral standing I can not believe it has been in debate for this long. Please do not destroy the natural balance of Mt. Tenabo or diminish it's native heritage. I am sure you have by now received many opinions on this subject and I hope everyone will keep in mind the severity of proceeding with the mining. It is not beneficial to any one except the mining companies. It's effects will reap havoc on generations to come. Thank you for your time.

Siri M. Reed

Get easy, one-click access to your favorites. [Make Yahoo! your homepage.](#)



"Martina Roels"
<martinaroels@skynet.be>
12/04/2007 01:03 PM

To <stephen_drummond@nv.blm.gov>
cc <wsdp@igc.org>
bcc
Subject No mining at Mt Tenabo

Flemish Centre for Indigenous Peoples
Martina Roels
Gorinchemstraat 52
B-9100 St.Niklaas
Belgium

5* December 2007

U.S. Bureau of Land Management
Battle Mountain Field Office
Att. Steve Drummond, Cortez Hills Project Manager
50 Bastian Road
Battle Mountain, NV 89820
USA

Dear Sirs,

Re. : No mining at Mt Tenabo

- I-046-001** | The Flemish Centre for Indigenous Peoples, Belgium, opposes the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Mt. Tenabo and its surrounding areas must be respected. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and globe warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.
- I-046-002** | In particular, the Flemish Centre for Indigenous Peoples position to the Project is based on the following reasons :
- This is an area of significant and well-established religious and cultural value to the Shoshone people,
- It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area,
- it will irreplaceably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone people and critical in times of drought.
- I-046-003** | It is in the public interest to stop this mine now, the costs of this project far outweigh the profits. How much gold is worth the destruction of a spirituality and a culture???

Sincerely,

Martina Roels
The Flemish Centre for Indigenous Peoples

I-046-001

Comment noted.

I-046-002

Please see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to seeps and springs) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values).

I-046-003

Comment noted.

I-047-001

Comment noted.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 10:08 AM -----

Paul Sherman <pawdek@yahoo.com>
11/15/2007 12:32 PM

Please respond to
pawdek@yahoo.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

There can be no justification on earth, apart from human greed, for this action even to be considered. We have taken everything else from the Native Americans; the least we can do is leave them their sacred places.

Regards,

Paul Sherman
363 Deer Lake Drive
Suite 808
Nashville, TN 37221

I-047-001

I-048-001

Comment noted. Per your request, you have been added to the mailing list.



Marjorie L. Sill
<msill@juno.com>
12/03/2007 04:52 PM

To: Stephen_drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc:
bcc:
Subject: Mt. Tenabo DEIS

I-048-001

Dear Mr. Drummond: Because of the environmental damage that a gold mine at Mt. Tenabo would cause and the devastating effect on the cultural practices of the Western Shoshone, I am requesting that you deny this proposed mine and select the "no action" alternative. Please send me a copy of the FEIS and the Record of Decision when these are prepared. Thank you.
Marjorie Sill
720 Brookfield Drive
Reno, NV 89503
775-322-2867

I-049-001

Comment noted.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 09:37 AM -----

Cheryl Smith <cherylsmith23@earthlink.net>
11/15/2007 11:53 AM

Please respond to
cherylsmith23@earthlink.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

AND YOU KNOW WHY.

Cheryl Smith

Cheryl Smith
PO Bx 151494
Austin, TX 78715

I-049-001

I-050-001

Comment noted.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 11:02 AM -----

Kunda Lee Wicce <kundaleewicce@grandecom.net>
11/15/2007 04:41 PM

Please respond to
kundaleewicce@grandecom.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Cortez Hills

Dear Sir,

I-050-001 | I oppose the Cortez Hills project and hope the Bureau of Land Management will deny the permit because it will obliterate holy ground.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Kunda Lee L Wicce
2002-A Guadalupe St. PMB 290
Austin, TX 78705
512 669-6532

FORM LETTERS

E-001-001 | I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

E-001-002 | A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

E-001-003 | There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

E-001-004 | It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

E-001-005 | Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

E-001-006 | In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

E-001-007 | Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

E-001-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM; please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the response to comment O-001-005 relative to unnecessary or undue degradation; the response to comment O-003-004 relative to Native American traditional values and use of the area; the response to comment O-003-005 regarding RFRA; and the response to comment O-003-011 regarding existing disturbance in the project area.

E-001-002

Please see the response to comment O-001-005 relative to unnecessary and undue degradation and the response to comment O-001-008 relative to the BLM's authority over the proposed project.

E-001-003

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the response to comment O-001-005; the response to comment O-003-004 relative to Native American traditional values and use of the area; the response to comment O-003-005 regarding RFRA; and the response to comment O-003-011 regarding existing disturbance in the project area.

E-001-004

Please see the responses to comments O-003-004 and O-003-081.

E-001-005

Comment noted.

E-001-006

Please see the response to comment O-001-005 regarding unnecessary or undue degradation.

E-001-007

Comment noted. Please see the response to comment O-001-005 regarding applicable laws and regulations.

E-002-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 11:51 AM -----

George and Frances Alderson <george7096@verizon.net>
11/21/2007 12:01 PM

Please respond to
george7096@verizon.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
Please include this message as our comment on the Cortez Hills Project. We are opposed to the Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick proposal and we ask BLM to reject it.

E-002-001

The project does not meet the requirement of "undue degradation." We believe the project will cause degradation to Western Shoshone religious and cultural values and to surface and groundwater resources of the area. Moreover, the mine would interfere with religious and cultural uses of the lands and waters by the Western Shoshone.

A US district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values. The Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry. In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

George and Frances Alderson
112 Hilton Avenue
Baltimore, MD 21228
410-788-7096

E-003-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 09:46 AM -----

Clark Andelin <cjandelin@yahoo.com>
11/15/2007 12:05 PM

Please respond to
cjandelin@yahoo.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

E-003-001 | Will you please stop backing big business at the expense of the public.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Clark Andelin
9607 Edwards Road
Suite 808
Fox River Grove, IL 60021

E-004-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 10:08 AM -----

Kathleen Anderson <kanderson@florissantmo.com>
11/15/2007 12:32 PM

Please respond to
kanderson@florissantmo.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
STOP THE GOLD RUSH

E-004-001 |

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards

Kathleen Anderson
12 N. Duchesne
Florissant, MO 63031



Margaret Anderson
<panderson@gogit.net>

11/15/2007 02:48 PM

Please respond to
panderson@gogit.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

E-005-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

E-005-002

Comment noted.

E-005-001

Dear Sir,
I have just heard about the Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I am shocked! I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. Do you not value the spiritual beliefs of all?

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling.

This mine also unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

E-005-002 | We must protect the past as well as the future!

Regards,

Margaret Anderson
86 Amherst Street
Suite 808
Granby, MA 01033

E-006-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

PAUL RW ANTHONY

November 16, 2007

Stephen Drummond
BLM, Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Rd.
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

RE: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason. A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory. There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people. It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain. Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry. In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market? Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. Thank you for the opportunity to comment. REMEMBER THE TIME HAS COME TO BE PART OF THE SOLUTION AND NOT THE PROBLEM! Regards,

E-006-001

Paul RW Anthony
7556 Mohawk ST
Bonnors Ferry, ID 83805

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 11:00 AM -----

Jean/hack Atthowe <jatthowe@montana.com>
11/15/2007 05:13 PM

Please respond to
jatthowe@montana.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
It wasn't so long ago that Americans thought nothing of digging up and into Native American sacred and grave sites, as if digging up dinosaur bones. No one considered that a people lived for whom these places are not considered simply artifacts.

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,
Jean/hack Atthowe
730 South Sunset Bench Roads, Suite 808
Stevensville, MT 59870

E-007-001

Comment noted. It is not anticipated that the proposed project would disturb human remains, Native American or non-Native American. As discussed in Section 3.9.2 of the EIS, unanticipated discoveries of Native American remains, funerary objects, or items of cultural patrimony found on federal land, if any, would be handled in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and procedures detailed in the Programmatic Agreement. Any unanticipated discoveries on private lands would be handled in accordance with the provisions of applicable Nevada law and the Programmatic Agreement.

Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

E-007-001

E-008-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/27/2007 11:40 AM -----

Marilyn Bailey <Grammybea@AOL.com>
11/15/2007 05:35 PM

Please respond to
Grammybea@AOL.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

E-008-001 | The idea of a mine in this area is not a great example of managing land. The idea should not even be considered!

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Marilyn Bailey
531 Meeds Drive
Suite 808
Valley Center, KS 67147

E-009-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 09:46 AM -----
Dolores Baron <doloresbaron@gmail.com>
11/15/2007 11:57 AM

Please respond to
doloresbaron@gmail.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

E-009-001 | The US is supposed to insure the right of all people to practice their religion. This includes not only the main religions, but all.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Dolores Baron
640 W. Sheridan Rd. #414
Suite 808
Chicago, IL 60613

E-010-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

E-010-002

Comment noted.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 12:02 PM -----
Deb Barr <debbarr@rmi.net>
11/17/2007 06:43 AM

Please respond to
debbarr@rmi.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-010-001

I write to tell you that I absolutely oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. Lack of reasonable action by the BLM is highly suspect. Further, why would the BLM, as part of Department of Interior, allow such a thing, when the DOI is legally bound to act as "trustee" for the Shoshone and other indigenous American peoples--outrageous as it may be--which is an incredible conflict of interest.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values--and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

E-010-002

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. Allow no precedent to be established. Protect the important water resources of America. Don't take clean water and air and open space away from our children, just so a Canadian mining company can have its short-sighted way.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,
Deb Barr
67979 Ridge Way
Montrose, CO 81401

E-011-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/27/2007 11:20 AM -----

Brooke Battles <cookiebattles@gmail.com>
11/15/2007 08:13 PM

Please respond to
cookiebattles@gmail.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project and encourage the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

E-011-001 We need to FINALLY be mindful that native Americans were here long before us. We have decimated their populations and their cultures and their homelands. Now, it is time to leave Western Shoshone religious and cultural values and the surface and groundwater resources of the area -- which are sacred to the Western Shoshone -- alone.

The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people. The mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Brooke Battles
6469 Benvenue Avenue
Suite 808
Oakland, CA 94618

E-012-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



Debbie Zwirtz
<crispycritter19@hotmail.com>

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

11/15/2007 01:48 PM

Please respond to
crispycritter19@hotmail.com

Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

I lived in Nevada for roughly two decades, and the area east of Carson City and south of Virginia City is riddled with MORE ABANDONED OPEN MINESHAFTS THAN A BLOCK OF SWISS CHEESE HAS HOLES! IF BLM wants to do something beneficial for the environment-AND THE STATE OF NEVADA-I propose they hire unemployed people to fill in these dangerous mineshafts-MOST OF WHICH HAVE NO SIGNS OR FENCING AND ARE JUST WAITING FOR SOME UNSUSPECTING PERSON TO FALL INTO THEM! How would you feel if your children were out on an ATV, or hiking and fell into one?

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Debbie Zwirtz
P.O.Box 64275
Suite 808
Tucson, AZ 85728

E-012-001

E-013-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 11:00 AM -----

Joseph Belisle <joseph.belisle@hs.utc.com>
11/28/2007 08:18 AM

Please respond to
joseph.belisle@hs.utc.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I am writing to about the Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project.

E-013-001 US history has proven that our government in direct contradiction to the US Constitution does not consider all men as created equal. The ongoing Native American genocide proves that beyond contradiction. It is not difficult to understand that this proposed project is part of this genocide. You may think this an extreme position but it is not. The extermination of any group of humanity consists in part of the destruction of the community. To destroy a sacred site of a people is to break down a community. Just as if an industry razed your place of worship, a church, synagogue, mosque, etc... If anything our government should be trying to reverse the affects of the genocide our nation has committed. If we do not, we are barbarians and do not deserve the praise we laud upon ourselves.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Joseph Belisle
17 Mountain View St.
South Hadley, MA 01075

E-014-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 09:49 AM -----

suzanne Benoit <bdsign@yahoo.com>
11/15/2007 04:58 PM

Please respond to
bdsign@yahoo.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

E-014-001 | SACRED LAND MUST NEVER BE DESTROYED. LET THE AMERICAN INDIANS HAVE THEIR PLACE FOR
SACRED CEREMONY JUST LIKE WE HAVE FOR OUR OWN SPIRITUAL GATHERINGS.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

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Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,
suzanne Benoit
1200 N nash Street 247
Suite 808
arlington, VA 22209

E-015-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 11:05 AM -----

Kevin Biegler <kevin@twincitiestu.org>
11/15/2007 03:49 PM

Please respond to
kevin@twincitiestu.org

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

As someone of Native American Ancestry I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. The plans to put this onto lands sacred to the Shoshone is just a further insult to indigenous people. Barrick after all is the wonderful corporation that has left the American Taxpayer holding the bag for Homestake Mine located in yet ANOTHER area sacred to Native American Nations. This must stop!

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Kevin Biegler
2820 Halstead Lane
Mound, MN

Kevin Biegler
2820 Halstead Lane
Suite 808
Mound, MN 55364

E-015-001

BONNIE BINGLER

November 16, 2007

Stephen Drummond
BLM, Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Rd.
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

RE: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-016-001

E-016-002

I oppose the Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I strongly urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. If this was any other minority, it would have already been denied and off the table, Politically Incorrect news blurbs and all over UTube. The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason. You would not allow the destruction of a church and gravesites of any other ethnic origin. A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory. There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people. It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain. Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry. In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market? Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Regards,

Bonnie Bingler
2380 W. Baltic Pl.
Englewood, CO 80110

E-016-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

E-016-002

Comment noted. Please see the response to comment O-003-004 relative to Native American traditional values and use of the area; the response to comment O-003-005 regarding RFRA; and the response to comment O-003-011 regarding existing disturbance in the project area.

E-017-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



Daryl Black
<darylblack@starband.net>

11/15/2007 01:36 PM

Please respond to
darylblack@starband.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. Would the BLM really want to be responsible for putting a mine in the middle of the Sistine Chapel or in Arlington National Cemetery? This is the equivalent of what those actions would be - degrading holy ground.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Daryl Black
PO Box 199
Tres Piedras, NM 87577

E-017-001

E-018-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



Joanne Blair
<ejblair@comcast.net>

11/15/2007 02:03 PM

Please respond to
ejblair@comcast.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. HOW MANY TIMES ARE WE GOING TO CHEAT THE INDIANS OF THEIR OWN LAND????

E-018-001

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Joanne Blair
43 Dessa Drive
Hamden, CT 06517

E-019-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 11:51 AM -----

Matt Blake <matt@littoralsociety.org>
11/20/2007 12:04 PM

Please respond to
matt@littoralsociety.org

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc:
Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I absolutely oppose Cortez Gold Mines Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

E-019-001 | The BLM must remember it has a congressional mandate to protect the public's natural resources from harm.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Matt Blake
4 West Commerce Street
Bridgeton, NJ 08323

E-020-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 09:41 AM -----

Virginia Bloetscher <frnva@bellsouth.net>
11/19/2007 03:48 AM

Please respond to
frnva@bellsouth.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

E-020-001 Have we not imposed enough hardship and lack of respect on Native Americans already? Why is our government even considering interfering in other people's religion and why should we allow a foreign government to destroy a portion of our beautiful country for gold? Please deny this proposal and protect the environment and this sacred area. Once done, this can never be UNdone. I see no value in this proposal for our country and no value in tampering with water resources in a time when so much emphasis is being placed on the value of water and the environment in general.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Virginia Bloetscher
7735 Yardley Dr. C-202
Tamarac, FL 33321

E-021-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



Patty Bonney
<pattybonney@hotmail.com>

11/15/2007 02:34 PM

Please respond to
pattybonney@hotmail.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

E-021-001

Dear Sir,

I was shocked by your proposal to allow the Cortez Gold Mines. I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Patty Bonney
8625 SW Oleson Road
Suite 808
Portland, OR 97223

E-022-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 10:30 AM -----

Scott Bowler <mrsighents@comcast.net>
11/17/2007 01:05 PM

Please respond to
mrsighents@comcast.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Opposition to Cortez Hills Mine

Dear Sir,

E-022-001 |

This letter is to note my strongest possible opposition to Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. This project is disrespectful to Shoshone People and I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny a permit for it.

The BLM can, and should, deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values. It will also cause irreparable harm to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will thus result in illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

As you know, recently a federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values. The Department of Interior not only acquiesced to that ruling, they declared the ruling a victory.

BLM simply must deny this mine. It would unduly degrade vital water and other resources, including providing substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Scott Bowler
12295 NW Sunningdale Drive
Suite 808
Portland, OR 97229

E-023-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/27/2007 11:07 AM -----

Barbara Brothers <bbrothers@neo.rr.com>
11/16/2007 03:19 PM

Please respond to
bbrothers@neo.rr.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-023-001

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. We must respect the culture and values of the first dwellers in this land and do unto them as we would have others do unto us.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Barbara Brothers
2304 Fifth Ave.
Suite 808
Youngstown, OH 44504

E-024-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 09:30 AM -----

Mary Brown <marybdvm@aol.com>
11/15/2007 11:47 AM

Please respond to
marybdvm@aol.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-024-001 I am a Native American, a conservationist and a concerned citizen. I am writing to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Mary Brown
3987 Bennett Rd
Suite 808
Morrow, OH 45152



Paul Burt
<pb104@yahoo.com>

11/15/2007 03:09 PM

Please respond to
pb104@yahoo.com

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason. Our country has a long history of disregarding the rights of Native Americans. It's time we put a stop to this.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Paul Burt
404 Texas St.
Suite 808
San Francisco, CA 94107

E-025-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001; the response to comment O-003-004 relative to Native American traditional values and use of the area; the response to comment O-003-005 regarding RFRA; and the response to comment O-003-011 regarding existing disturbance in the project area.

E-025-001

E-026-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 09:34 AM -----

Stephen Burton <durangohou@yahoo.com>
11/15/2007 08:10 PM

Please respond to
durangohou@yahoo.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-026-001

I HAVE BEEN A VOLUNTEER ON A BLM PROJECT (REMOVING BARBWIRE FENCES FROM NEWLY DECLARED WILDERNESS) AND WHOLEHEARTEDLY APPROVE OF SUCH BUT THIS MINE WOULD COUNTERACT ALL OF THE GOOD THAT HAS BEEN DONE IN OTHER AREAS.

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Stephen Burton
2013 Morgan, Suite 808
Houston, TX 77006

E-027-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 12:00 PM -----

"J. Capozzelli" <joannerose@ecoisp.com>
11/17/2007 06:30 PM

Please respond to
joannerose@ecoisp.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Please Deny the Cortez Hills Proposal

Dear Sir,
I am writing because I strongly oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project.
I urgently ask the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone.

The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values, and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling.

It is urgent that the BLM deny this mine.

The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

The mine is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people.

Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold.

In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80 percent of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

E-027-001 | It is shameful to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit in the jewelry market.

Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for your help on behalf of this magnificent area.

Respectfully,

J. Capozzelli
W. 90 Street
New York, NY 10024

E-028-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 10:10 AM -----

Joi Carruth <joisrose@yahoo.com>
11/15/2007 12:26 PM

Please respond to
joisrose@yahoo.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. Okay just what in the sam hill are you people thinking????????? This is Sacred land to the Shoshone People. Just how would you like it if some Canadian mine wanted to uproot you great aunt Ethel, your grandfather Fred or another of your family. This is also historic and religious land for the Shoshone..again I ask ..just what in the hell are you people in DC using for intelligence??? Pumpkin Seeds??? No wait.. they have a use and are rather good. When you get it together, as a collective group of intelligent, thinking people...there I go giving you all far too much credit once again; you will see that this mine makes little to no sense what so ever. it is not only bad for the land...remember this planet we are occupying [and not taking care of as is] it is extremely bad for the Shoshone peoples. I have to ask this in all seriousness....haven't you in DC done enough damage to the Native Americans as is. You never lived up to treaty one and now you want to screw them yst again. What a way to cap off the year..in true governmental style.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Joi Carruth
11 A Powdermill Circle
Suite 808
Maynard, MA 01754

E-028-001

MARIAN CARTER

November 15, 2007

Stephen Drummond
BLM, Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Rd.
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

RE: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-029-001 |

Build a gold mine on Mount Tenabo. That's insane. What can BLM be thinking? I strenuously oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project and urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. This project if allowed to go through will cause serious degradation of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason. A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory. There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people. It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain. Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry. In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market? Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Regards,

Marian Carter
2149 E. Norma Avenue
West Covina, CA 91791

E-029-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

E-030-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/27/2007 11:06 AM -----

Kelly Carvallis <kjcarv@yahoo.com>
11/16/2007 04:48 PM

Please respond to
kjcarv@yahoo.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-030-001 | Whose pockets do you have to fill to let this one pass through? I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Kelly Carvallis
208 nw 21st st
Suite 808
Gainesville, FL 32603

E-031-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 09:49 AM -----

Susan Chandler <studio8@infionline.net>
11/15/2007 06:54 PM

Please respond to
studio8@infionline.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny the Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills Project.

The BLM has the authority to deny this project as it will cause, with no compelling reason, "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine.

Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their ancestors are buried there.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

E-031-001 | Clean water is sacred, and so are cemeteries. Jewelry is not.

Please deny the operations plan for the Cortez Hills project.

Regards,

Susan Chandler
1060 S US Hwy 1 #99
Suite 808
Vero Beach, FL 32962

E-032-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 09:57 AM -----

gary christensen <gchris36@yahoo.com>
11/15/2007 12:18 PM

Please respond to
gchris36@yahoo.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

E-032-001

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. Remember, one day all the Bushites will be gone and you will all be called to accounts for your damned dumbassed acts of stupidity. Just because your boss says it's ok to do it doesn't make it so!
Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

gary christensen
5 west ave
Suite 808
springerville, AZ 85938

E-033-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



Michele Church
<mchurch_1@comcast.net>

11/15/2007 01:27 PM

Please respond to
mchurch_1@comcast.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

E-033-001

I have seen what gold mining does to the land in the Black Hills of South Dakota and it's not pretty. Don't let a company, esp. one from a foreign country ruin U.S. lands!

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Michele Church
2200 Mars Ave.
Apt. 1
Las Cruces, NM 88012-8533

E-034-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 09:42 AM -----

Wayne Clark-Elliott <bdiem@aol.com>
11/15/2007 12:07 PM

Please respond to
bdiem@aol.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

E-034-001 | We have alot of Christian cemetaries in my area maybe you should go there.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Wayne Clark-Elliott
312 Powell Ave SW
Suite 808
Renton, WA 98057

E-035-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/27/2007 11:20 AM -----

Hereen Claudio <hereenc@yahoo.com>
11/15/2007 08:33 PM

Please respond to
hereenc@yahoo.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
How would you like your Christian cemeteries and symbols etc. have a gold mine on them?? Have some respect for Native American religions and Native American people.

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,
Hereen Claudio
2734 42nd Ave
Suite 808
San Francisco, CA 94116

E-036-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/16/2007 01:53 PM -----

Chris Clovis <chris.clovis@gmail.com>
11/16/2007 08:54 AM

Please respond to
chris.clovis@gmail.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-036-001 I write to tell you that even though I am a Canadian, I think it unconscionable that a sacred area such as this should be considered as a site for gold excavation for a mineral that already in abundance and which is likely to result in almost irreparable environmental damage. I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Chris Clovis
24 Fallingbrook Road
Scarborough, ON M1N2T4

E-037-001

Please see the responses to comments O-003-004 and O-003-005. Also see the responses to the comments in letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 11:07 AM -----

Robert Coleman <robco@rogue-element.com>
11/15/2007 03:23 PM

Please respond to
robco@rogue-element.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-037-001 I am writing urge you to deny mining permits for the Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. This project would destroy an irreplaceable cultural area and permanently damage water and land resources in the region, and would constitute a violation of religious and cultural sites for the Shoshone people, a violation of U.S. law.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural sites for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine application. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Robert Coleman
1907 W. Montrose Ave.
Suite 808
Chicago, IL 60613

E-038-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 11:52 AM -----
Frances Cone <fccone@mindspring.com>
11/19/2007 02:24 PM

Please respond to
fccone@mindspring.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills Proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I OPPOSE Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to DENY it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please DENY the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

E-038-001 I appreciate the opportunity to comment and your sincere consideration of my comments. I expect to learn that you have DENIED the Cortez Hills proposal for a gold mine on sacred Mt. Tenabo lands. There is no reason this proposal should be approved, especially since it will destroy sacred Indian lands and furthermore, Cortez is not a United States company. We did not inherit this Earth from our parents, we are borrowing it from our children!

Regards,

Frances Cone
183 Bobcat Drive
Pawleys Island, SC 29585
843-237-9491

E-039-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/16/2007 01:26 PM -----

Melissa Coogan <melissa.middleton.emberson@earthlink.net>
11/16/2007 12:09 PM

Please respond to
melissa.middleton.emberson@earthlink.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Protect Mt. Tenabo

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

E-039-001 | The Bureau of Land Management must deny this ill-advised intention! This would be an ILLEGAL act taken with no compelling reason!

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area for the purpose of profit of the gold industry.

This mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for acting with integrity in this matter.

Regards,

Melissa Coogan
395 georgetown rd
Suite 808
Weston, CT 06883

E-040-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

SHARON COX

November 16, 2007

Stephen Drummond
BLM, Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Rd.
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

RE: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason. A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory. There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people. It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain. Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry. In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market? Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. You must stop this madness of cut it, drill it, and kill it...No mining in this pristine area....No mining for jewelry and no more foreign ownership of our BLM and public land's. Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Regards,

Sharon Cox
6416-97th Drive N.E., #5
Lake Stevens, WA 98258

E-040-001

E-041-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 09:58 AM -----

Janice Cranch <jantc1@mac.com>
11/15/2007 12:14 PM

Please respond to
jantc1@mac.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

E-041-001 | Our federal government has already degraded native, indigenous lands and peoples far too much...

Please do not permit more damage to this area and its native inhabitants...

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Janice Cranch
82 Hotchkiss Circle
Suite 808
Penfield, NY 14526

E-042-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



Gayle Crawford
<mcbalm@core.com>

11/15/2007 01:32 PM

Please respond to
mcbalm@core.com

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. Please remember that the Christian religion is not the only religion in the world. We, and you, must respect all religions, not just the most popular ones.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Gayle Crawford
3366 Sutton Rd
Suite 808
Shaker Hts., OH 44120

E-042-001

E-043-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 09:59 AM -----

Ian Cree <ianccree@hotmail.com>

11/15/2007 12:12 PM

Please respond to
ianccree@hotmail.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I strongly oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

E-043-001 The very suggestion of this mine is both disgraceful and disgusting, and shows a total insensitivity to the culture of the first nations who owned this land.

I am appalled at such an insulting proposition and the underlying greed which feeds it. Not only does gold mining destroy the beauty of the environment, but it spews out toxic chemicals, including cyanide and mercury, which contaminate the land and its rivers.

Please stand up to those greedy interests who think of nothing but their selfish profits.

Sincerely,

Ian Campbell Cree, MB(Hons.), MS, FRCS(Eng. & C.), FACS, LRCP.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,
Ian Cree
2169 Folsom Street, Suite 808
San Francisco, CA 94110-7300

E-044-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



Jim Culter <jculter@mote.org>

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

11/15/2007 01:05 PM

cc

Please respond to
jculter@mote.org

bcc

Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

E-044-001

Dear Sir,
So now the "Red Man" is going to get stiffed by the government and private industry yet again.

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Jim Culter
13525 Wild Citrus Road
Suite 808
Sarasota, FL 34240

941-388-4441

E-045-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

E-045-002

Comment noted.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 09:51 AM -----

tamara dabney <tjdabney@mac.com>
11/15/2007 11:53 AM

Please respond to
tjdabney@mac.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market? I hope not. Greed should never trump the rights of an entire culture or the God's gifts of natural beauty. I'm so tired of asking our Government to do the right thing... the thing that they should be doing on their own. It's quite saddening.

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. I sincerely hope you will listen to the people... for once.

Regards,

tamara dabney
106 Sweetwater Drive
Suite 808
White River Junction, VT 05001

E-045-001

E-045-002

E-046-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 11:06 AM -----

Penny Zahler <penster@rcn.com>
11/15/2007 03:34 PM

Please respond to
penster@rcn.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. Mother Nature can not tolerate our continued abuse. The environment must become more important than the economy.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Penny Zahler
222 E 87th St
Suite 808
New York, NY 10128

E-047-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/27/2007 10:47 AM -----
Allison Davis <allison.j.davis@gmail.com>
11/18/2007 02:52 PM

Please respond to
allison.j.davis@gmail.com

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc:
Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

E-047-001 | As a former resident of Battle Mountain, I am very familiar with the proposed mine. There are already so many mining sites in the area that I do not see the need to open another one on sacred land. The residents of Nevada already have ample employment in mining, so it will not necessarily have a positive impact on the economic situation, and certainly will have a negative impact on the environment.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,
Allison Davis
460 E. 5th Street
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

E-048-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 09:58 AM -----

Germaine de Pibrac James <director@countercultureprodco.com>
11/15/2007 12:09 PM

Please respond to
director@countercultureprodco.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-048-001 I am appalled once again by our governments insensitivity to both environmental and cultural issues. Do we have to be the poster child for de-evolution? As the parent of a Native American child, I demand that you stop this worship at the altar of greed and stand up for real land management. You are guardians of the interests of the people, not just the few, the wealthy and the influential. I urge you to take this sacred trust seriously.

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Germaine de Pibrac James
7015 Lanewood Ave. #4
Suite 808
Los Angeles, CA 90028

E-049-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 10:05 AM -----

Jean Woodman <MountnBird@aol.com>
11/15/2007 12:49 PM

Please respond to
MountnBird@aol.com

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc:
Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law.

E-049-001 | A Law the Department of the Interior lauded.

Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Jean Woodman
1501 Ashland Ave
Evanston, IL 60201

E-050-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 09:45 AM -----

Theresa Dillon <dill9145@bellsouth.net>
11/15/2007 12:54 PM

Please respond to
dill9145@bellsouth.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-050-001 | I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. Isn't it enough that we took American Indian land and moved them into reservations? Let's finally show some respect. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Theresa Dillon
828 Harbour Watch Ct.
Suite 808
Mount Pleasant, SC 29464

E-051-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/27/2007 11:21 AM -----

Catherine Dishion <dishion@primemail.com>
11/15/2007 08:05 PM

Please respond to
dishion@primemail.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I am adamantly opposed to the Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

E-051-001 | There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. I am surprised that I am even needing to write this letter to you. BLM is suppose to protect areas such as this.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Catherine Dishion
565 Parra Grande Lane
Suite 808
Santa Barbara, CA 93108

E-052-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 10:08 AM -----

mary jane dodd <mairedodd@verizon.net>
11/15/2007 12:33 PM

Please respond to
mairedodd@verizon.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I am very strongly opposed to a mine being built upon sacred land of the Shoshone people.

E-052-001 |

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

mary jane dodd
27 benton place
Suite 808
neptune, NJ 07753

E-053-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

Debbie Dominguez <debsinfla@yahoo.com>
11/15/2007 05:14 PM

Please respond to
debsinfla@yahoo.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

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There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

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Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

E-053-001 It is so sad to me that the BLM is even considering this project! We are in the midst of an environmental crisis and more destruction is just the wrong thing to do. Our majestic lands and ancient sites are so vital to our history and our future.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,
Debbie Dominguez
95 Glen St
Suite 808
Malden, MA 02148

E-054-001

Comment noted. Also, it should be noted that the Cortez Hills Expansion Project is not proposed within a National Park. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 11:06 AM -----

Mercy Drake <drakemee@wellsfargo.com>
11/15/2007 03:36 PM

Please respond to
drakemee@wellsfargo.com

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc:
Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

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Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

E-054-001 | Why don't you put an open pit mine in Bush's back yard he never uses it, that would be a better place for it than a National Park!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,
Mercy Elaine Drake
320 E. McKellips Rd. #165
Mesa, AZ 85201
480-733-5329

E-055-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 11:51 AM -----

John Eakins <jeakins@desertcrag.com>
11/20/2007 01:32 AM

Please respond to
jeakins@desertcrag.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-055-001 | This mine site is an outrage! Why would we let any, let alone a foreign company ruin sacred land?

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

John Eakins
2030 Poplar Dr.
Suite 808
Grand Junction, CO 81505

E-056-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 10:30 AM -----

Sandra Wong <sandrawongmusic@msn.com>
11/15/2007 08:03 PM

Please respond to
sandrawongmusic@msn.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

E-056-001 | Making decisions with consequences like allowing the Cortez Mine project to go through is unacceptable.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Sandra Wong
PO Box 3356
Suite 808
Boulder, CO 80307

JOHN EATON

November 16, 2007

Stephen Drummond
BLM, Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Rd.
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

RE: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I OPPOSE THE CORTEZ HILLS PROJECT! I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. BLM CAN DENY THIS PROJECT because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason. DEGRADATION OF CULTURAL VALUES A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory. PREVENTS FUTURE CULTURAL USE There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people. WILL DEWATER THE MT. TENABO AREA It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain. ALL THIS DESTRUCTION FOR JEWELRY? Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry. In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market? Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Regards,

John Eaton
POB 471
Colton, OR 97017

E-057-001

Please see the response to comment O-003-004 relative to Native American uses in the project vicinity and access. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

E-057-001

E-058-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



martha eberle
<wildwoodsoftexas@texas-ski
es.com>

11/15/2007 12:59 PM

Please respond to
wildwoodsoftexas@texas-ski
es.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

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There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

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Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

E-058-001 I'm truly appalled and flabbergasted that this would even be thought of and proposed. These are sacred lands, and the U.S. government has already done enough harm to these peoples in past years. This is just wrong.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

martha eberle
2525 mcgregor lane
Suite 808
Dripping Springs, TX 78620

E-059-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

R. MICHAEL EHR

November 16, 2007

Stephen Drummond
BLM, Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Rd.
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

RE: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason. A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory. There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people. It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain. Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry. In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market? Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. With all of the broken treaties already, don't you think we owe a little more respect to the holy lands of these peoples. Mining gold is a dirty business and would change these lands forever. Shame! Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Regards,

R. Michael Ehr
2839 N Summit Ave.
Milwaukee, WI 53211

E-059-001

E-060-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/27/2007 11:39 AM -----

Barbara Emerich <careervol@aol.com>
11/15/2007 05:51 PM

Please respond to
careervol@aol.com

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc:
Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

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There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

E-060-001 | THE SHOSHONE DESERVE THEIR LAND FREE OF MINING.
Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Barbara Emerich
209 Portola Court
Suite 808
Los Altos, CA 94022

E-061-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

E-061-002

Comment noted.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 09:56 AM -----

Cheryn English <sbasgallery@yahoo.com>

11/15/2007 12:24 PM

Please respond to
sbasgallery@yahoo.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject CORTEZ HILLS PROPOSAL SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED!

Dear Sir,
I am very much incensed and against the Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I ask with great vehemence, that the Bureau of Land Management deny this indecent proposal.

The BLM knows that if this mine were to be allowed, it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as it is a sacred place, and where their ancestors are buried. It will also effect the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone and greatly important to the environment at this sensitive time of climate change everywhere.

The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

The BLM has more than ample authority to deny this project. A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine in this location. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for your consideration. I know that upon reflection you must deny this wrongful and degrading use of burial and sacred grounds, as well as environmentally destructive use, of lands.
I appreciate the opportunity to comment, I hope you do the right thing!

Regards,

Cheryn English
831 Windsor Way
Suite 808
Santa Barbara, CA 93105

E-061-001

E-061-002

E-062-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

E-062-002

Comment noted.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 10:42 AM -----

George Facsoy <georgefacsoy@yahoo.com>
11/25/2007 11:13 PM

Please respond to
georgefacsoy@yahoo.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-062-001 | I write to tell you that We are disturbed by the plans activities of mining companies to our global environment. I support the struggles of the western shoshone indians againts the Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

E-062-002 | Please join us to safeguard our global environment

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,
George Facsoy
Holy Ghost Extension
Sadanga, Mountain Province
Baguio City, ot 02600

E-063-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 09:41 AM -----
Vanessa Farmer <mudnessa@gmail.com>
11/20/2007 08:31 PM

Please respond to
mudnessa@gmail.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-063-001

Thank you for taking the time to receive my message. Although I am sending this through a third party it does not mean I am any less passionate about the subject. I care and greatly appreciate you taking the time to read "our" stand on this issue.

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Vanessa Farmer
920 Sycamore Ave apt 31
Vista, CA 92081

E-064-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



Joann Feist
<joannfop@insightbb.com>

11/15/2007 03:04 PM

Please respond to
joannfop@insightbb.com

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

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There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

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Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

E-064-001 We are already dealing with ecological crises that are the result of an attitude of indifference to the values of our native Americans. Surely, we have learned our lesson!

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Joann Feist
5145 E State St
Suite 808
Rockford, IL 61108

HEIDI FELTEN

November 16, 2007

Stephen Drummond
BLM, Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Rd.
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

RE: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason. A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory. There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people. It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain. Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry. In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market? And if I might add I am a jeweler and object to the destruction of a peoples religious practices and the envirement, just to make a piece of jewelry. I can purchase gold elsewhere. Leave this beautiful landscape alone! Has our government not imposed enough destruction to the Native peoples of this nation! how many more centuries will there be blatant desecration and disrespect. Yet there are other ethnic groups that are catered to the minute they peep. How can you discriminate against the first nations people. Its time for you to do the right thing here. Protect the culture, protect the beautiful lands. Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Regards,

Heidi Felten
4456 Roadoan
Brooklyn, OH 44144

E-065-001

Please see the response to comment O-003-004. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

E-065-001

E-066-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/16/2007 01:53 PM -----

Lou Ferraro <beachbumlou@hotmail.com>
11/16/2007 09:14 AM

Please respond to
beachbumlou@hotmail.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I am writing to inform you that, as a constituent, I am very concerned about this issue.

However, PLEASE DO NOT SEND A PAPER REPLY VIA PRINTED MATERIAL.

Not only is this a waste of paper and tax dollars, but it leads me to believe you do not actually read these email messages and simply send out an automated form letter. I do not ask for a formal reply on your letterhead. Whereas a reply via email would be most appreciated and an ideal way to conserve resources. Thank You.

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

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Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Lou Ferraro
613 23rd St
Suite 808
Virginia beach, VA 23451

E-067-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 10:06 AM -----

James and Joan Fields-Cox <jfieldscox@yahoo.com>
11/15/2007 12:41 PM

Please respond to
jfieldscox@yahoo.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-067-001 | How can you even consider doing such a thing???
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

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Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

James and Joan Fields-Cox
307 Ross Avenue
Suite 808
Hamilton, OH 45013

E-068-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



Elaine Fischer
<efischer@workmail.com>

11/15/2007 01:24 PM

Please respond to
efischer@workmail.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

E-068-001

Dear Sir,

What happened to decency? I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

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In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Elaine Fischer
2710 L Holly Hall
Houston, TX 77054

E-069-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 10:08 AM -----

Lorraine Foster <Lorraine@Spiretech.com>
11/15/2007 12:36 PM

Please respond to
Lorraine@Spiretech.com

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc:
Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

E-069-001 | Please ~ a little good judgement and common sense! Profit isn't everything.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Lorraine Foster
8205 SE 9th Av
Portland, OR 97202

E-070-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

E-070-002

Comment noted.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/27/2007 11:20 AM -----

barry friedman <bafgerm@aol.com>
11/15/2007 08:33 PM

Please respond to
bafgerm@aol.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-070-001 Will corporate world not stop at anything to convert their greed to dollars? Of all the many greedy corporate ideas I hear of or see, this is probably one of the most disgusting I have heard of. I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

E-070-002 Thank you for the opportunity to comment. And one other thought- It is almost impossible to believe(except under the Bush admin) that this would even get this close to being considered. Pox on them that thought it up!!!!

Regards,

barry friedman
850 n barbara worth dr
tucson, AZ 85710

E-071-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



Elicia Fritsch
<ebfritsch@yahoo.com>

11/15/2007 02:04 PM

Please respond to
ebfritsch@yahoo.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

E-071-001

Dear Sir,

There is not enough gold in the ground to justify destruction of the sacred gold of a culture. I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Elicia Fritsch
785 Lake of the Bay
Suite 808
Marietta, GA 30066



Deb Fritzler
<dafritzler@sbc.edu>

11/15/2007 12:59 PM

Please respond to
dafritzler@sbc.edu

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain. Stay out! People are buried on the mountain. Have some respect for the dead.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

I am sure that there is gold somewhere else that will make just as much money and not destroy someones' memories.

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Once again, corporate people are going to get their way. I am so ashamed to be part of the human race so many times...

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Deb Fritzler
1489 Lowesville Road
Amherst, VA 24521

E-072-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

E-072-002

Comment noted.

E-072-003

Comment noted.

E-072-001 |

E-072-002 |

E-072-003 |

E-073-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 10:32 AM -----

Sandra Ghosheh <fengshui_kc@hotmail.com>
11/15/2007 12:06 PM

Please respond to
fengshui_kc@hotmail.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

E-073-001 We really don't need to make any more corporations rich at the expense of our countrymen and our country!!!

Cortez, the name says it all.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,
Sandra Ghosheh
940 nw south shore dr, Suite 808
lake waukomis, MO 64151

E-074-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 10:05 AM -----
Charles Gillard <cgillard@rigden.com>
11/15/2007 12:45 PM

Please respond to
cgillard@rigden.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

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There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

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Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

E-074-001 I think we should respect the indigenous inhabitants of this land and show respect for their connection to the land. We could learn quite a bit from them in this respect. Some things should be held above immediate profit and destruction and saved for the future generations.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. I

Regards,
Charles Gillard
1303 Alpine Ave 18B
Suite 808
Boulder, CO 80304

E-075-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 11:07 AM -----

Rhonda Gilliam <rgonvsh@comcast.net>
11/15/2007 03:26 PM

Please respond to
rgonvsh@comcast.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

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Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

E-075-001 | Perhaps we should open the Arlington National Cemetery to the Canadian company. How does that sound? How is it any different that our government would commit this sacrilege to another people's sacred ground.

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,
Rhonda Gilliam
8741 SW 190th St.
Suite 808
Vashon, WA 98070

E-076-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 10:08 AM -----

Karl Goble <1sozo@bellsouth.net>
11/15/2007 12:35 PM

Please respond to
1sozo@bellsouth.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

E-076-001 | The Indians and their sacred lands are a National Treasures. They should be treated as such. They honor us by still living among us. It is time to give back what we as Americans so savagely and mercilessly have already taken from them.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,
Karl Goble
959 Mocksville Hwy., Suite 808
Statesville, NC 28625

E-077-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/27/2007 11:26 AM -----

Nat Goodhue <ngoodhue@stowevt.net>
11/15/2007 06:14 PM

Please respond to
ngoodhue@stowevt.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-077-001 | We have repeatedly harmed Native American Indian culture. I therefore oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Nat Goodhue
pob 235
Suite 808
Stowe, VT 05672

E-078-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 09:30 AM -----

Katherine Gould-Martin <gould@bard.edu>
11/15/2007 11:46 AM

Please respond to
gould@bard.edu

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Please deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-078-001 | There is beautiful country, a noble people, and important environmental resources that need protection. I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Katherine Gould-Martin
Bard College
Annandale, NY 12504

E-079-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

E-079-002

Comment noted.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 11:01 AM -----

Rosemary Graham-gardner <laisonsus@aol.com>
11/15/2007 04:58 PM

Please respond to
laisonsus@aol.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I vehemently oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I strongly urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation and desecration" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. As it is, white man has done enough irreparable damage don't you think? Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market? It is certainly no matter of life or death!

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Rosemary Graham-gardner
P.O. Box 3335
Suite 808
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266

E-079-001 |

E-079-002 |

E-080-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



Heather Gray
<march.hare@verizon.net>

11/15/2007 01:41 PM

Please respond to
march.hare@verizon.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject Please! Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project, and I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has the authority to deny this project. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory. The mine would cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone.

Not only would the mine result in destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason, but it would also contribute to the destruction of a fragile ecosystem/environment.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

E-080-001 Mind, body, and spirit, we are all dependent on our world. We cannot eat gold, and the pollution and destruction of a sacred place starves the mind and spirit. Please do not let some people's desire for jewelry destroy the lives and culture of the Western Shoshone or those around them. Keep Barrick Gold and other gold companies from mining in this area.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Heather Gray
67 Sycamore Street
Holyoke, MA 01040

E-081-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/16/2007 01:53 PM -----

Karlene Gunter <karlene_gunter@urmc.rochester.edu>
11/16/2007 08:54 AM

Please respond to
karlene_gunter@urmc.rochester.edu

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

E-081-001

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry. Helping a Canadian based company to degrade our land in order to make jewelry is not in the interest of the American people. This is PUBLIC LAND!

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Karlene Gunter
472 French Road
Rochester, NY 14618

E-082-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 09:57 AM -----

Richard Hair <jrhdc@verizon.net>
11/15/2007 12:20 PM

Please respond to
jrhdc@verizon.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

E-082-001 Tis is just one more travesty against the Native Peoples of America. I am Cherokee and our sacred lands are under Teleco Lake in Tennessee. Please do not let another tribe's sere land be destroyed.
Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Richard Hair
1424 euclid st nw #2
Suite 808
Washington, DC 20009

E-083-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



Richard Harold
<richharold@optonline.net>

11/15/2007 01:58 PM

Please respond to
richharold@optonline.net

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

E-083-001 Haven't the American Indians suffered enough at the hands of this country? Should the Pope allow mining under the Vatican? This land is just as sacred to the Indians as the Vatican is to Catholics around the world.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Richard Harold
206 First Ave. Apt. 10A
Suite 808
Asbury Park, NJ 07712

E-084-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



Carroll Harris
<carroll.harris@gmail.com>

11/15/2007 02:30 PM

Please respond to
carroll.harris@gmail.com

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

E-084-001

Dear Sir,

PLEASE DENY THE CORTEZ HILLS PROPOSAL -- WE WOULDN'T PUT A GOLD MINE IN ARLINGTON CEMETERY

I'm writing to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Carroll Harris
615 South 42nd Street
Suite 808
Boulder, CO 80305

E-085-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

DONNA HART

November 16, 2007

Stephen Drummond
BLM, Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Rd.
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

RE: Please Deny the Cortez Hills Proposal

Dear Sir,

E-085-001

As a university professor of anthropology, I urge you to oppose the Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project; deny any permit that would allow mining on this Native American sacred land. The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason. A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory. There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people. It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain. Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry. In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market? Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Regards,

Donna Hart
268 Dameron Road
Elsberry, MO 63343

E-086-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

E-086-002

Comment noted.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 11:51 AM -----

Gretchen Healy <que_sabe@yahoo.com>
11/19/2007 05:57 PM

Please respond to
que_sabe@yahoo.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-086-001 | What if Barrick wanted to put a gold mine in the middle of Arlington Cemetery? Or the cemetery where your grandmother is buried? Or in the middle of the National Cathedral?

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

E-086-002 | This is an issue I care very deeply about.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. These greedy profiteers should be sent packing.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,
Gretchen Healy
PO Box 283
Walthill, NE 68067

E-087-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

E-087-002

Comment noted.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 11:53 AM -----

Ariel Heart <morrison043@msn.com>

11/18/2007 09:41 PM

Please respond to
morrison043@msn.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I vehemently oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I strongly urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

E-087-001 | This is intolerable!

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

E-087-002 | "Only after the last tree has been cut down, Only after the Last River has been poisoned, Only after the last fish has been caught, Only then will you find that Money cannot be eaten." Cree Prophecy

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,
Ariel Heart
3330 Templeton Gap Rd #4
Colorado Springs, CO 80907

E-088-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 09:46 AM -----

Lynda Hendrell <LHENDRELLSPRINT3@earthlink.net>
11/15/2007 12:03 PM

Please respond to
LHENDRELLSPRINT3@earthlink.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Native American holy sites are no different from Christian and Jewish holy sites. Would they be allowed to mine in the middle of Jerusalem? Or in the Vatican? I think not.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Lynda Hendrell
501 N. Evelyn Ave.
Suite 808
Tucson, AZ 85710

E-088-001

E-089-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

LYN HENRI

November 16, 2007

Stephen Drummond
BLM, Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Rd.
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

RE: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-089-001

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. The indigenous people there are getting no respect from those who dare to destroy their land for mining purposes. Personally, I'm against destroying the culture of the tribespeople there for empty mining purposes. The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason. A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory. There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people. It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain. Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry. Ridiculous. In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market? Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Regards,

Lyn Henri
18321 E. 9th St.
Spokane Vly, WA 90016

E-090-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 10:41 AM -----

David Henson <dlh@yahoo.com>
11/26/2007 03:59 AM

Please respond to
dlh@yahoo.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-090-001

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. Not just for the cultural and sacred reasons given below. But for the fact that I don't think my taxes should pay for any company, much less a foreign company to profit at my or any others expense.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

David Henson
8108 Old Oaks Dr
Springfield, VA 2215

E-091-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 11:07 AM -----

Laura Hewitt <lredhawk7@entermail.net>
11/15/2007 03:20 PM

Please respond to
lredhawk7@entermail.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. This is UNBELIEVABLE to me; what are you thinking?

E-091-001

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Laura Hewitt
45 E. School Street
Suite 808
Hatfield, PA 19440

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 11:07 AM -----

Linda Higgins <lrcark@jscomm.net>
11/15/2007 03:23 PM

Please respond to
lrcark@jscomm.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

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There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

E-092-001 | There is one other factor that you are not considering and that is that current gold mining methods cause massive
E-092-002 | pollution that the mining concerns never clean up themselves and taxpayers wind up paying for their profits. This is
unfair and makes us all pay for their wealth and we pay for the damage done to our own resources. Tell them to go
back to Canada and destroy their own country and waste their own resources and leave ours alone.

Regards,

Linda Higgins
10591 Ridgeway Circle
Suite 806
Granby, MO 64844

E-092-001

Please see Section 1.2.4 of the EIS relative to BLM's site reclamation standards. As stated in that section, the BLM has reviewed the Reclamation Plan for the proposed Cortez Hills Expansion Project to ensure the project would meet BLM's reclamation standards and goals. The Reclamation Plan was the basis for the reclamation procedures description presented in Section 2.4.12, and was considered in evaluating potential impacts in the resource-specific sections of Chapter 3. Also, as identified in Table 1-1 of the EIS, CGM would be required to obtain Reclamation Plan approval from the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP), Bureau of Mining Regulation and Reclamation. In addition, as discussed in Section 2.4.12.16, a final closure plan for the proposed heap leach facilities and tailings expansion area would be submitted to NDEP for approval 2 years prior to closure per Nevada Administrative Code 445A.430 through 445A.447. As discussed in Section 2.4.12.8, following mine closure, CGM would conduct maintenance, site inspections, and any other necessary monitoring (e.g., groundwater monitoring per the requirements of NDEP to demonstrate non-degradation to waters of the state and monitoring of revegetation success for a minimum of 3 years or until revegetation standards have been met [as determined by the jurisdictional agencies]) for the period of reclamation responsibility. Any long-term environmental monitoring or potential impacts in the post-closure period after reclamation bond release would be funded by CGM's Long Term Contingency Fund as discussed in the response to comment F-002-003.

E-092-002

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

E-093-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 12:00 PM -----

karie Hillery <karie@karie.com>
11/17/2007 02:47 PM

Please respond to
karie@karie.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. This area is sacred to the Shoshone Indians and doing anything there against their will is completely disrespectful. The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

karie Hillery
PO Box 395
Suite 808
Miranda, CA 95553

E-093-001

E-094-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



Mary Hitt <Mihitt@aol.com>

11/15/2007 12:53 PM

Please respond to
Mihitt@aol.com

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

E-094-001

Dear Sir,

Silly me! I thought public lands were to be managed for the benefit of the public, not to be given over to help private businesses make greater profits. But I really wonder about that when I hear about the Cortez Hills project, which I certainly do not feel serves the public good.

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Mary Hitt
11 Beaufort Street
Providence, RI 02908

E-095-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

RUTH HOSEK

November 16, 2007

Stephen Drummond
BLM, Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Rd.
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

RE: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason. A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory. There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people. It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain. Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry. In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market? Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. Please remember that Newmont Mining is now in litigation for its wanton destruction of the mountaintops of Appalachia, resulting in the degradation of rivers and water supplies. Perhaps you could find a place to dig for gold in your own country. Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Regards,

Ruth Hosek
415 S. Adeline Ave.
Addison, IL 60101

E-095-001

E-096-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/16/2007 08:44 AM -----

Philip Hult <philhult@hotmail.com>
11/16/2007 08:27 AM

Please respond to
philhult@hotmail.com

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc:
Subject: RE: Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. This is sacred land to the Shoshone!

E-096-001 |

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Philip Hult
401A County Road 2425 N
Mahomet, IL 61853

MARIANNE HUNTER

November 15, 2007

Stephen Drummond
BLM, Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Rd.
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

RE: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-097-001

As a goldsmith it is not in my own self-interest to ask you NOT to allow the Cortez Hills Project, but that is the right thing for me to do. I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason. A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory. There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people. It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain. Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry. In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market? Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Regards, Marianne Hunter, goldsmith

Marianne Hunter
1 Cinnamon Ln.
Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275

E-097-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

E-098-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 09:39 AM -----

William Hunter <2hunter@cox.net>
11/15/2007 11:46 AM

Please respond to
2hunter@cox.net

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc:
Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-098-001 | As a goldsmith it is not in my own self-interest to ask you NOT to allow the Cortez Hills Project, but that is the right thing for me to do. I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards, Marianne Hunter, goldsmith

William Hunter
1 Cinnamon Lane
RPV, CA 90275

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/27/2007 11:21 AM -----

Henry Ickes <haickes@earthtones.com>
11/15/2007 07:35 PM

Please respond to
haickes@earthtones.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Please deny the Cortez Hills mining proposal

Dear Sir,
I'm writing to let you know that I oppose the mining project that Barrick Gold has proposed for Mt. Tenabo, and that I ask the Bureau of Land Management to deny it permission to proceed.

E-099-001 | The BLM should deny this project mainly because it is disrespectful of the Western Shoshone tribe's religious and cultural values, and will pollute surface and groundwater resources in this area. This region is considered sacred to the Western Shoshone. For that reason alone, people who are not enrolled tribal members should not even be there.

A federal district court has ruled that the BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values. The Department of the Interior has acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department has declared the ruling a victory.

E-099-002 | My understanding is that Barrick Gold, a Canadian-based mining corporation, would mine gold on the site. According to the US Geological Survey, more than 80% of US gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry. Jewelry! Is this a proper use of land which has been held sacred for generations by people who have lived there long before we "white men" knew it even existed?

I am asking you to determine whether it is unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market. I think it is.

Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Very truly yours,

Henry A. Ickes
6142 9th. Rd. North
Arlington, VA 22205

Henry Ickes
6142 9th. Rd. North

Arlington, VA 22205

E-099-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. See Section 3.2 of the EIS relative to potential impacts to surface and groundwater resources. Please also see the response to comment O-003-004.

E-099-002

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 09:57 AM -----

Charles Jacobs <frenspaner@aol.com>
11/15/2007 12:22 PM

Please respond to
frenspaner@aol.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
Of all of the modern-day insanities our government has come up with, this is a real eye opener! As if we've not done enough harm to our Native American citizens, along comes the plan to mine in the area of sacred burial grounds? Come on!

I'm obviously writing to tell you that I stand in vehement opposition to Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

There's no doubt in my mind that the BLM has ample authority to deny this project because of the "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values that allowing this inane project will allow. And, clearly, it will impact the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. So, the basic truth of the situation is that mining there will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory. Why?!

There's no doubt that the BLM must deny this mine! And, as indicated above, the reasons are that mining will unduly degrade vital water and other resources of the Mt. Tenabo area, as well as promoting substantial interference with and irreparable and permanent destruction of ongoing and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people.

Mt. Tenabo, the potential location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain. Intrusion on such a site, in my estimation, would be comparable to building parking garages on and under Arlington National Cemetery!

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry, an absolutely ridiculous frivolity to indulge the monied!

In short, you are being asked to make your decision based on this: Is it unreasonably degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that any mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the LAW!! Please follow the law and deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Charles Jacobs
696 Fruithurstg Dr
Pittsburgh, PA 15228
412-553-6752

E-100-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

E-100-002

Comment noted.

E-100-003

Comment noted.

E-100-001

E-100-002

E-100-003

E-101-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 10:07 AM -----

Bryn Jones <pecanpie@gc.org>
11/15/2007 12:31 PM

Please respond to
pecanpie@gc.org

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc:
Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

E-101-001 | There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people- resources and practices that have shouldered far too much burden as a result of mining in the area.

The proposed mine would be unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion since time immemorial. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Bryn Jones
4130 E. Santa Barbara Ave
Suite 808
Tucson, AZ 85711

E-102-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



Hazel Jonjak
<hjonjak@co.edu>

12/03/2007 12:27 PM

Please respond to
hjonjak@co.edu

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

I am aware of the heart-ache in our own area when a mining company got permission to get copper from the Flambeau River area. A place that had always been sacred to our family was drilled, ravished, and tons of tailings seeped into the Flambeau River. I wish that the United States didn't typically put money making above sacred land and water. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Hazel Jonjak
15116 W Wintergreen LN
Hayward, WI 54843

E-102-001

E-103-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 11:03 AM -----

Bill Josephs <ladrbill@sbcglobal.net>
11/15/2007 04:17 PM

Please respond to
ladrbill@sbcglobal.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has sufficient information to recognize that this project because it not only causes undue degradation to Western Shoshone values and to surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine also will destroy religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason beyond avarice.

Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

The Barrick corporation, would use the site to mine gold principally for jewelry.

E-103-001 | Let's destroy sacred lands and waters in continuous use for generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market. What a deplorable proposal.

You have ample authority to do the right thing. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Sincerely,

Bill Josephs
15456 Ventura Blvd
Suite 808
Sherman Oaks, CA 91403

E-104-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



Joe Judd
<joeses_98@yahoo.com>

11/15/2007 01:45 PM

Please respond to
joeses_98@yahoo.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject Please deny Cortez Hills Gold Mines/Barrick's

E-104-001

Dear Sir,

Please don't let this happen!!! I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Joe Judd
108 W. 600 N.
Suite 808
Farmington, UT 84025

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 11:05 AM -----

Linda Judd <juddjl@yahoo.com>
11/15/2007 03:22 PM

Please respond to
juddjl@yahoo.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Cortez Hills proposal-a bad idea

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. Aren't we supposed to respect the rights and religions of the Indians? And what about the lifegiving water and farm land that will be destroyed if this mine is built? Has mediation been thought about?

E-105-001

The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.
Ruining the land to make profit should be a tactic from the past. Until the gold can be mined in an environmentally safe way, it should not be considered.

E-105-002

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

BLM should deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

E-105-003

Why would the government allow the taking of public resources on private land for the profit of private businesses?

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Linda P Judd
156 Sylvan Rd.
Suite 808
Walnut Creek, CA 94596

E-105-001

As clarification, no farmland would be impacted by the proposed project; potential impacts to range resources are presented in Section 3.6 of the EIS. Please see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to seeps, springs, and streams) and O-003-004 and T-001-003 (relative to the Native American consultation and coordination conducted by the BLM for the proposed project). Native American consultation, coordination, and communication is discussed further in Section 3.9 of the EIS.

E-105-002

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

E-105-003

Please see the response to comment O-003-021 relative to BLM's responsibility for authorizing mineral rights access on certain federal lands as authorized by the General Mining Law of 1872 as amended and the associated federal laws and regulations under which proposed mining activities are subject to review and approval by the BLM.

E-106-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 11:53 AM -----

David Kane <deliotk@hotmail.com>
11/18/2007 10:21 PM

Please respond to
deliotk@hotmail.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-106-001 | I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project and I urge you to do the same. We need to protect these culturally rich, historic places for future generations and for that we need your help.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

David Kane
2840 Ocean Parkway
Brooklyn, NY 11235-7946

E-107-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

— Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 09:46 AM —

Bert Katzung <katzung1@comcast.net>
11/15/2007 12:05 PM

Please respond to
katzung1@comcast.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

E-107-001

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of the surface and groundwater resources of the area. Open pit mines are incredibly destructive of the environment and should be banned.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future use of this area as a natural landscape.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy pristine lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Bert Katzung
65 Knoll Rd
San Rafael, CA 94901

E-108-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



Arlene Kelly
<akelly1532@aol.com>

11/15/2007 02:53 PM

Please respond to
akelly1532@aol.com

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

E-108-001

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. Please understand that this is not just another "eco-nut" message. This message is from a Christian who feels strongly that protecting the earth is why we are here. Please listen to the objections being voiced and remember that the future is in your hands.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Arlene Kelly
1532 Christensen Ave
Suite 808
St. Paul, MN 55118

E-109-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

— Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 09:57 AM —

John Kelly <jcklr@aol.com>
11/15/2007 12:20 PM

Please respond to
jcklr@aol.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

E-109-001 | Haven't we violated the American Indian enough? I suppose that if this were a Christian site, it would be sacred.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,
John Kelly
1636 Glen Keith Blvd
Suite 808
Towson, MD 21286

E-110-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 10:05 AM -----

Beverley Kerkes <bevkerkes@yahoo.com>
11/15/2007 12:41 PM

Please respond to
bevkerkes@yahoo.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-110-001 | Where are your values? What has happened to the respect for other people's values?!

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Sincerely,

Beverley Kerkes
5001 Burlington Dr
Suite 808
Clarkston, MI 48346

E-111-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 10:43 AM -----

Adam Kever <adamkever@yahoo.com>

11/22/2007 10:27 AM

Please respond to
adamkever@yahoo.com

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc:
Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

E-111-001

I whole heartedly oppose gold mining practices on our public lands. It is an oppressive practice that degrades environments, endangers the long term health of surrounding peoples, and ultimately destroys any usefulness in the land for the future, all in the name of corporate profit that has little and temporary trickle down effect for surrounding communities. I will not purchase gold jewelry and discourage others from doing so.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,
Adam Kever
1 Park St
Gardiner, MT 59030

E-112-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 11:00 AM -----

Susan Kingsley <kingsley@redshift.com>
11/27/2007 07:29 PM

Please respond to
kingsley@redshift.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-112-001 | I visited Mt. Tenabo last summer, as well as the Carlin Trend, where I saw first hand what happens to the land when large scale mining is allowed.

I strongly oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project and I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. The undue degradation of the Western Shoshone religious and traditional use of this mountain is more than enough reason. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. It unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Susan Kingsley
25950 Carmel Knolls Drive
Carmel, CA 93923
831 625-2895

E-113-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 09:57 AM -----

Lisa Koehl <lkoehl@snet.net>
11/15/2007 12:11 PM

Please respond to
lkoehl@snet.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Please Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I am writing to express that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of
Land Management to deny it. NO MORE DIRTY GOLD PLEASE!!!!!!

E-113-001

The BLM has plenty and ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Lisa Koehl
26 Mason Hill Rd
Suite 808
Brooklyn, CT 06234

E-114-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 09:38 AM -----

William Lee Kohler <Potawatomi13@hotmail.com>
11/18/2007 01:32 AM

Please respond to
Potawatomi13@hotmail.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
Hav'n't the Native peoples of this country had enough stolen from them?

E-114-001

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

William Lee Kohler
1238 Coburg Rd
Suite 808
Eugene, OR 97401

E-115-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/27/2007 11:06 AM -----

Marilyn Kohn <mlynkohn@msn.com>
11/16/2007 07:19 PM

Please respond to
mlynkohn@msn.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Cortez Hills proposal is outrageous

Dear Sir,
I write to oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny their proposed use of this public land.

The BLM has ample authority to deny the Cortez Hills project due to the inevitable degradation of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area. The proposed mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of land with significant religious and cultural value.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that cause undue degradation of cultural values. Moreover, the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

The decision in this matter is clear -- BLM must deny this mine's creation. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources. It will substantially interfere with and destroy current and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain. The U.S. government now has an opportunity to break from previous betrayals of America's indigenous people by preventing a most destructive project.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the creation of jewelry.

The BLM is in a position to decide whether it is unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company can exploit our land and further profit its shareholders. Every reasonable person would say YES, the degradation is unacceptable. The law also prohibits such destruction. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for considering my views.

Regards,

Marilyn Kohn
674 Stewart Ave.
Suite 808
Columbus, OH 43206

E-115-001

E-116-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/27/2007 11:40 AM -----

Kathryn Kram <kkram@columbus.rr.com>
11/15/2007 05:36 PM

Please respond to
kkram@columbus.rr.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

E-116-001 | The mining of gold is one of the dirtiest operations in the world. The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Kathryn Kram
4216 Fairfax Dr
Columbus, OH 43220



Tony Kugler
<tony_kugler@yahoo.com>

11/29/2007 07:42 PM

Please respond to
tony_kugler@yahoo.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject Public comment re Cortez Hills proposal

E-117-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

E-117-002

Comment noted.

E-117-001

Dear Sir,

As a parent deeply worried for the environmental health of our public lands, particularly those in the Great Basin region, I write to tell you that I strongly oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project.

I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny this proposal.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

E-117-002

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Your written response, if possible, would be appreciated.

Regards,

Tony Kugler
121 Corry St
Madison, WI 53704

E-118-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 11:02 AM -----

Hazel Landa <dryland2@aol.com>
11/15/2007 04:41 PM

Please respond to
dryland2@aol.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

E-118-001 | The Western Shoshones are as entitled to pursue their spiritual values as we are. Maintaining their spiritual integrity is of great importance to them. It also preserves a beautiful area. Gold is not an essential resource.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Hazel Landa
3837 NY 2, Suite 808
Cropseyville, NY 12052

E-119-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

—— Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/16/2007 01:27 PM ——

Marcie Lane <catehokte@hotmail.com>
11/16/2007 10:52 AM

Please respond to
catehokte@hotmail.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. While under the care of the indigenous people of this continent, there was no environmental damage, ever. All was in balance, you could drink from any stream without the fear of being poisoned, you could breathe clean air and not worry about cancerous carcinogens invading your body. Since the European invasion of this country 100's of years ago, we have very little left that has been untouched by man's poison and rape of the land. We are all supposed to have religious freedom and everyone except the first nations here do. Now you want to destroy another pristine sacred area for mining and greedy profits to contribute to further earth destruction and depriving our people of their places of worship. If it were Cathedral property or Arlington National Cemetery, would you allow it to be destroyed and violated because a useful mineral had been found under it? I don't think so. Therefore some respect and common sense towards this issue should be applied.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Marcie Lane
2105 Willow Oak Rd.
Suite 808
Mulberry, FL 33860

E-119-001

E-120-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 09:42 AM -----

Vance Lausmann <lausmann@earthlink.net>
11/15/2007 12:01 PM

Please respond to
lausmann@earthlink.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

E-120-001 My parents are both buried in Arlington National Cemetery. Along with most of the country, I would be outraged if my government considered a mine in that sacred ground.

I cannot see the difference in the government proposing to allow a mine in the equally sacred ground of the Western Shoshone.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Vance Lausmann
36829 Palm View Rd
Suite 808
Rancho Mirage, CA 92270

E-121-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/16/2007 01:27 PM -----

Patricia Layden <yeslife@earthlink.net>
11/16/2007 11:21 AM

Please respond to
yeslife@earthlink.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. It would be greedy abuse.

E-121-001

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Patricia Layden
17341 Military Rd S
Seatac, WA 98188

E-122-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 09:58 AM -----

isolt Lea <isolt@bellsouth.net>
11/15/2007 12:16 PM

Please respond to
isolt@bellsouth.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

E-122-001 | does your greed have no limit?????

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

isolt Lea
21130nw 7 terr
Suite 808
gainesville, FL 32609

E-123-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

VIRGINIA LEE

November 16, 2007

Stephen Drummond
BLM, Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Rd.
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

RE: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. I write to you from a small town in the mid-east area of Arizona, Superior, a mining town. I wish I could attach pictures of what the mining has done here. The changes in the sky line, the disappearing landscape and wild life are just a few of the cultural changes caused by mining. There must be another way, another place, or could it be we are running out of places to punch a hole in the earth? No picture, so here is my poem. Our Last Frontier Man imbues his will without a tear Beneath the earth our last frontier They destroy a mountain to make a hill Not enough to castigate them still Stars obscured by detritus suspended In the mountainous atmosphere Only the wind can move the pollution Of Ambiguous grains to dissipate Polluted water is restore by the rain One voice that can deterministically change The cavernous actions of what remains As the caretakers of air, water and land Can the imperceptible laws made by man Deviate to the lustful metamorphoses of earth Even the earth will proselyte with recriminations To a quiescent forgetful nation It is not too late to determinedly save creation Copyright ©2007 Virginia Louise Lee A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory. There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people. It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain. Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry. In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market? Every reasonable person would say YES to the destruction of our lands. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Virginia Lee
199 W Gray Dr Apt #605
Superior, AZ 85273

E-123-001

E-124-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

E-124-002

Comment noted.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 09:37 AM -----

Carlyn Leeper <dalaimama@rcn.com>
11/15/2007 11:53 AM

Please respond to
dalaimama@rcn.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-124-001 | I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project, what barbarians they are!
I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

E-124-002 | We took their land away from the Western Shoshone and now we want desecrate it even further! What

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Carlyn Leeper
1145 South Park Terrace
Chicago, IL 60605

E-125-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 09:47 AM -----
Melanie Leighton <mnyheart@yahoo.com>
11/15/2007 12:02 PM

Please respond to
mnyheart@yahoo.com

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc:
Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

E-125-001 Please deny the request for mining in this area. Our country is about religious freedom. That is why most of the forefathers of our country came here. The Shoshone Indians should have their religious beliefs and places of worship respected and cared for, not mined for profit. I myself have often felt closer to God out in the woods and in nature rather than the structures built for that purpose. Please do the right thing, not the greedy thing. Thank you. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Melanie Leighton
10444 Crystal Dr.
Suite 808
Morrison, CO 80465

E-126-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

E-126-002

Comment noted.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 11:52 AM -----

Bob Licari <blicari146@aol.com>
11/19/2007 08:18 AM

Please respond to
blicari146@aol.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. We must protect what is left of Old Growth historic natural areas. Mining is destructive and serves only the benefit of the mining company. Leaving desolation and destruction to lands that will never be the same again.

E-126-001

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

E-126-002

Dont just talk DO SOMETHING TO STOP THE DESTRUCTION NOW !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Bob Licari
11580 Lakeview Drive, Suite 808
Coral Springs, FL 33317

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 10:05 AM -----

Irving Lillien <Irv.Lillien@bellsouth.net>
11/15/2007 12:51 PM

Please respond to
Irv.Lillien@bellsouth.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-127-001 I am writing in opposition to Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny their request; acceding would constitute an outrageous violation of the sanctity of Mt. Tenabo, a Native American religious shrine of great significance to the Shoshone people.

E-127-002 The BLM has ample authority to deny this project; it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as deplete the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason other than profiteering. Is this to be yet another sad chapter in the sad and long chronicle of the white man's perfidy and contempt for the life and values of our Native Americans?

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

E-127-003 Legality alone demands that BLM deny this mine; decency, morality and humaneness require it. Inevitably, this mine would substantively degrade resources which are essential to the ongoing and future religious practices of the Western Shoshone people.

Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Irving Lillien
10181 SW 198 Street
Suite 808
Miami, FL 33157

E-127-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

E-127-002

Comment noted.

E-127-003

BLM has complied, and will comply, with all applicable laws in considering the impacts of the proposed project. Please see the responses to comments O-001-005 and O-003-004.

E-128-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 10:32 AM -----

"Ross Lockridge, III" <murlock@raintreecounty.com>
11/15/2007 01:15 PM

Please respond to
murlock@raintreecounty.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-128-001 I live near to a now closed heap leach gold mine in the Ortiz Mountains of NM. It is now an eternal source of pollution that can only be partly mitigated. So much gold is just hoarded and it's not worth the permanent loss or diminishment of so many wonderful places on the planet.

I must oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,
Ross Lockridge, III
12 Waldo st
Cerrillos, NM 87010

E-129-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

TERRENCE LOGUE

November 16, 2007

Stephen Drummond
BLM, Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Rd.
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

RE: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason. A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory. There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people. It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain. Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry. In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market? Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. We have continually forced Native Americans to populate the areas of our country that have no use for industry. As soon as these God-forsaken areas show any possibility of economic gain, we deny these same Native Americans any rights, freedoms, or respect for their history and well-being. Another "shining" example of democracy in action. Shame on you! Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Regards,

Terrence Logue
821 Pokeberry Lane
Pittsboro, NC 27312

E-129-001

E-130-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



Leland Long
<lplong@yahoo.com>

11/15/2007 12:59 PM

Please respond to
lplong@yahoo.com

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

E-130-001

Dear Sir,
Is nothing sacred to you??

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards, Leland Long

Leland Long
736 East 10th Avenue #2
Suite 808
Denver, CO 80203

E-131-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 10:29 AM -----

Sara Lovitz <sblovitz@yahoo.com>
11/20/2007 01:07 PM

Please respond to
sblovitz@yahoo.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills Gold Mine proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

E-131-001

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry. There is currently more gold above ground than under ground and we do not NEED more gold.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Sara Lovitz
75 High Street
Fairfield, ME 04937

E-132-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 09:50 AM -----

Sierra Lund <sierrajkl@yahoo.com>
11/15/2007 01:40 PM

Please respond to
sierrajkl@yahoo.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

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Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

E-132-001 | You do not degrade sacred land and this land is sacred land, this mountain and this valley that they want to build this mine on. Many of the Western Shoshone's ancestors are buried on the mountain and it would desecrate the sites of their graves, which is wrong. Would you want that done to your family? You do not destroy where the Indian people worship and have their ceremonies either. Would you want your church destroyed because some company wanted to build a mine there?

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Sierra Lund
PO Box 83882
Phoenix, AZ 85071

E-133-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 09:49 AM -----

Suzanne Lyon <slyon@psis.umass.edu>
11/16/2007 02:35 PM

Please respond to
slyon@psis.umass.edu

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Please Protect Water and Cultural Resources at Mt. Tenabo

Dear Sir,
I strongly oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it for the following reasons.

I believe that BLM must exercise its authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine would result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses in favor of a profit for the shareholders of one Canadian corporation!

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Suzanne Lyon
89 Cooleyville Rd
Shutesbury, MA 01072

E-133-001

E-134-001

Potential impacts to water resources are described in Section 3.2.2 of the EIS. The results of the EIS analyses do not support the claims in the comment regarding: 1) degradation of water for agricultural or other uses; and 2) the mine would reduce or eliminate drinking water supplies. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 12:00 PM -----

Joan and Wallace MacDonald <joan_wally_macdonald@alum.calberkeley.org>
11/17/2007 05:41 PM

Please respond to
joan_wally_macdonald@alum.calberkeley.org

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc:
Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
We want you to know we oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. You, the Bureau of Land Management, must deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine for several, not just one reason.

1. The mine unduly degrades vital water for agriculture and other resources.
2. It would reduce if not eliminate drinking local water supplies.
3. It would cause substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,
Joan and Wallace MacDonald
519 Emmons Drive
Mountain View, CA 94043
650-967-4427

E-134-001

E-135-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

E-135-002

Comment noted.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 09:49 AM -----

"Terri MacKenzie, SHCJ" <terrishcj@aol.com>
11/18/2007 01:13 PM

Please respond to
terrishcj@aol.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-135-001

I am a religious sister with a strong commitment to the sacredness of our entire planet, with a firm belief that cemeteries are particularly holy ground. The thought having a gold mine in the Cortez Hills is abhorrent to me. I further oppose it because I think the US government, over the decades, has a history of treating American Indians with incredible violence. Thus I strongly urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny the Cortez project.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

In addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

E-135-002 | No jewelry is worth this desecration. No commerce of any kind is worth it.

Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Terri MacKenzie, SHCJ
7040 N. Sheridan Road #503
Suite 808
Chicago, IL 60626

E-136-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 10:30 AM -----

Scott MacLowry <ssm8750@hotmail.com>
11/15/2007 05:24 PM

Please respond to
ssm8750@hotmail.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-136-001 I feel compelled to express my disgust over the consideration of allowing an open pit gold mine on a native American sacred site. This will devastate the environment of this sacred site and outrage the native people who have used it for millennia.

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,
Scott MacLowry
2314 NE Wygant St
Portland, OR 97211

E-137-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 10:09 AM -----

Bonnie MacRaith <bmacraith@humboldt1.com>
11/15/2007 12:27 PM

Please respond to
bmacraith@humboldt1.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject No Mining on Sacred Land -Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
Would you want someone to mine in your backyard?

E-137-001

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Bonnie MacRaith
2592 Maple Lane
Suite 808
Arcata, CA 95521

E-138-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 11:06 AM -----

jimmy Malecki <jimmy@jimmymalecki.com>
11/15/2007 03:34 PM

Please respond to
jimmy@jimmymalecki.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I am appalled that the BLM and Government Agencies would consider proposed mining operations on one of our first peoples sacred grounds. If there were deposits under Arlington Cemetery would the Government allow it to be destroyed? This doesn't even consider the irreparable damage done to the environment. Profit margins for a mining company and kickbacks to the BLM should not be a deciding factor in the proposal. Preservation of sacred sites and the environment should be foremost in the decision process.

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say NO to the mine being allowed to be approved. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

jimmy Malecki
2445 NW 57th Street
Suite 808
Seattle, WA 98107

E-139-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

DOROTHY MANY

November 16, 2007

Stephen Drummond
BLM, Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Rd.
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

RE: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. The Bureau of Land Management has ample authority to deny this project. Allowing a mine in this location would unduly degrade vital water and other resources and would substantially interfere with (more correctly, destroy) ongoing values and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the proposed Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain. A federal district court has ruled that besides having authority in this matter, BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals for reasons mentioned above. And the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling, in fact declared the ruling a victory. Could there possibly be any good reason to allow Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, to use the site to mine gold? In the United States, according the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry. In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is a specific level of human and ecological degradation required to allow a mining company's shareholders to profit by feeding the jewelry market? Every reasonable person would say such a decision is "off the table." And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. There's no question but that BLM must deny this mine. Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Regards,

Dorothy Many
257 High Street, Apt 202
Belfast, ME 4915

E-139-001

E-140-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/27/2007 11:23 AM -----
rita marie <imshanghai@usfamily.net>
11/15/2007 07:14 PM

Please respond to
imshanghai@usfamily.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,
RITA MARIE

E-140-001

Mining a pristine area as this is unthinkable and "unnecessary". I have been to the east coast arlington - it is absolutely beautiful - reconsider - do the right thing and forego your mining expedition that will completely destroy not only the landscape but creatures that depend on it as well. Let NOT greed and consumption prevail!

rita marie
1558 so pt douglas rd
st paul, MN 55119-6006



Beverly Mays
<bmay@aol.com>

11/15/2007 01:39 PM

Please respond to
bmay@aol.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

E-141-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

E-141-002

Comment noted.

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

E-141-001

It is not worth the all the gold in the world to destroy the cultural and religious site of the Western Shoshone. We, as a nation, need to respect our earth. We need to protect the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are of great value to the Western Shoshone. This is an insult to all cultures, especially to the Western Shoshone!

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

E-141-002

Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market? The answer is YES! We need to respect rights of those who have gone before us.

It is our responsibility as a nation to deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. Enough is enough!

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Beverly Mays
1970 Albany Drive
Suite 808
Clearwater, FL 33763

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 12:00 PM -----

Linda Wolf <ghatta7@aol.com>
11/17/2007 05:20 PM

Please respond to
ghatta7@aol.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. This is a travesty and must be prevented!

E-142-001

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason. Would Christians allow their churches to be defiled without a fight? I don't think they would allow it to happen for one minute.

E-142-002

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. You cannot allow this to go through.

E-142-003

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Linda Wolf
72-07 Myrtle Avenue
Suite 808
Glendale, NY 11385

E-142-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

E-142-002

Comment noted.

E-142-003

Comment noted.

E-143-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 10:09 AM -----

"K.J. McElrath" <kj@bardicircle.com>
11/15/2007 12:27 PM

Please respond to
kj@bardicircle.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. Isn't 400 years of screwing the First Nations of this country enough?

E-143-001 |

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

K.J. McElrath
915 NE 6th Ave
Suite 808
Camas, WA 98607

E-144-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



Claire McKay
<clmckay@austin.rr.com>

11/15/2007 02:54 PM

Please respond to
clmckay@austin.rr.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I implore the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. It is simply the right thing to do.

E-144-001

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Claire McKay
1417 Dwyce Dr.
Austin, TX 78757

E-145-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 12:03 PM -----

Cynthia Mead <cynthiamead@hotmail.com>
11/17/2007 04:48 AM

Please respond to
cynthiamead@hotmail.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny Cortez Hills project

Dear Sir,

I am writing to urge you to deny the Cortex Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortex Hills project on the grounds that it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone.

Under current law, the BLM possesses the authority to deny mining proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values. The Cortex Hills project is just such a proposal. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortex Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Generations of Shoshone are buried on the mountain.

E-145-001 | The Cortex Hills project would also have a significant adverse impact on the water resources in Cortex Hills area.

Sincerely,

Cynthia Mead
1277 Oakdale Road
Atlanta, GA 30307

E-146-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



Rhese Meares
<rhese@cox.net>

11/15/2007 01:20 PM

Please respond to
rhese@cox.net

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Whether an administration as infantile in thought and elementary in intelligence can realize it or not, WE stole this land from THESE people when we came here, and WE are the "illegal aliens" in reality. We should be asking THEM for permission to do a lot that has been done, not giving them nonsensical "treaties" and acting like we are "Lords over All". When THEY approve of this action, then I will consider it, but until then, BACK OFF!!!!!!!!

Regards,

Rhese Meares
P.O. Box 17
Suite 808
Goshen, AR 72735

E-146-001

E-147-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/16/2007 01:52 PM -----

John Meeks <jackm@nccn.net>
11/16/2007 09:41 AM

Please respond to
jackm@nccn.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

E-147-001 This is PROFIT & GREED unfair advantage of the last century Mining Law which denies legitimate royalties to BLM, tribes affected, and We the People.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

John Meeks
13545 Spenceville Rd
Penn Valley, CA 95946

E-148-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/16/2007 01:38 PM -----

Paleidia Melanson <sotrk1@yahoo.com>
11/16/2007 11:17 AM

Please respond to
sotrk1@yahoo.com

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc:
Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

E-148-001 | Regards, Don't you think the Native Americans and the Earth we just happen to be surviving on have had enough taken away. We need to start thinking about protecting what is left!!!

Paleidia Melanson
55 Franklin Ave
Suite 808
Hyannis, MA 02601

E-149-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 11:02 AM -----

Durango Mendoza <durangom@hotmail.com>
11/15/2007 04:31 PM

Please respond to
durangom@hotmail.com

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc:
Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
The U.S. has no right to desecrate Native American sacred sites!

E-149-001 |

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Durango Mendoza
2207 S. Anderson
Suite 808
Urbana, IL 61801-6711

E-150-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



Adra Miller
<Abacynth@hotmail.com>

11/15/2007 01:55 PM

Please respond to
Abacynth@hotmail.com

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

E-150-001 | Allowing this project to proceed would be unconscionable and unnecessary. Please make sure that these lands remain protected for their current and sustainable uses.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Adra Miller
2517 Cattlemans Trail
Suite 808
South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150

E-151-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



Richard Miller
<dmiller@hawaiian.net>

11/15/2007 01:27 PM

Please respond to
dmiller@hawaiian.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry. Let's start using some common sense and put a stop to this corporate run country of ours. We don't need more jewelry, we need more compassion.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Richard Miller
PO Box 662083
Lihue, HI 96766

E-151-001

E-152-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 11:05 AM -----

Dale MOhr <dalemohr02@yahoo.com>
11/15/2007 03:52 PM

Please respond to
dalemohr02@yahoo.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

E-152-001 | You should honor and uphold the Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as sustain the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for one overwhelming reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations -- just so a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Dale MOhr
409 Kensington Ct.
Suite 808
Naperville, IL 60563

E-153-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 10:32 AM -----

Sergio Monteiro <Monteiroserge@yahoo.com>
11/15/2007 01:08 PM

Please respond to
Monteiroserge@yahoo.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
This letter is about mining and its impact on indigenous cultures.

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

E-153-001 As a final point I ask you to think what would be your position on a proposed strip mining that would go over the Arlington National Cemetery, or even a small-town cemetery in Maine.

Sincerely,

Sergio Monteiro
1325 Wellesley Ave. # 209
Los Angeles, CA 90025

E-154-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 09:59 AM -----

Rose Marie Mooney <roemoooney@judicial.state.co.us>
11/15/2007 12:12 PM

Please respond to
roemoooney@judicial.state.co.us

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I think we have done enough damage to the land of the Indians. Let's leave this area alone.

E-154-001 |

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Rose Marie Mooney
713 W. 6th Street
Suite 808
Leadville, CO 80461

E-155-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 09:47 AM -----

Patricia Nebeker <popposgrl@bellsouth.net>
11/15/2007 12:02 PM

Please respond to
popposgrl@bellsouth.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject REFUSE the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

What is going on? Haven't we done ENOUGH to the INDIAN NATION? NOW you want to steal their land again? What happen to double jeopardy? The Indians were given the most GOD FORSAKEN LAND TO LIVE ON, they barely managed to survive on it, and now you want to take it back?

What happened to keeping your word? This further shows how the politicians are ruining our world. Money is not the root of all evil. IT IS THE GREED OF MONEY. Some jerks just can't have enough.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Patricia Nebeker
1533 Long Horn RD
Suite 808
Middleburg, FL 32068

E-155-001

E-156-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

CHARLIE NEISS

November 16, 2007

Stephen Drummond
BLM, Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Rd.
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

RE: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. I find it ironic that the project is named after Cortez, perpetuating his depredations against Native Americans. The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason. A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory. There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people. It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain. Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry. In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market? Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Regards,

Charlie Neiss
71 Dogwood Lane
Watchung, NJ 7069

E-156-001

E-157-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 11:51 AM -----

Bonnie Newburg <b4wolves@earthlink.net>
11/19/2007 04:50 PM

Please respond to
b4wolves@earthlink.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. Haven't we screwed the Native American population enough for one lifetime?

E-157-001

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Bonnie Newburg
3625 NW 22 Terrace
Suite 808
Cape Coral, FL 33993

E-158-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 09:47 AM -----

Linda Norelli <norelli@grandecom.net>
11/15/2007 12:00 PM

Please respond to
norelli@grandecom.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject I OPPOSE the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-158-001 I am outraged that the Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project is even being considered. I
OPPOSE this project and urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has the authority to deny this project -- as a result of a ruling by a federal district court and acquiescence by the Department of Interior -- because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

In addition, the mine would degrade vital water and other resources.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it worth degrading sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say NO. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Linda Norelli
7214 Marywood Circle
Suite 808
Austin, TX 78723

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 10:31 AM -----

"Shannen O'Brian" <obrian.shannen@gmail.com>
11/15/2007 02:13 PM

Please respond to
obrian.shannen@gmail.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

E-159-001 | In doing so, you would be upholding the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which the USA has ratified. Article 27 of the Covenant clearly states: "In those States in which ethnic, religious, or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community and the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practise their own religion, or to use their own language."

E-159-002 | Please comply with your duty to uphold international treaties, by treating your citizens with respect by respecting their culture over cooperate profit.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Shannen O'Brian
6650 Balaclava St.
Suite 808
Vancouver, BC V6N 1L9

E-159-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the response to comment O-003-004.

E-159-002

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

E-160-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 11:51 AM -----

Carol Okstel <carolo22@sbcglobal.net>
11/21/2007 12:00 PM

Please respond to
carolo22@sbcglobal.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-160-001 I completely oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. Because of the environmental devastation and, as important, the destruction of a Native American Sacred Site that would occur from the project, I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

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Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Carol Okstel
2620 Ruidosa Ave., #127
Suite 808
Dallas, TX 75228

E-161-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



Jane Oxenbury
<jmoxenbury@shaw.ca>

11/15/2007 01:49 PM

Please respond to
jmoxenbury@shaw.ca

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

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In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

E-161-001 Every indigenous band has a right to their religious practices and the preservation of the ceremonial sites. Be a leader in the fight for these rights.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Jane Oxenbury
1003 - 38 Ave. SW
Suite 808
Calgary, AB T2T 2J3

E-162-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/16/2007 01:26 PM -----

Amy Page <aepage2001@yahoo.com>
11/16/2007 12:23 PM

Please respond to
aepage2001@yahoo.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

E-162-001

Dear Sir,
I CAN'T BELIEVE THAT IN THE 21st CENTURY GREEDY WHITE MEN CONTINUE TO RAPE AND PILLAGE THIS PLANET...I HOPE YOU'RE ALL HELD ACCOUNTABLE SOME DAY...WHEN YOU'RE ON YOUR DEATH BED I HOPE SERVING THE BUSHIES AND THE RICH AND GREEDY WILL HAVE BEEN WORTH IT!!!! write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

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There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

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Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Amy Page
114 Colonial Ave.
Pitman, NJ 08071-1104

E-163-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



Robert Pancner
<rpncn@yahoo.com>

11/15/2007 02:43 PM

Please respond to
rpncn@yahoo.com

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

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In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

E-163-001 Although I have not written the above material, I have read it and agree with it. I think it is shameful how native people in this country have been treated. Regards,

Robert Pancner
7936 Redondo Ct.
Darien, IL 60561

E-164-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 10:05 AM -----

Frank Paulo <fnpaulo@aol.com>
11/15/2007 12:44 PM

Please respond to
fnpaulo@aol.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
Gold nor any amount of money can replace the scaredness and beauty of this land. I oppose any mining on this sacred land.

E-164-001

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

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Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Frank Paulo
5038 N St Louis
Chicago, IL 60625

E-165-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



Jerry Pendergast
<j-pendergast@northwestern.edu>

11/15/2007 01:01 PM

Please respond to
j-pendergast@northwestern.edu
u

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

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In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

We expect companies to respect sites that "mainstream" Americans consider sacred. Shoshone deserve that same consideration.

Even if culturally sensitive issues were not at stake, dewatering an area is depriving residents of a basic right most of us take for granted.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Jerry Pendergast
5312 N Sawyer
Chicago, IL 60625

773-267-8474

E-165-001

E-166-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 09:49 AM -----

Tamarah Perez <jntperez@peoplepc.com>
11/20/2007 02:20 PM

Please respond to
jntperez@peoplepc.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

E-166-001 Why do we even have to fight to keep this land untouched? This is a sacred, holy land to our native peoples, and we have to fight to keep it intact. I am disgusted by the thought of taking something so important from the Shoshone.

Next, why don't we dig for oil under the Sistine Chapel. I'm sure the Catholics won't mind!

Please, reconsider this sacrilegious act.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Tamarah Perez
4103 S Van Buren
Amarillo, TX 79110

E-167-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 10:43 AM -----

Louise Perini <leperini@rocketmail.com>
11/22/2007 03:00 PM

Please respond to
leperini@rocketmail.com

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc:
Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone.

E-167-001 | This nation's government has been violating the basic human rights of Native Americans under the tenets of our own constitution for hundreds of years.
When will this stop?

This is an unacceptable "taking."

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Louise Perini
555 Crown Hill
Suite 808
Arroyo Grande, CA 93420

E-168-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 09:38 AM -----

Diana Peters <djp3122@yahoo.com>
11/15/2007 11:58 AM

Please respond to
djp3122@yahoo.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-168-001 | Taking more away from Native Americans is Not an option...
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Diana Peters
189 Old Clubhouse Rd
Suite 808
Soquel, CA 95073

E-169-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



Carol A Peterson
<carolpeterson02@embarqma
il.com>

11/15/2007 02:07 PM

Please respond to
carolpeterson02@embarqmail.
com

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

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In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. Why should we allow foreign countries and corporations to use or destroy lands in the United States for their benefit?

Sincerely, Carol A Peterson

Carol A Peterson
32800 Oak Park Drive
Leesburg, FL 34748

E-169-001

E-170-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

TERI POWER

November 16, 2007

Stephen Drummond
BLM, Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Rd.
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

RE: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-170-001 |

WE HAVE ENOUGH. Do not further degrade the native people in this country! I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason. A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory. There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people. It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain. Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry. In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market? Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Regards,

Teri Power
1064 90th Street
Amery, WI 54001

E-171-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/27/2007 11:23 AM -----

Judith Prowell <timju@comcast.net>
11/15/2007 07:13 PM

Please respond to
timju@comcast.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-171-001 I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. This company should not be allowed to profit at someone else's expense. In this case the burial grounds, religious and cultural values of the Western Shoshone. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

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In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Judith Prowell
1914 165th Pl. N.E.
Bellevue, WA 98008



Jane Rainwater
<rainwaterdesign@comcast.net>

11/15/2007 02:28 PM

Please respond to
rainwaterdesign@comcast.net

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

E-172-001

Dear Sir,

I have Native American ancestors who were deeply connected to the land. The Land is their "Church," their temple to honor the Creator. To even consider a commercial mining operation in this area of Nevada is completely barbaric! When will the continual lust for gold stop? Is it really necessary to ruin the environment and destroy the cultural traditions of native peoples? For what? A pair of cheap hoop earring at JC Penney's??

I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

E-172-002

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason i.e., the availability of gold for luxury items for the wealthy!!!

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine.

E-172-003

The proposed mine would devastate the Mt. Tenabo area's surrounding water table... and this can be more damaging than the cyanide that is dumped back into mines in the form of waste tailings.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Jane Rainwater (Cherokee)

Jane E Rainwater
165 Wheeling Road
Andover, CT 06232

860-742-9938

E-172-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

E-172-002

Comment noted. BLM has complied, and will comply, with all applicable laws in considering the impacts of the proposed project.

E-172-003

Comment noted. Please see Section 3.2.2 of the EIS regarding potential impacts to water resources.

E-173-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



Julia Rapp
<jrapp1@msn.com>

11/15/2007 01:44 PM

Please respond to
jrapp1@msn.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

I guess all government departments seem to have adopted the Bush/Chenry slash and burn policy, but it doesn't have to be that way. How would you like to have a toxic pit put in the middle of your church. You have the right to deny this mine. Please do so.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Julia Rapp
6400 Lakewood St.
Suite 808
Farmington, NM 87402

E-173-001

E-174-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 10:05 AM -----

mary ray <mkrscrim@kitcarson.net>
11/15/2007 12:48 PM

Please respond to
mkrscrim@kitcarson.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

E-174-001 | Beautiful places are worth more to the public than a destroyed wasteland making a profit for a private company.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

mary ray
HC 30
Dusty Route
Winston, NM 87943

E-175-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 09:46 AM -----
Harvey Reading <reading178@hotmail.com>
11/15/2007 12:04 PM

Please respond to
reading178@hotmail.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

Just one more outrage from outrageous "representatives". Stop ALL mining on public lands, stop ALL grazing, manage PUBLIC LANDS for the PUBLIC. And, don't you fascist Republicans or Libertarians even THINK of selling off even an acre of them. Fascist scum!

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,
Harvey Reading
pob 551
Suite 808
Shoshoni, WY 82649

E-176-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

LORNA REED

November 16, 2007

Stephen Drummond
BLM, Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Rd.
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

RE: NO! to the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-176-001 |

I see no reason to ravage American soil for the bennifit of a private Canadian company.I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason. A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory. There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people. It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain. Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry. In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market? Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Regards,

**Lorna Reed
3553 G Road
Palisade, CO 81526**

MARY S. REED

November 15, 2007

Stephen Drummond
BLM, Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Rd.
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

RE: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-177-001

After reading about Barrick Gold's proposal to build an open-pit gold mine on sacred Indian land, I have to express my opposition to this ridiculous project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason. A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory. There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people. It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain. Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry. In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market? Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. Don't let BLM stand for Bureau of Land Mismanagement. Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Sincerely,

E-177-002

Mary S. Reed
962 Darrow Rd
Duanesburg, NY 12056

E-177-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

E-177-002

Comment noted.

E-178-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

MICHELLE REITMAJER

November 16, 2007

Stephen Drummond
BLM, Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Rd.
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

RE: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-178-001

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. It is NOT needed and does nothing but RAPE OUR MOTHER EARTH! The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason. A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory. There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people. It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain. Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry. In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market? Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Regards,

Michelle Reitmajer
11016 Waller Rd E E103
Tacoma, WA 98446



James Roberts
<jimrobj@yahoo.com>

11/15/2007 01:24 PM

Please respond to
jimrobj@yahoo.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

E-179-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

E-179-002

Comment noted.

E-179-003

Comment noted.

E-179-001

Dear Sir,
I am writing to ask that you deny Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. This project will cause undue degradation of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area. The areas resources are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine project, if approved, would result in the illegal interference with religious and cultural uses and destruction of sacred sites without a compelling reason.

E-179-002

A federal district court has ruled that the BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values, and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory. To fulfill the spirit of the our laws, BLM must deny this mine.

E-179-003

The mine would dewater the Mt. Tenabo area and permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious values and practices of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

80% of gold production is used for jewelry. That is really a luxury item and not very important in the larger scheme of things.

Please deny the proposal for gold mining in the Cortez Hills area.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

James Roberts
215 S Ellis St
Palouse, WA 99161

E-180-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 10:32 AM -----

Sarah Roberts <kops-and-robs@patmedia.net>
11/15/2007 12:10 PM

Please respond to
kops-and-robs@patmedia.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

E-180-001 | We are a nation that values freedom of religion most highly. The Western Shoshone must not be denied the right to practice their religion in their most sacred place because the government decides to lease it to a private company to let them destroy it. If this was a Christian religion, you would know better.

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,
Sarah Roberts
48 Harlingen Road
Belle Mead, NJ 08502

E-181-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

JANET ROBERTSON

November 16, 2007

Stephen Drummond
BLM, Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Rd.
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

RE: Block the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-181-001

I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. The Bureau of Land Management must deny it since it has the authority and should have the moral integrity to do so. Such degradation of the Western Shoshone religious and cultural values is inexcusable. And certainly the contamination and destruction of the surface and groundwater resources of the area is unacceptable. This area is not only sacred to the Western Shoshone but to all Americans. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason. A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory. There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people. It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain. Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry. In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market? Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Regards,

Janet Robertson
1052 Grey Smoke Trail
Cataula, GA 31804

E-182-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 11:00 AM -----

Beth Rockwell <trish134@surferie.net>
11/15/2007 05:04 PM

Please respond to
trish134@surferie.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

E-182-001 Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. I count myself as a reasonable person and hope that you do, too. The further degradation and humiliation of Native American heritage is unacceptable. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Beth Rockwell
132 W. 23rd St. Apt. 313
Apt. 313
Erie, PA 16502

E-183-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/16/2007 01:26 PM -----

Jeff Wiles <jeffrey.wiles@minneapolis.af.mil>
11/16/2007 12:35 PM

Please respond to
jeffrey.wiles@minneapolis.af.mil

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-183-001 This communication is submitted by Jeff Wiles of Hopkins, MN. I am an environmental biologist with the Air Force Reserve/934th AWMSP-ARS. I work with Native American lands issues in the course of my installation duties.

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Jeff Wiles
921 11th Avenue South #3
Hopkins, MN 55343

E-184-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 09:38 AM -----

Kathryn Rose <mizkate52@msn.com>
11/15/2007 11:56 AM

Please respond to
mizkate52@msn.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
Haven't we destroyed enough of the planet already? Do we really need to destroy everything in order to survive?

E-184-001

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Kathryn Rose
2749 Lafayette St.
Suite 808
Denver, CO 80205

E-185-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



gregory ross
<gandgandg@yahoo.com>

11/15/2007 02:03 PM

Please respond to
gandgandg@yahoo.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

E-185-001

Dear Sir,

WHAT WOULD JESUS DO?

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

gregory ross
3527 laguna ave
Suite 808
oakland, CA 94602

E-186-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 09:45 AM -----

Richard Salters <rick996@gmail.com>
11/15/2007 12:07 PM

Please respond to
rick996@gmail.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. The land was stolen, don't desecrate it for profit.

E-186-001 |

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Richard Salters
2458 Main Street
Suite 808
Coventry, CT 06238

E-187-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 11:06 AM -----

Linda Shepard Salzer <lgssalzer@email.toast.net>
11/15/2007 03:36 PM

Please respond to
lgssalzer@email.toast.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

E-187-001 | My husband is part native American. It's time to respect Native Americans, their land, their culture, and their religious beliefs and practices.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Linda Shepard Salzer
94 Reed St., Suite 808
Cambridge, MA 02140

E-188-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 09:45 AM -----

Diana Sanderson <pines@tidewater.net>
11/15/2007 12:10 PM

Please respond to
pines@tidewater.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

E-188-001 | Some things, such as sacred lands and water, are in fact just that...sacred. Please do not allow another mega-corporation and the need to make ever more money rule here. We do not need more diamonds. We do need more respect for cultural heritage and preservation of water...which is fast becoming even more valuable than diamonds. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,
Diana Sanderson
67 Albert Blood Road
Suite 808
Lincolnton, ME 04849-5033

E-189-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 09:51 AM -----

SJ SC <shawnjean@sbcglobal.net>
11/15/2007 12:05 PM

Please respond to
shawnjean@sbcglobal.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. Would you put an open-pit gold mine in the Sistine Chapel?
How about Arlington National Cemetery?

E-189-001

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

SJ SC
Hickory Ridge Drive
Suite 808
Brecksville, OH 44141

E-190-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 09:30 AM -----

H Schaktman <schaktman@comcast.net>
11/15/2007 11:47 AM

Please respond to
schaktman@comcast.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

E-190-001 |

Dear Sir,
SHAME! SHAME! SHAME!

I write to tell you that I strongly oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

H Schaktman
22 Bridge Street
Shelburne Falls, MA 01370

E-191-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 11:03 AM -----

Lois Schank <lann@hamilton.net>
11/15/2007 04:19 PM

Please respond to
lann@hamilton.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project, and I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

In addition to dewatering the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. I believe we owe the Indian people - and America - that much.

E-191-001

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Lois Schank
1405 O Road
Suite 808
Central City, NE 68826

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/16/2007 01:53 PM -----

Jeff Schatz <jschatz@earthlink.net>
11/16/2007 08:54 AM

Please respond to
jschatz@earthlink.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Please deny the Cortez Hills proposed mine

Dear Sir,
I am writing to oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it for reasons detailed below.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people. In addition, the project would be an open-pit mine in which cyanide is used -- increasing the risk of water and land degradation.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Jeff Schatz
6930 Ryan Gulch Rd.
Silverthorne, CO 80498
303-499-1739

E-192-001

As described in Section 2.4.6.1 of the EIS, the heap leach facilities would be designed with a composite liner and leak detection system and designed, constructed, operated, and closed in accordance with Nevada Division of Environmental Protection and BLM requirements. As discussed in Section 3.2.2 of the EIS, significant releases of cyanide to water or land from the heap leach facilities are not anticipated.

Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

E-192-001



Elizabeth Scherer
<seaeas7@aol.com>

11/15/2007 02:05 PM

Please respond to
seaeas7@aol.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

E-193-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

E-193-002

Comment noted.

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project not only will it cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, but it will also harm the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses! There is no question that BLM must deny this mine.

E-193-001

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold.

You are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit. How much more of the United States are we going allow to be destroyed by other nations.

E-193-002

Please do the right thing for this country by denying the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Elizabeth Scherer
P.O. Box 468
Suite 808
Norton, MA 02766

E-194-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 12:00 PM -----

Francis Schilling <quarlo@earthlink.net>
11/17/2007 06:12 PM

Please respond to
quarlo@earthlink.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject The Cortez Hills proposal should be denied

Dear Sir,

E-194-001 As someone who is sick to "death" of this nation handing over its priceless national (read: PUBLIC!) heritage to line the greed-infested pockets of foreign corporations, I am writing to tell you that I "strongly" oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Francis Schilling
11651 South Lava Peak Avenue
Vail, AZ 85641

E-195-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

E-195-002

Comment noted.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/16/2007 01:55 PM -----

Paul Schutt <pls1helix@aol.com>
11/15/2007 09:08 PM

Please respond to
pls1helix@aol.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-195-001 I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. ANY APPROVAL WOULD BE A VERY BAD EXAMPLE OF GOVERNMENT GONE WRONG and of failing to protect the best interests of the public.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

E-195-002 Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry. There is no public benefit to adding to the gold stock.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Paul Schutt
310 S. Racine Avenue
Chicago, IL 60607

E-196-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/16/2007 01:26 PM -----

Tamar Schwartz <Psypsa@aol.com>
11/16/2007 12:31 PM

Please respond to
Psypsa@aol.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Don't destroy what is precious to the Shoshone

Dear Sir,
Everyone's culture is important and valuable to them.

E-196-001 |

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Tamar Schwartz
25-79 31st Street
Astoria, NY 11102

E-197-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



"Bruce Scotton, M.D."
<bruce@itsa.ucsf.edu>

11/15/2007 01:51 PM

Please respond to
bruce@itsa.ucsf.edu

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

E-197-001

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. It is far past the time when we can casually and with disregard, ignore the the sacred sites of our indigenous people.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Bruce Scotton, M.D.
70 Marina Vista
Suite 808
Larkspur, CA 94939

E-198-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/27/2007 11:25 AM -----
Martin Scurrah <mmscurrah1@terra.com.pe>
11/15/2007 06:24 PM

Please respond to
mmscurrah1@terra.com.pe

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mine's/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

E-198-001 Three years ago I had the opportunity to visit the Western Shoshone people and travel with them around the area of the proposed mine. I was also able to hear the deep fears and concerns of the Western Shoshone people about the proposed mine and its impacts on areas that are extremely important to them for cultural and spiritual reasons.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,
Martin Scurrah
Martin Scurrah
Tripoli 365
Miraflores, ot 18

E-199-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/16/2007 01:53 PM -----

LaRoy and Mary Seaver <maroyseaver@huskeraccess.com>
11/16/2007 09:03 AM

Please respond to
maroyseaver@huskeraccess.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-199-001 We firmly believe that what is sacred to Native Americans deserves the same respect we expect in relation to traditional U.S. sites like the capitol and the mall in Washington. Corporate financial interests should not trample on what is sacred to Native Americans. Therefore, we write to tell you that we oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. We urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

LaRoy and Mary Seaver
7005 Shamrock Rd. #105
Suite 808
Lincoln, NE 68506

E-200-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



Mark Seebach
<mark.seebach@gmail.com>

11/15/2007 12:59 PM

Please respond to
mark.seebach@gmail.com

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

E-200-001 | Although I support separation of church and state, I must add that this is akin to a slap in the face to GOD.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Mark Seebach
12021 Skyline Rd NE #1623
Albuquerque, NM 87123

E-201-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/27/2007 11:07 AM -----

Naomi Septoff <septofofn@yahoo.com>
11/16/2007 03:43 PM

Please respond to
septofofn@yahoo.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-201-001

The Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project is yet another travesty of our ecosystem, and our supposed respect for varied religious beliefs. The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, in part due to the contamination of surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

The Interior Department declared a federal district court ruling that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values a victory. The Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. That being the case, how can the project be allowed to go forward. There is no question that BLM must deny this mine. Besides dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry. All this damage would be done so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market.

Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Naomi Septoff
5316 Legion Drive
Mt Airy, MD 21771

E-202-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 09:50 AM -----

Susan D Shamblin <eggfamilyark@yahoo.com>
11/15/2007 01:27 PM

Please respond to
eggfamilyark@yahoo.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Please! Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-202-001 I am very concerned about this and I write to tell you that I strongly oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to please deny it because that is the right thing to do.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Susan D Shamblin
1230 Kinglet Drive
Suite 808
Morganton, NC 28655

E-203-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

TONI SIEGRIST

November 16, 2007

Stephen Drummond
BLM, Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Rd.
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

RE: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-203-001

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. This mine should be denied. This mine should not trump the rights of the Western Shoshone or the environment. The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason. A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory. There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people. It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain. Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry. In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market? Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Regards,

Toni Siegrist
17 Quincy Street
Cambridge, MA 2138

E-204-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 09:46 AM -----

JoAnn Simko <Joeygirl38@aol.com>
11/15/2007 11:59 AM

Please respond to
Joeygirl38@aol.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

E-204-001 | I am sure that if this were any other group, such as the Jewish people or Muslims, for example, there would be more of an outrage. The Native Americans deserve to keep this piece of their heritage untouched.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,
JoAnn Simko
184 Chapin ST
Suite 808
Binghamton, NY 13905

E-205-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 10:42 AM -----

Kathleen Simmons <sanctuary19@verizon.net>
11/24/2007 08:05 PM

Please respond to
sanctuary19@verizon.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

E-205-001 | Now is the time to stand up and reject what should never have been proposed in the first place. Many people are depending on you to make the correct decision.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Kathleen Simmons
90 Strong St., Suite 808
Easthampton, MA 01027

E-206-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

YMANI SIMMONS

November 16, 2007

Stephen Drummond
BLM, Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Rd.
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

RE: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason. A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory. There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people. It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain. Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry. In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market? Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. The ancestors are always watching. Please remember, your actions affect the lives and spiritual practices of the next seven generations. What would your grandma want you to do? Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Regards,

Ymani Simmons
230 Peepeye Cove Rd.
Leicester, NC 28748

E-206-001

E-207-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 10:06 AM -----

DEBORAH SMITH <deborah993@cox.net>
11/15/2007 12:35 PM

Please respond to
deborah993@cox.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

E-207-001

Dear Sir,
HAVEN'T THE NATIVE AMERICANS BEEN DAMAGED ENOUGH BY THE INVADERS OF THIS COUNTRY--NO I AM NOT NATIVE AMERICAN--BUT I FEEL SO BAD FOR ALL THAT HAS BEEN DONE TO THEM AND TAKEN FROM THEM IN THE NAME OF GREED HIDDEN BEHIND A BIBLE AND A GUN!!!!
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

DEBORAH SMITH
3044 N.W. 30TH
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73112

E-208-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



Robert Smith
<1bigtree@comcast.net>

11/15/2007 01:50 PM

Please respond to
1bigtree@comcast.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

E-208-001

Dear Sir,

Good God you people. I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Robert Smith
6565 Lonesome Pine Trail
Suite 808
Greeneville, TN 37745

E-209-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
NEVADA STATE OFFICE

07 NOV 28 AM 9:00

November 26, 2007

BLM State Director Ton Wenker
Nevada State Office
1340 Financial Blvd., Reno, NV 89502-7147
P.O. Box 12000, Reno, NV 89520-0006

Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Mr. Wenker,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values — and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, which has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Their people were buried there.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market? Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law.

Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. The U.S. government should stop ripping off the Native American. We must remember, this continent was theirs first.

Sincerely,

Patricia Sorensen

Trish Sorensen
1911 Maxwell Drive
Lewisville, TX 75077

*please
deny to
BLM
done*

Routing	
	Copies Received
1	SO <i>TL</i>
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	Support
4	Legal <i>TL</i>
	Office of
	Action
	Central Records

E-209-001

E-210-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 10:06 AM -----

Bill Sorochan <billsorochan@hotmail.com>
11/15/2007 12:42 PM

Please respond to
billsorochan@hotmail.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

E-210-001 | I trust you will act with integrity and humanity.

Kindest Regards:

Bill Sorochan
Bill Sorochan
R.R.#2
Craven, SK S0G-0W0

E-211-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



Colleen Spivey
<spivey2@bellsouth.net>

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

11/15/2007 01:32 PM

bcc

Please respond to
spivey2@bellsouth.net

Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

E-211-001

Dear Sir,

Poor America ! It's a shame that obviously negative proposals like Cortez Hills get any consideration. We, as a nation, already stole land from these people, attempted genocide, and have RUINED countless acres/miles of land. America should forbid future land misuse of this type FOREVER.

I STRONGLY oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Colleen Spivey
5791 S. U.S. Highway 29
Suite 808
Goshen, AL 36035

E-212-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



Frieda Stahl
<fstahl@calstatela.edu>

11/15/2007 01:00 PM

Please respond to
fstahl@calstatela.edu

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason. It would further perpetuate the outrageous history of contempt for the indigenous peoples of this continent on the part of the Caucasian invaders.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory. That victory should be preserved, not betrayed.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people. Morally and technologically, the mine as proposed would cause irreversible deterioration of natural resources as well as cultural values.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Frieda Stahl
497 E. California Blvd.
Suite 808
Pasadena, CA 91106

E-212-001

DEBORAH STEPHENSON

November 16, 2007

Stephen Drummond
BLM, Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Rd.
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

RE: Outrageous! Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I am absolutely outraged by the lack of respect this government continues to show toward our native populace! I write to tell you that I strongly oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project, and I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. To do otherwise is not only a slap in the face to every Native American, but a blatant display of prejudicial treatment. (YOU KNOW WE WOULD NEVER EVEN THINK ABOUT PUTTING A MINE ON SACRED WHITE PEOPLE'S LAND!) The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason. A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory. There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people. It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain. Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry. In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market? Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Regards,

Deborah Stephenson
1925 State Hwy M
Cedarcreek, MO 65627

E-213-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

E-213-002

Comment noted.

E-213-001

E-213-002

E-214-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 11:51 AM -----

Phyllis Stonebraker <stonephytl@hotmail.com>
11/20/2007 11:08 AM

Please respond to
stonephytl@hotmail.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

During my graduate years in Anthropology at the U of Oregon, I both studied and taught Great Basin Archaeology. My studies informed me of how special this area is, and so of course I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/ Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as damage the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone.

The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it more important to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say NO. And so does the law.

Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Phyllis Stonebraker
3930 Witham Hill Dr, R161
Suite 808
Corvallis, OR 97330

E-214-001

E-215-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 09:34 AM -----

Steve Summers <ssum@vcn.bc.ca>
11/15/2007 05:00 PM

Please respond to
ssum@vcn.bc.ca

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny mining proposal for Mt. Tenabo, Nevada

Dear Sir,
This letter is to tell you that I oppose the Cortez Hills project proposed by Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's. I am urging the Bureau of Land Management to reject it.

The BLM certainly has the authority to deny this mine because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an "illegal" interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

E-215-001 | Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation with an already shaky reputation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Steve J Summers
7541 Burgess Street
Suite 808
Burnaby, BC V3N 3H9

E-216-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



Arthur Swers
<aminorsfloyd@yahoo.com>

11/15/2007 01:34 PM

Please respond to
aminorsfloyd@yahoo.com

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Freedom of religion is one of the basic tenets of our Free society. To desecrate a religious site, for profit is abominable. Please do the right thing!

Regards,

Arthur Swers
163 Happy Trails S.E.
Suite 808
Floyd, VA 24091

E-216-001

E-217-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 10:42 AM -----

Michelle Talukdar <michelletalukdar@gmail.com>
11/25/2007 08:00 PM

Please respond to
michelletalukdar@gmail.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject PLEASE deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I am writing today to tell you that I strongly oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

E-217-001 | Thank you for the opportunity to comment and I really hope that you will reconsider this project.

Regards,

Michelle Talukdar
226 Causeway Street
Boston, MA 02114

E-218-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 09:49 AM -----

Terelle Terry <tsterry5@msn.com>
11/15/2007 07:14 PM

Please respond to
tsterry5@msn.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

The terrible events I witnessed as a child when the Kennecott Company destroyed AN ENTIRE MOUNTAIN! They systematically destroyed the land, degraded the streams, drove out the wildlife. I can still hear and see the dynamite and earth erupting, to ship the earth on train cars to be "processed". That "process" was a stinking hell of toxic fumes. They used acids to extract metals. They got a lot of gold, but they said they only were after copper.

The Bureau of Land Management is supposed to manage not destroy!

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Terelle Terry
1701 "O" Street Apt 101
Sacramento, CA 95814

E-218-001

E-219-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/27/2007 10:48 AM -----

Jane Theobald <Jane_oceantide@hotmail.com>
11/18/2007 03:56 AM

Please respond to
Jane_oceantide@hotmail.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

I wish to also add to this standardised letter that the jewellery market is changing rapidly. As a UK jewellery lecturer in the prestigious College of Art & Design at Plymouth and also a jeweller myself I would like to inform you that there is a growing demand for ethically produced gold and silver, just as there now is for conflict free diamonds. We are aware of the small but growing number of mines working towards Fair Trade certification and we are aware of restoration mining. The gold that you are proposing to extract from open cast mining will have less and less value as the demand for supply chain credentials grows. Your business advisors and forecasters are letting you down badly not to inform you of the huge public swing towards ethically produced materials. As a mining company you are well placed to be at the forefront of this global consumer market and seem totally unaware of the opportunity that offers itself to you.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Jane Theobald
Tregonhawke Cliff
Whitsand Bay
Cornwall, PL10 1JU

E-219-001

E-220-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/27/2007 11:07 AM -----

Paul Torrence <Paul.Torrence@nau.edu>
11/16/2007 03:37 PM

Please respond to
Paul.Torrence@nau.edu

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-220-001 | I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I find it difficult to believe that an agency of the US Government is complicit in this proposal to once again destroy Native culture. Shame on you. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Paul Torrence
16282 Water Gap Rd
PO Box 5698
Williams, OR 97544
928-523-0298

E-221-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 12:02 PM -----

Lawrence Tough <warblrwatchr@aol.com>
11/17/2007 06:57 AM

Please respond to
warblrwatchr@aol.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

E-221-001 The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred and necessary for life to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Lawrence Tough
132 W Main
PO Box 368
Marcellus, MI 49067

E-222-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

NATHAN TYSON

November 16, 2007

Stephen Drummond
BLM, Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Rd.
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

RE: THE CORTEZ HILLS PROP - IS A TRAVESTY TO NATIVE PEOPLE, LIKE ME!!

Dear Sir,

E-222-001

Today, I am filled with both anger, rage, pain and passionate feelings of which I do not yet know how to express fully without losing my mental and emotional focus by doing so - due to what is before you with this Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I can-not EVEN begin to understand how Materialistic, Self Serving Bush Administration Neocons can sleep at night, much less members of Congress when they bypass the rights of this great republic's people and citizens for the \$\$ advancement of some Lobbyist's monies to help counter opposition to some piece of legislation being tabled. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it...not just for ME, but for the future rights & treaties of ALL Native American peoples. I am 1/4th Metis Cherokee, and my maternal grandfather was born in 1917 on a resettlement reservation in Muscogee, Oklahoma - when he reached adulthood and married, he and his wife(my Mom's mother), moved back to our native homelands here within the great state of Georgia. As a citizen of this country with rich Cherokee-Choctaw heritage, it insenses me to see how the Shoshone tribal people are being neglected, ignored and disrespected for the sake of Capitalists bent on extracting profits from the mining of Gold from the Shoshone people's sacred Mountain! The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason. A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory. There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people. It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the

NATHAN TYSON

mountain. Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry. In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market? Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Regards,

Nathan Tyson
145 Tyson Road
Cordele, GA 31015

E-223-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 12:03 PM -----

Julia Van de Grift <doorco@iglide.net>
11/17/2007 05:21 AM

Please respond to
doorco@iglide.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I am writing to go on record that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. It is not necessary to destroy what is sacred to an indigenous people of our country and would result in environmental degradation to a beautiful part of our natural heritage!

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Julia Van de Grift
837 W Badger Rd
Apt 4
Madison, WI 53713

E-223-001

E-224-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 11:51 AM -----

John van Vlaanderen <john.van.v@gmail.com>
11/19/2007 06:58 PM

Please respond to
john.van.v@gmail.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

This is crazy. We do not need gold, we do not need diamonds.

We need sacred culture. If you do not stop these fools, we will have to -- and you will become MOOT!!!

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,
John van Vlaanderen
a street
kingston, NY 12401



"Betty J. Van Wicklen"
<g10121@care2.com>

11/15/2007 03:01 PM

Please respond to
g10121@care2.com

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

E-225-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

E-225-002

Comment noted.

E-225-001

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. It is your lawful obligation to do so.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

E-225-002

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market? Haven't we done enough to exploit Native Americans? Haven't we sold off enough of our heritage lands and our environment to industrial profiteers?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Betty J. Van Wicklen
41 Lake Shore Dr. #2B
Suite 808
Watervliet, NY 12189

E-226-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 10:31 AM -----

ruth.vandoren <bdoo@mac.com>
11/15/2007 01:17 PM

Please respond to
bdoo@mac.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

E-226-001 | Thank you for the opportunity to comment. The injustice we do lives after us in continued suffering for others.

Regards,

ruth.vandoren
Poinciana
honokaa, HI 96727

E-227-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

— Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 11:52 AM —

Margot VAnEtten <campusminister1@aol.com>
11/19/2007 09:43 AM

Please respond to
campusminister1@aol.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-227-001 I write to tell you that as a person of faith I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project which would pollute Native American sacred spaces. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Margot VAnEtten
437 Upper Valley Road
Suite 808
Rochester, NY 14624

E-228-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 10:08 AM -----

Kathleen View <rushnroll@hotmail.com>
11/15/2007 12:34 PM

Please respond to
rushnroll@hotmail.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

Considering that 80% of gold is used in jewelry manufacture, in essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

E-228-001 | Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project and protect the sacred heritage of the Shoshone as well as the natural environment.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Kathleen View
PO Box 48
Chemung, NY 14825

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/28/2007 09:37 AM -----

Doug Walters <dougwalt1@comcast.net>
11/15/2007 12:00 PM

Please respond to
dougwalt1@comcast.net

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc:
Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

E-229-001 | The question is who benefits and who is suffering. Is the Cortez Hills project a political payoff by the Administration?
Will this be another give away of royalty income like the oil and gas leases? Are the Western Shoshone tribe going to realize huge benefits from having a gold mine in their sacred place?

E-229-002 | I strongly urge the BLM to kill this project. Or at least study some alternatives for a couple of years.

Respectfully,

Doug Walters
10325 SW 57th Place
Suite 808
Portland, OR 97219

E-229-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

E-229-002

Comment noted. Please refer to Section 2.5.1, Alternatives Considered in Detail (Including No Action), for descriptions of the alternatives to the Proposed Action that were analyzed in the EIS. The impact analyses conducted for each resource for each alternative are presented in Chapter 3.0, Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences.

E-230-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 09:45 AM -----

Theodore Wilcox <twwsma@rit.edu>
11/15/2007 07:52 PM

Please respond to
twwsma@rit.edu

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
We have a duty to preserve what is sacred in our land.

E-230-001

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Theodore Wilcox
225 Croydon Road
Suite 808
Rochester, NY 14610

E-231-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 09:45 AM -----

"Thomas Washburn, MD" <ameliaislanders@bellsouth.net>
11/15/2007 02:25 PM

Please respond to
ameliaislanders@bellsouth.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
How would you like to have a gold mine destroy your church and cemetery?

E-231-001

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez
Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

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Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Thomas Washburn, MD
1609 Lake Park Dr.
Suite 808
Fernandina Beach, FL 32034

E-232-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/16/2007 01:53 PM -----

Fran Watson <daherlover@yahoo.com>
11/16/2007 08:35 AM

Please respond to
daherlover@yahoo.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
Haven't we done enough to the Indians? I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

E-232-001

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

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Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Fran Watson
9734 Jamacha Blvd
Suite 808
Spring Valley, CA 91977

E-233-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/26/2007 12:01 PM -----

Leslie Weinberg <lawein@optonline.net>
11/17/2007 09:31 AM

Please respond to
lawein@optonline.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

E-233-001 I try to respect others and their beliefs, as well as the earth and its creatures. As a Unitarian Universalist, I oppose moving to destroy an area sacred to the Western Shoshone. This would be comparable to creating mines at Arlington Cemetery.

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,
Leslie Weinberg
11 Big Oak Circle, Suite 808
Stamford, CT 06903

E-234-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/27/2007 11:23 AM -----

Cal Wellander <calwellander@yahoo.com>
11/15/2007 07:11 PM

Please respond to
calwellander@yahoo.com

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc:
Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

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There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. Don't you think we've f*ck'ed the native Americans enough.

E-234-001 |

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Cal Wellander
21109 Alaminos Dr.
Suite 808
Saugus, CA 91350

E-235-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/27/2007 11:25 AM -----

"A.E. White" <aw95@comcast.net>
11/15/2007 06:23 PM

Please respond to
aw95@comcast.net

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject LEARN RESPECT! Deny The Cortez Hills proposal!

Dear Sir,
I want to express how angrily I demand the Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project need to be denied. I demand for the Bureau of Land Management to deny it NOW, not later when someone gets around to it, but NOW!

E-235-001

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

A.E. White
2330 - 43rd ave east
seattle , WA 98112

E-236-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

AVALON WHITE

November 16, 2007

Stephen Drummond
BLM, Battle Mountain Field Office
50 Bastian Rd.
Battle Mountain, NV 89820

RE: Gold or Great Spirit?

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it. The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason. A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory. There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people. It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion and way of life for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain, it's their cemetery. Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry. In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market? Is it unduly degrading to destroy a whole habitat upon which so much wildlife depends? Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project. Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Regards,

Avalon White
1094 Guaymas Ct., Apt. 4
Santa Rosa, CA 95401

E-236-001

E-237-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



"Betty Whitmer USAF Ret."
<misskitty772@hotmail.com>

11/15/2007 02:07 PM

Please respond to
misskitty772@hotmail.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

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Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

You Must Be Kidding!!!!

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Betty Whitmer USAF Ret.
9218 NE 63rd St.
Suite 808
Vancouver, WA 98662

E-237-001

E-238-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.

----- Forwarded by Stephen Drummond/BMFO/NV/BLM/DOI on 11/16/2007 01:55 PM -----

Anne Daletski <camanoart@yahoo.com>
11/15/2007 09:27 PM

Please respond to
camanoart@yahoo.com

To Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov
cc
Subject Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,
I am absolutely OUTRAGED!

E-238-001 |

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. The Bureau of Land Management must deny it.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Anne Daletski
1800 S East Camano Drive
Camano Island, WA 98282

E-239-001

Comment noted. Please also see the responses to comment letter E-001.



Marc Moshman
<mmoshman@imf.org>

11/15/2007 12:52 PM

Please respond to
mmoshman@imf.org

To: Stephen_Drummond@nv.blm.gov

cc

bcc

Subject: Deny the Cortez Hills proposal

Dear Sir,

I write to tell you that I oppose Cortez Gold Mines/Barrick's proposed Cortez Hills project. I urge the Bureau of Land Management to deny it.

E-239-001 The effects of environmental degradation last way beyond the lifetimes of individuals, but are decisions that affect many generations to come. You have to ask if the total good outweighs the total bad. It's hard to see how that could be so. Please do the right thing.

The BLM has ample authority to deny this project because it will cause "undue degradation" of Western Shoshone religious and cultural values, as well as to the surface and groundwater resources of the area, which are sacred to the Western Shoshone. The mine will result in an illegal interference with and destruction of these religious and cultural uses for no compelling reason.

A federal district court has ruled that BLM has the authority to deny mine proposals that would cause undue degradation of cultural values -- and the Department of Interior acquiesced to that ruling. In fact, the Interior Department declared the ruling a victory.

There's no question that BLM must deny this mine. The mine unduly degrades vital water and other resources, including the substantial interference with and destruction of ongoing and future religious practices of Western Shoshone people.

It is unduly degrading for a simple reason: in addition to the dewatering of the Mt. Tenabo area, the mine would permanently and irreparably destroy current and future religious practices and values of the Western Shoshone people. Mt. Tenabo, the location of the Cortez Hills project, has been central to the Western Shoshone religion for hundreds, if not thousands, of years. Their people are buried on the mountain.

Barrick, a Canadian-based multinational mining corporation, would use the site to mine gold. In the United States, according to the USGS, more than 80% of gold consumption goes to the fabrication of jewelry.

In essence, you are being asked to determine this: Is it unduly degrading to destroy sacred lands and waters that have been in continuous use for untold generations so that a Canadian mining company's shareholders can profit by feeding the jewelry market?

Every reasonable person would say YES. And so does the law. Please deny the plan of operations for the Cortez Hills project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Regards,

Marc Moshman
2900 Woodstock Ave
Suite 808
Silver Spring, MD 20910

POSTCARDS

P-001-001



No Mining at Tenabo!

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kemetecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

In particular, my opposition to the Project is based on the following reasons:

- *This is an area of significant and well-established religious and cultural value to the Shoshone.
- * It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.
- * It will irreplaceably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

(Additional
Concerns:)

It is in the public interest to stop this mine now—the costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature, Name (printed) and address:

Michael A. Accurso Michael A. Accurso

1401 CERES ST CROCKETT CA 94525

P-001-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity).



No Mining at Tenabo!

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

In particular, my opposition to the Project is based on the following reasons:

- *This is an area of significant and well-established religious and cultural value to the Shoshone.
- * It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.
- * It will irretrievably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

(Additional Concerns) Pending lawsuit, destruction of indigenous people
costs excessive

It is in the public interest to stop this mine now—the costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature, Name (printed) and address: Tom R. Bill

LARSON R. Bill - HR-30 RD, Box 260 - Spring Creek, NV

Western Shoshone Defense Project - COMM. PLANNER.

P-002-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity).

P-002-001



No Mining at Tenabo!

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

In particular, my opposition to the Project is based on the following reasons:

- *This is an area of significant and well-established religious and cultural value to the Shoshone.

- *It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.

- *It will irreplaceably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

(Additional
Concerns)

the native people need to stop
mining on the land or else

It is in the public interest to stop this mine now—the costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature, Name (printed) and address:

EH PO Box 783 (95546)
Hoopa Marshall Lane II

P-003-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity).

P-003-001



No Mining at Tenabo!

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

In particular, my opposition to the Project is based on the following reasons:

*This is an area of significant and well-established religious and cultural value to the Shoshone.

* It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.

* It will irreplaceably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

* It will wreck the environment irreversibly.

(Additional
Concerns)

It is in the public interest to stop this mine now—the costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature, Name (printed) and address:

Kayla Rae Carpenter
po box 15251
Stanford, CA 94309
(Hypa, Yurok, Karok)

P-004-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity).



No Mining at Tenabo!

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

In particular, my opposition to the Project is based on the following reasons:

- *This is an area of significant and well-established religious and cultural value to the Shoshone.

- * It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.

- * It will irreplaceably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

(Additional Concerns:) YOU ARE OVERSTEPPING US CONSTITUTION LAWS
WITHOUT EVER HONORING THEIR OBLIGATIONS.

It is in the public interest to stop this mine now—the costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature, Name (printed) and address:

Darlene M. Cassadore
1745 Redwood St #8 EIKO, NV 89801

P-005-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity). BLM has complied, and will comply, with all applicable laws in considering the impacts of the proposed project.



No Mining at Tenabo!

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

In particular, my opposition to the Project is based on the following reasons:

- *This is an area of significant and well-established religious and cultural value to the Shoshone.
- *It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.
- *It will irreplaceably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

(Additional
Concerns)

Cultural - water - language rights

It is in the public interest to stop this mine now—the costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature, Name (printed) and address:

Cynthia Chamber Renshaw Tribal Council member
P.O. Box 18 Brooks, CA 95606

P-006-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity).

P-006-001



No Mining at Tenabo!

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kemecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

In particular, my opposition to the Project is based on the following reasons:

- *This is an area of significant and well-established religious and cultural value to the Shoshone.
- *It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.
- *It will irreplaceably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

(Additional
Concerns:)

Water right on all Reservations.

It is in the public interest to stop this mine now—the costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature, Name (printed) and address:

JEFF CLARKE

P.O. Box 18, Brocks, CA 95626

P-007-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity). In addition, please see Sections 3.2.1.5 and 3.2.2.2 of the EIS relative to water rights.

P-008-001

No Mining at Tenabo!

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

In particular, my opposition to the Project is based on the following reasons:

- *This is an area of significant and well-established religious and cultural value to the Shoshone.
- * It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.
- * It will irretrievably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

(Additional Comments) Time to stop. Thinking about \$ interest only!

It is in the public interest to stop this mine now—the costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature, Name (printed) and address:
Stacy Cohen Stacy Cohen

P-008-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity).

P-009-001

No Mining at Tenabo!

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

In particular, my opposition to the Project is based on the following reasons:

- *This is an area of significant and well-established religious and cultural value to the Shoshone.
- * It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.
- * It will irretrievably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

(Additional Concerns) Leave Natur Alone, Back of Mountain Springs and Native wildlife Bhabatats.

It is in the public interest to stop this mine now—the costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature, Name (printed) and address:

Travis Conabay

Crescent valley NV 673 6th street

P-009-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity). In addition, please see Section 3.5 of the EIS relative to potential impacts to wildlife habitat.



No Mining at Tenabo!

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

In particular, my opposition to the Project is based on the following reasons:

- *This is an area of significant and well-established religious and cultural value to the Shoshone.
- * It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.
- * It will irreplaceably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

(Additional
Concerns:)

WE SHOULD NOT DEGRADE OUR ENVIRONMENT.

It is in the public interest to stop this mine now—the costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature, Name (printed) and address:

Kathleen Cruise

KATHLEEN CRUISE

523 45TH AVE

SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94121

P-010-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity).

P-010-001



No Mining at Tenabo!

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

In particular, my opposition to the Project is based on the following reasons:

- *This is an area of significant and well-established religious and cultural value to the Shoshone.
- * It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.
- * It will irreplaceably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

P-011-001

(Additional
Concerns)

NO MINE


It is in the public interest to stop this mine now—the costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature, Name (printed) and address:

Elizabeth C. DANN
Box 273 - Carlin, Nevada 89822

P-011-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity).



No Mining at Tenabo!

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

In particular, my opposition to the Project is based on the following reasons:

- *This is an area of significant and well-established religious and cultural value to the Shoshone.
- * It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.
- * It will irretrievably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

(Additional Concerns): Back off - go away
MT Tenabo

It is in the public interest to stop this mine now. The costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature, Name (Printed) and address:
MT Tenabo - Shoshone's Church
Sandy DAWN - Crescent Valley

P-012-001

P-012-002

P-012-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity).

P-012-002

Please see the response to comment P-012-001.



No Mining at Tenabo!

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

In particular, my opposition to the Project is based on the following reasons:

- *This is an area of significant and well-established religious and cultural value to the Shoshone.
- * It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.
- * It will irreplaceably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

(Additional
Concerns)

All of the Above

It is in the public interest to stop this mine now—the costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature, Name (Printed) and address:

Barry Dotson **BARRY DOTSON**
RT #2 Box 245 Sallisaw OK 74955

P-013-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity).

P-013-001



No Mining at Tenabo!

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

In particular, my opposition to the Project is based on the following reasons:

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- * It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.

- * It will irretrievably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

(Additional
Comments)

*still
damage to my water sources*

It is in the public interest to stop this mine now—the costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature, Name (printed) and address:

Lucille Costello

2311 Sagehen St Battle Mountain NV 89820

P-014-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity).



No Mining at Tenabo!

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

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- * It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.
- * It will irreplaceably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

(Additional
Concerns:)

Stop mining on our Shoshone Lands.
on our spiritual lands

It is in the public interest to stop this mine now—the costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature, Name (printed) and address:

Phyllis Evening 1733 Buckskin Dr.
Phyllis Evening ELKO, NV. 89801

P-015-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity).

P-015-001



No Mining at Tenabo!

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

In particular, my opposition to the Project is based on the following reasons:

- *This is an area of significant and well-established religious and cultural value to the Shoshone.
- * It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.
- * It will irreplaceably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

(Additional
Concerns)

The American government has no right to try and take or use the land we gave the Shoshone people.

It is in the public interest to stop this mine now—the costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature, Name (printed) and address:

Olivia Gallagher Olivia Gallagher
2106 Westwood Dr, Santa Rosa, CA, 95407

P-016-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity).

P-016-001



No Mining at Tenabo!

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

In particular, my opposition to the Project is based on the following reasons:

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- * It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.
- * It will irretrievably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

(Additional
Concerns)

It is in the public interest to stop this mine now—the costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature, Name (printed) and address:

Diack D. Galt Diack Galt Po Box 819
CA 95716

P-017-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity).



No Mining at Tenabo!

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

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- * It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.
- * It will irreplaceably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

(Additional
Concerns)

*you are transgressing on Indian land
Greed is your God Not Integrity*

It is in the public interest to stop this mine now—the costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature, Name (printed) and address:

Helen C. Gildred Helen C. Gildred
51 Monte Cimarras Ave
Mill Valley, Calif. 94941-1742

P-018-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity). BLM has complied, and will comply, with all applicable laws in considering the impacts of the proposed project.



No Mining at Tenabo!

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

In particular, my opposition to the Project is based on the following reasons:

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- * It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.

- * It will irreplaceably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

(Additional

Concerns:)

* ~~IT WOULD MAKE AMERICA~~
~~AN UGLY PLACE FOR ITS PEOPLE~~

It is in the public interest to stop this mine now—the costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature, Name (printed) and address:

JIM GORMAN

708985363 SAUTERLAND CA 94988

P-019-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity).

P-019-001



No Mining at Tenabo!

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

In particular, my opposition to the Project is based on the following reasons:

- *This is an area of significant and well-established religious and cultural value to the Shoshone.

- * It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.

- * It will irreplaceably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

(Additional
Concerns):

Enough!!! Read My Lips!

It is in the public interest to stop this mine now—the costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature, Name (printed) and address:

DARIN M. HAMANN
430 3rd Ave West, Goodyear, AZ 85330

P-020-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity).



No Mining at Tenabo!

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

In particular, my opposition to the Project is based on the following reasons:

- *This is an area of significant and well-established religious and cultural value to the Shoshone.
- * It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.
- * It will irreplaceably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

(Additional
Concerns:)

DO NOT TAKE THIS LAND AWAY
PLEASE!

It is in the public interest to stop this mine now—the costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature, Name (printed) and address:

Jane S. Hunter

1710 BRADDOCK CT., SAN JOSE, CA 95125

P-021-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity).

P-021-001



No Mining at Tenabo!

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

In particular, my opposition to the Project is based on the following reasons:

- *This is an area of significant and well-established religious and cultural value to the Shoshone.
- * It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.
- * It will irreplaceably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

(Additional
Concerns:)

Leave Tenabo alone!

It is in the public interest to stop this mine now—the costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature/Name (printed) and address

Bernice LALO
605E 4th St #8, Battle Mountain NV 89802

P-022-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity).



No Mining at Tenabo!

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

In particular, my opposition to the Project is based on the following reasons:

- *This is an area of significant and well-established religious and cultural value to the Shoshone.
- * It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.
- * It will irreplaceably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

(Additional
Concerns:)

ENOUGH!!
It is in the public interest to stop this mine now—the costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature, Name (Printed), and address:

Windy Lawrence
10255 Riverside Dr Bon /ommd CA
92006

P-023-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity).



No Mining at Tenabo!

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

In particular, my opposition to the Project is based on the following reasons:

- *This is an area of significant and well-established religious and cultural value to the Shoshone.

- *It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.

- *It will irreplaceably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

(Additional
Concerns)

Everyone needs clean water. Protect all waters for future generations. God is not worth polluting water

It is in the public interest to stop this mine now—the costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature, Name (printed) and address:

Mishwa Lee. Mishwa Lee.

3 Ardath Ct, San Francisco, CA 94124

P-024-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity).

P-024-001

P-025-001

No Mining at Tenabo!

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

In particular, my opposition to the Project is based on the following reasons:

- *This is an area of significant and well-established religious and cultural value to the Shoshone.
- * It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.
- * It will irreplaceably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

(Additional Concerns: *It will eventually destroy the most beautiful spot in the valley.*)

It is in the public interest to stop this mine now—the costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature, Name (printed) and address:
Warren Landon
P.O. Box 1211207, Crescent Valley, NV 89921

P-025-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity).

P-026-001

No Mining at Tenabo!

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

In particular, my opposition to the Project is based on the following reasons:

- *This is an area of significant and well-established religious and cultural value to the Shoshone.
- *It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.
- *It will irretrievably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

(Additional Concerns:) I am concerned about that lack of respect both environmental, cultural, spiritual, that has been shown to Native People

It is in the public interest to stop this mine now—the costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature, Name (printed) and address:

Margaret K.O. Madden Margaret Madden

8110 MacArthur Blvd #5, Oakland, CA 94625

P-026-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity).



No Mining at Tenabo!

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

In particular, my opposition to the Project is based on the following reasons:

- *This is an area of significant and well-established religious and cultural value to the Shoshone.
- * It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.
- * It will irreplaceably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

(Additional
Concerns:)

Please stop the Rape of our Mother Earth

It is in the public interest to stop this mine now—the costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature, Name (printed) and address:

Jolanda Bingham Marshall
PO Box 309 Hoopa CA 95546

P-027-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity).

P-027-001

No Mining at Tenabo!

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

In particular, my opposition to the Project is based on the following reasons:

- *This is an area of significant and well-established religious and cultural value to the Shoshone.

- * It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.

- * It will irreplaceably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

(Additional
Concerns:)

*That's not right to do thing to
the NATIVE people*

It is in the public interest to stop this mine now—the costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature, Name (printed) and address:

Jeff Mathison lot #5 Marshall
Jeff Mathison

P-028-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity).

P-028-001

No Mining at Tenabel

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

In particular, my opposition to the Project is based on the following reasons:

- * This is an area of significant and well-established religious and cultural value to the Shoshone.
- * It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.
- * It will irretrievably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

(Additional
Comments)

Stop, Stop, Stop and deny Project

It is in the public interest to stop this mine now—the costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature, Name (printed) and address:

Mary M. Cloud, Mary M. Cloud
P.O. Box 181, Sakuragi, NV 89424

P-029-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity).

P-029-001



No Mining at Tenabo!

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

In particular, my opposition to the Project is based on the following reasons:

- *This is an area of significant and well-established religious and cultural value to the Shoshone.
- * It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.
- * It will irreplaceably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

(Additional

Concerns:

You are all destroying our mother earth, when will you learn??
It is in the public interest to stop this mine now—the costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature, Name (printed) and address:

Connie McDade Connie McDade
1802 S. 2050 E Gooding, Idaho 83330

P-030-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity).

P-030-001



No Mining at Tenabo!

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

In particular, my opposition to the Project is based on the following reasons:

- *This is an area of significant and well-established religious and cultural value to the Shoshone.
- * It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.
- * It will irreplaceably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

(Additional Concerns: These mines are nearly all foreign firms - they care less about tearing up our lands

It is in the public interest to stop this mine now—the costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature, Name (printed), and address:

Ernest J. McDade 18045 2050 E Gooding Rd
Ernest J. McDade 83330

P-031-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity).

P-031-001

No Mining at Tenabo!

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

In particular, my opposition to the Project is based on the following reasons:

- *This is an area of significant and well-established religious and cultural value to the Shoshone.
- * It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.
- * It will irretrievably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

(Additional
Concerns:)

You Are on Western Shoshone
Territory. "Back off"

It is in the public interest to stop this mine now—the costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature, Name (printed) and address:

Joyce Madade Joyce M. Madade
18045 2050E Gooding, 2d. 83330

P-032-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity).



No Mining at Tenabo!

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

In particular, my opposition to the Project is based on the following reasons:

- *This is an area of significant and well-established religious and cultural value to the Shoshone.

- * It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.

- * It will irreplaceably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

(Additional
Concerns):

Western Shoshone Territorial
"Packoff"

It is in the public interest to stop this mine now—the costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature, Name (printed) and address:

Lyce McDade
1804s 2050 E Gooding Rd

P-033-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity).



No Mining at Tenabo!

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

In particular, my opposition to the Project is based on the following reasons:

- *This is an area of significant and well-established religious and cultural value to the Shoshone.
- *It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.
- *It will irreplaceably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

(Additional
Concerns)

Don't you understand "No More"!!
It is in the public interest to stop this mine now—the costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature, Name (printed) and address:

Joyce McAlister
18045 2050 E Gooding, Id 83330

P-034-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity).

P-034-001



No Mining at Tenabo!

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

In particular, my opposition to the Project is based on the following reasons:

- *This is an area of significant and well-established religious and cultural value to the Shoshone.

- * It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.

- * It will irretrievably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

(Additional Concerns): This land should be left in its natural state to honor our ancestors.

It is in the public interest to stop this mine now—the costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature, Name (Printed) and address:

Rhodea Nicols
P.O. Box 5775 Elko NV 89802

P-035-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity).

P-035-001



No Mining at Tenabo!

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

In particular, my opposition to the Project is based on the following reasons:

- *This is an area of significant and well-established religious and cultural value to the Shoshone.
- * It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.
- * It will irreplaceably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

(Additional
Concerns)

It's a sacred, cultural mountain.

It is in the public interest to stop this mine now—the costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature, Name (printed) and address:

Bob R. Baker
199 Noble St Y2R. Nev.
89447

P-036-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity).

No Mining at Tenabo!

I oppose the Cortez Hills Expansion Project by Barrick Gold and Kennecott. The BLM should deny this project and inform the companies to stay out of this Shoshone spiritual area. Amidst growing concerns regarding indigenous peoples rights and threats of climate change and global warming, this Project is a bad idea for everyone.

In particular, my opposition to the Project is based on the following reasons:

- *This is an area of significant and well-established religious and cultural value to the Shoshone.

- * It will irretrievably destroy Shoshone religious and cultural uses in the area.

- * It will irreplaceably damage water sources which are sacred to the Shoshone and critical in times of drought.

(Additional Concerns:) It is absolutely necessary to respect the traditions of the indigenous people

It is in the public interest to stop this mine now—the costs of this project far outweigh the profits for these foreign multinationals. How much gold is worth the destruction of a culture? There are enough gold mines in Nevada—this one must be stopped.

Signature, Name (printed) and address:

Bruce Scatton, 70 Marina Vista
Larkspur, CA 94939

P-037-001

Potential impacts to Native American traditional values associated with the proposed project were considered by the BLM. Please see Section 3.9 of the EIS. Also see the responses to comments O-001-005 (relative to potential impacts to perennial waters) and O-003-004 (relative to Native American traditional values and use of the project vicinity).

P-037-001

APPENDIX F2 – COMMENT RESPONSE SUPPORT INFORMATION



Photo of Mount Tenabo from the Toiyabe Range (July 2008)



Photo of Mount Tenabo from County Road 222 in Crescent Valley (2002)

HORSE CANYON PIT PHOTOS



**Hole in the Horse Canyon Pit Wall at Former Horse Canyon Mine
(25-foot benches for scale) (CGM 2008a)**

TABLE F3.1 – NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS SUBMITTING FORM LETTERS

Table F3.1
Names of Individuals Submitting Form Letters

Name	Submitted via ¹ :		Name	Submitted via ¹ :	
	Direct	GBRW		Direct	GBRW
Aaron, Frank	X	X	Arcure, Anthony	X	X
Abraham, Eve		X	Arcure, Barbara	X	X
Abricka, Maria-Viktoria	X	X	Arenas, Mauricio	X	X
Acevedo, Conrado	X	X	Arevalo, Eric	X	X
Adams, Clarice	X	X	Armand, Steve	X	X
Adams, Holly	X	X	Armstrong, James	X	X
Adams, Nick		X	Arnold, Charlotte	X	X
Adams, Paul	X	X	Arribas, Raul	X	X
Adelsman, Stephen	X	X	Arsenault, Paula	X	X
Aderhold, Steven	X	X	Artzi, Yael		X
Aguilar, Stephany	X	X	Artzt, Alice		X
Aguilera, Anna	X	X	Asbury, Craig Lee	X	X
Akelian, Lorraine	X	X	Atkinson, Ellen	X	X
Akins, Lawrence	X	X	Atkinson, Martha	X	X
Albano, Louis G.	X	X	Attas, Mel	X	X
Albert, Anthony	X	X	Atthowe, Jean-Hack		X
Aldecoa Davies, Jose Jorge	X	X	Atwood, Johanna		X
Alderson, George & Frances	X	X	Audenaert, Bart	X	X
Alexander, Jonathan	X	X	Auer, Jeanne	X	X
Allard, Stephen	X	X	Aunkst, Daniel	X	X
Allen, Blake	X	X	Avendano-Wallace, Cristina	X	X
Allen, Keegan	X	X	Aversa, Amy	X	
Allrud, Sydney	X	X	Avery, Thomas	X	X
Almazan, Annette	X	X	Avila, Ron	X	X
Alperstein, Olivia	X	X	Awalt, Beth		X
Alston, Ann	X	X	Ayer, Jude		X
Alston, Michael	X	X	Bachmann, Sigrid	X	X
Altar, Mo	X	X	Backus, Margot	X	X
Altman, Timothy	X	X	Bacon, Andrew	X	X
Alvarado, Greta	X	X	Bacon, Nicholas		X
Alvarez, Ana	X	X	Baechle, Mary	X	X
Amberge, Sarah	X	X	Baenisch, Elizabeth	X	X
Amel, Dean	X	X	Bafik-Vehslage, Michelle	X	X
Ammann, Anne-Marie	X	X	Bagozzi, Jennifer	X	X
Anable, Linda	X	X	Bailey, Ann	X	X
Andelin, Clark	X	X	Bailey, Helen	X	X
Anderson, Cheri	X	X	Bailey, Marilyn	X	X
Anderson, David		X	Bailiff, Elliott		X
Anderson, John H.		X	Baker, Alice	X	X
Anderson, Kathleen	X	X	Baker, Bonnie	X	X
Anderson, Margaret	X	X	Baker, Kent	X	X
Anderson, Michael	X	X	Baker, Stacey	X	X
Andrade, Dean	X	X	Baker, Stacey (duplicate name)	X	X
Andrew, Bobby	X	X	Bakker, Sara	X	X
Angelo, Marjorie	X	X	Balah, Nikolai	X	X
Angelus, Joshua	X	X	Balboa, Alex	X	X
Angotti, Kathleen	X	X	Baldan, Beatriz	X	X
Ansel-McCabe, Erynne	X	X	Balder, James	X	X
Anthony, Paul RW		X	Baldrige, Thomas		X
Antrim, Craig	X	X	Ballator, Mary Jo	X	X
Anulis, Inga	X	X	Ballein, Darrell	X	X
Appleman, John	X	X	Balogh, Alana	X	X
Aranguren, Ana	X	X	Bandell, K.	X	X
Archev, Sheri	X	X	Banks, Jerry	X	X
Archolski, Gerald	X		Banner, Gideon	X	X
Archuleta, Jeff	X	X	Banyan, Leafgreen	X	X

Table F3.1 (Continued)

Name	Submitted via ¹ :		Name	Submitted via ¹ :	
	Direct	GBRW		Direct	GBRW
Barba, Lorena Gil		X	Biggins, Sean	X	X
Barclay, Lynn		X	Biggs, Ardine	X	X
Barcomb, Amy	X	X	Bignell, Rachel	X	X
Barfield, John	X	X	Billharz, David	X	X
Bargans, Richard	X	X	Bingler, Bonnie		X
Barker, Rebecca	X	X	Bird, Kenneth	X	X
Baron, Dolores	X	X	Bishop, Melissa	X	X
Barr, Deb	X	X	Black, Daryl	X	X
Barrett, Emily		X	Black, Jeff	X	X
Barrett, Thomas	X	X	Black, Shirley	X	X
Barron, Sally	X	X	Blackwood, Jean	X	X
Barrs, Sarah	X	X	Blair, Clara	X	X
Barshney, Kenneth		X	Blair, Joanne	X	X
Barsness, Claudia		X	Blair, Mary	X	X
Bartlett, Colin	X	X	Blair, William	X	X
Barton, Marjorie	X	X	Blake, Kelmie	X	X
Bartter, Martha	X	X	Blake, Matt	X	X
Bashen, Melinda	X	X	Blake, Seana	X	X
Bassett, Caroline	X	X	Blanchett, Nancy	X	X
Bastron, Malcolm	X	X	Blauschild, Robin	X	X
Bates, Lorena	X	X	Blochowitz, Angelika	X	X
Batson, Scott	X	X	Bloetscher, Virginia	X	X
Battles, Brooke	X	X	Blomberg, Goran		X
Bauer, Cynthia	X	X	Bloom, Judy	X	X
Baugh, Patricia		X	Bloomer, Jerry	X	X
Baurer, Allie	X	X	Blowers, Lee	X	X
Beadman, Hannah	X	X	Blum, Gina	X	X
Beatini, Tom	X	X	Blumenfeld, Jacob	X	X
Beaudin, Marc	X	X	Blumenthal-Sheats, Esther		X
Beavers, Nancy	X	X	Bobek, Sandra	X	X
Bechtel, Paul	X	X	Boccagna, Emilia		X
Beck, John	X	X	Boeckman, Abbey		X
Beck, Kate	X	X	Bojorquez, Phillipe	X	X
Beck, Kim	X	X	Bolman, Diane	X	X
Becker, Barbara	X	X	Bonagura, Michael	X	X
Becker, Joyce	X	X	Bond, Rhonda		X
Becker, Judith	X	X	Bonetti, Donna	X	X
Bedendo, Emanuela		X	Bonge, Dale	X	X
Bedinger, Gail	X	X	Bonilla-Jones, Carmen	X	X
Beeche, Eric	X	X	Boniske, Kitty	X	X
Beeny, Diane	X	X	Bonnell, Mark	X	X
Begalke, Donald	X	X	Bonner, Patrick	X	X
Belaski, Anthony	X	X	Bonner, V. John	X	X
Belisle, Joseph	X	X	Bonney, Patty	X	X
Bell, Anthony	X	X	Book-Lover, Steven	X	X
Bell, Dottie	X	X	Booth, Richard	X	X
Belleau, Cindy		X	Borden, Edward	X	X
Belmont, Elisha	X	X	Boren, Gary	X	X
Bescript, Linda	X	X	Borgeson, Dean	X	X
Bescript, Ruth	X	X	Borske, Cindy	X	X
Bessett, Teresa	X	X	Bosch, Henry	X	X
Bettwy, Erica	X	X	Bostick, Amy	X	X
Beutler, Misty	X	X	Boswell, David	X	X
Bevilacqua, Elaine	X	X	Bosworth, Donald	X	X
Bezoplenko, Denise	X	X	Bottesch, Marla	X	X
Bhavsar, Ami	X	X	Bottomly, Lewis	X	X
Biegler, Kevin	X	X	Boulan, Cassidy	X	X

Table F3.1 (Continued)

Name	Submitted via ¹ :		Name	Submitted via ¹ :	
	Direct	GBRW		Direct	GBRW
Bourgeois, Callie	X	X	Burris, Timothy	X	X
Bourgeois, Jipe	X	X	Burt, Paul	X	X
Boutcher, Amanda	X	X	Burtch, Michael	X	X
Bouwman, Stuart		X	Burton, Nina	X	X
Bovasso, Lucy	X	X	Burton, Stephen	X	X
Bowers, Sampson	X	X	Burton, Vic	X	X
Bowler, Scott	X	X	Burwell, Julia	X	X
Bowman, Florine	X	X	Buschbaum, Aviva	X	X
Bowman, Jason	X	X	Buscher, David	X	X
Bowman-Kreitmeyer, J. A.	X	X	Buslot, Chantal	X	X
Boydman, Samantha	X	X	Buswell, Colby	X	X
Boyne, Hal	X	X	Butler, Lois	X	X
Boyne, Jonathan	X	X	Butler, Robin	X	X
Braaten, Laurie	X	X	Byington, Ruth	X	X
Bradfield, Peter	X	X	C, Donna	X	X
Bradshaw, Sara	X	X	C., T.	X	X
Brady, Lucille		X	Cacciola, Douglas	X	X
Braggiotti, Laura	X	X	Cadora, Eric	X	X
Bragonier, Emily	X	X	Caffagnini, Davide	X	X
Brakopp, Evelyn	X	X	Cairl, Lois	X	X
Bramstadt, Jason	X	X	Cairns, Karen	X	X
Branch, Peter	X	X	Calcaterra, Janet	X	X
Branyan, Jane	X	X	Calhoun, Charles	X	X
Brast, Dave	X	X	Calhoun, Jerry	X	X
Brault, Gene	X	X	Callicott, Burton		X
Bray, Tina	X	X	Calvillo, Lucy	X	X
Breece, Dan	X	X	Campbell, Catherine	X	X
Brennan, Denise	X	X	Campbell, Lauren	X	X
Bressack, Celia	X	X	Campbell, Whitney	X	X
Brewington, Barb	X	X	Cannata-Nowell, Anita	X	X
Bridwell, Jeff	X	X	Cannizzaro, Lynn	X	X
Briggs, Jini Coolen		X	Cannizzaro, Rebecca	X	X
Briggs, William Jr.	X	X	Canyon, Echo	X	X
Brookstone, Jon	X	X	Caplan, Gregory	X	X
Brothers, Barbara	X	X	Capobianco, Anthony	X	X
Brown, Jack Jr.	X	X	Capozzelli, J.	X	X
Brown, Babette	X	X	Carder, Cheryl	X	X
Brown, Louise	X	X	Cardillo, Thomas	X	X
Brown, Mary	X	X	Cardone, Bethany		X
Brown, Melissa	X	X	Carey, Elizabeth	X	X
Brown, Vera		X	Carl, Juanita		X
Brownell, Deirdre	X	X	Carlson, Cheri	X	X
Brozell, Chris	X	X	Carmody, T. Michelle	X	X
Bruckman, Leonard	X	X	Carnahan, Marge	X	X
Brumson, April	X	X	Carnevale, Robert		X
Bryan, Karol	X	X	Carney, Michael	X	X
Bryant, Ben	X	X	Carr, Laurie	X	X
Bryer, Philip	X	X	Carroll, Mark	X	X
Buchbinder, Joseph	X	X	Carruth, Joi	X	X
Buckley, Maureen	X	X	Carter, Amanda	X	X
Bui, Khoi	X	X	Carter, Bill	X	X
Bullard, Ross		X	Carter, Judith		X
Bunce, Joyce		X	Carter, Marian		X
Bungo, Craig	X	X	Carter, Paul & Patsy	X	X
Burggraf, Frank	X	X	Carter, S. Terry	X	X
Burke, Ken	X	X	Carvallis, Kelly	X	X
Burlew, Jessica	X	X	Carver, Cathy	X	X

Table F3.1 (Continued)

Name	Submitted via ¹ :		Name	Submitted via ¹ :	
	Direct	GBRW		Direct	GBRW
Casey, Mary Ellen	X	X	Coffey, Don	X	X
Casey, Mary	X	X	Coffin, David	X	X
Casilli, Christopher	X	X	Coffin, Jen	X	X
Caso, Amazing	X	X	Cofran, Sandra	X	X
Casselring, Maureen	X	X	Cohen, Bruce	X	X
Casten, Judith	X	X	Cohen, Howard	X	X
Caton, Peter	X	X	Cohen, Syd	X	X
Cavanaugh, Catherine	X	X	Cohn, Debra	X	X
Cavanaugh, Dave	X	X	Colantuono, Frank	X	X
Centner, Randy	X	X	Colburn, Matt	X	X
Chalker, Mikki	X	X	Cole, Carrie	X	X
Chalkley, Celena		X	Cole, Janet	X	X
Chally, Barbara	X	X	Cole, Jo Ellen	X	X
Chandler, Susan	X	X	Coleman, Robert	X	X
Chang, Esther	X	X	Coleman, Timothy	X	X
Chaplin, Ron		X	Colley, Belinda	X	X
Chase, Alvin	X	X	Collier, Carol	X	X
Chase, Jayni	X	X	Collins, Stefanie	X	X
Chasen, Richard	X	X	Colvin, Kathleen	X	X
Chasin, Barbara	X	X	Combs, Betty	X	X
Chastain, David	X	X	Cone, Frances	X	X
Chen, Dan	X	X	Connally, Michelle	X	X
Chen, Frances	X	X	Connelley, Dorian	X	X
Chepko, Gloria	X	X	Conner, Rebecca	X	X
Cheraskin, Jeri	X	X	Connor, Thomas V.	X	X
Chesna, Joy	X	X	Connor-McKee, Katherine	X	X
Chirigotis, Helen	X	X	Coogan, Melissa	X	X
Chischilly, Jane	X	X	Cook, David W. & Sa Jr.	X	X
Chism, Edgar	X	X	Cook, Geoffrey	X	X
Chitwood, Melissa	X	X	Cook, Jonathan	X	X
Chorostecki, Gene	X	X	Cook, Marylou	X	X
Christensen, Gary	X	X	Cooke, Samuel	X	X
Chrostowski, Lenny	X	X	Coolen Briggs, Jini	X	
Chung, Kelly	X	X	Coons, Mitzi	X	X
Church, Michele	X	X	Cooper, Richard	X	X
Cinqu, Dorothy K.	X	X	Coopwood, Nathan	X	X
Clagett, Jenny	X	X	Copass, Wainnette	X	X
Clark, Bob	X	X	Cording, Carl		X
Clark, Donna	X	X	Cornwall, Eileen	X	X
Clark, Donna (duplicate name)	X	X	Corr, Carey	X	X
Clark, Lorelee	X	X	Cortijo, Monica		X
Clark, Pamela	X	X	Cosgriff, Mark	X	X
Clark, Richard		X	Costa, Demelza	X	X
Clark, Yvonne	X	X	Costa, Francisco	X	X
Clark-Elliott, Wayne	X	X	Coulter, Sara & Will	X	X
Clary, Marie	X	X	Courchaine, Caroline	X	X
Claudio, Hereen	X	X	Coveny, Richard	X	X
Clay, Metric	X	X	Coviello, Gina		X
Clemens-LeBlanc, Elsa		X	Cowin, Susan	X	X
Clements, Lillian	X	X	Cox, Sharon		X
Clovis, Chris	X	X	Craig, Paulette	X	X
Clute, Jack	X	X	Craig, Tim & Linda	X	X
Clymo, Jerry	X	X	Cranch, Janice	X	X
Coatsworth, Josephine	X	X	Crane, Jeff	X	X
Cobb, Sandra	X	X	Crawford, Gayle	X	X
Cockrell, C.	X	X	Cree, Ian	X	X
Coco, Joseph		X	Crespi, Daniele	X	X

Table F3.1 (Continued)

Name	Submitted via ¹ :		Name	Submitted via ¹ :	
	Direct	GBRW		Direct	GBRW
Cresseveur, Jessica	X	X	Davis, Phil	X	X
Crestodina, Cate	X	X	Davis, Rose	X	X
Croft, Denise	X	X	Davis, Ruth	X	X
Croll, Tamara	X	X	Davis, Todd	X	X
Cronin, Gary	X	X	Davis, Vickie	X	X
Cross, Ronald		X	Dawson, Kathryn	X	X
Crotty, John	X	X	Day, Charlie	X	X
Crotty, Megan	X	X	Day, Linda	X	X
Crowe, Joni	X	X	De Angelis, Franca	X	X
Cruz, Ana	X	X	de Blas, Bonné	X	X
Cruz, Karla	X	X	De Freitas, A.	X	X
Cruz, Samantha	X	X	De Horna, Josa Antonio		X
Cruz, Stephanie	X	X	de Pibrac James, Germaine	X	
Cuccinello, Teresa	X	X	De Robbio, Elisabetta		X
Cuda, John	X	X	De Sart, Marci		X
Culter, Jim	X	X	De Trinis, Bonita		X
Culver, Hillary	X	X	de Vincent, Lisa	X	X
Curotto, John	X	X	Dean, Andrea	X	X
Current, Jon	X	X	Dean, Mary	X	X
Currier, Henrietta	X	X	Dean, Mary (duplicate name)	X	X
Curry, Timothy	X	X	Dean, Rayline	X	X
Curtis, Dottie	X	X	DeAntoni, Carol	X	X
Cuviello, Pat	X	X	DeCarlo, Amy	X	X
D., P.	X	X	Decker, Norman	X	X
Dabney, Tamara	X	X	DeElena, Susan	X	X
Dahl, Kristiana	X	X	DeHoyos, Mary	X	X
Dahlgren, Shelley	X	X	Del Carmen Meyer, Maria	X	X
Dailey, Christa	X	X	Delahoyde, Stan	X	X
Dailey, Ronald	X	X	Delanoy, Katherine	X	X
Daily, Erin	X	X	Delgado, Sarah	X	X
Dale, Barbara & Jim	X	X	Delker, Jennifer	X	X
Daletski, Anne	X	X	DellaPenna, Mike	X	X
Daley, Sara	X	X	Dellen, Frank	X	X
Dallam, Beth		X	DeMarco, Charra	X	X
D'Ambra, John	X	X	DeMartini, Steven	X	X
Danaher, Brandon	X	X	Denardo, Cynthia	X	X
Daniell, Maria	X	X	Denison, Lou Anna	X	X
Daniels, Joan		X	Denning, Jennifer		X
Danker, Eugene	X	X	Dennis, Eileen	X	X
DAnna, Marie	X	X	Dent, Sandra Sue	X	X
Dannett, Wendy	X	X	DePauw, Donna	X	X
Danzinger, Ryan	X	X	Deprey, Annie	X	X
Darling, Erin	X	X	DeSalvo, Traffy	X	X
Darrar, James	X	X	Deschenne, Dionne	X	X
Dary, David	X	X	Deshayes, Thiery	X	X
Das, Anita	X	X	DeSmedt, Sandra	X	X
Daskarolis, Kaymaria	X	X	Detjen, Ann	X	X
Dassi, Glory	X	X	DeTora, Danny	X	X
Daurie, Megan	X		DeWitt, Norman		X
Davenport, Robert	X	X	Dhesi, Nitkaar	X	X
Davies, Nancy	X	X	Di Cecco, Adriana	X	X
Davies, Paul	X	X	Diamond, Jerome	X	X
Davila, April	X	X	Diana, Patty	X	X
Davis, Allison	X	X	Dibadj, Kathy	X	X
Davis, Darlene	X	X	DiCamillo, Jessica	X	X
Davis, Kerry	X		Dick, M.	X	X
Davis, Lawrence Fosnick		X	Dick, Robert	X	X

Table F3.1 (Continued)

Name	Submitted via ¹ :		Name	Submitted via ¹ :	
	Direct	GBRW		Direct	GBRW
Dickerson, Mel	X	X	Duda, Tim	X	X
Dickinson, Dan	X	X	Dudley, Julie	X	X
DiFiore, Maria	X	X	Duffey, Michael	X	X
Dillard, Gavin	X	X	Duink, Amy	X	X
Dillon, Theresa	X	X	Duke, Kathy		X
DiMarco, Paul	X	X	Dulberg, Joan	X	X
Diomis, Ginnie	X	X	Duncan, Eliza	X	X
Dion, Patricia	X	X	Duncan, Robert	X	X
Dirnbach, B.	X	X	Dunkleberger, David	X	X
Dishion, Catherine	X	X	Dunn, Joyce	X	X
Dishman, Patricia	X	X	Durgadas, Ganapathy	X	X
Disque, Melinda	X	X	Duttweiler, David	X	X
Dittmer, Fred	X	X	Dyas, Melissa	X	X
Dixon, Donna	X	X	Eagle, Diane	X	X
DiZefalo, Ray		X	Eakins, John	X	X
Dlugosz, Janice		X	Eastoak, Sandy	X	X
Dobesh, Todd	X	X	Eaton, John		X
Dobryn, Renata	X	X	Eaton, Lecia	X	X
Dobson, Joan	X	X	Eberle, Martha	X	X
Dodd, Mary Jane	X	X	Eby, Therese	X	X
Dodson, Bert		X	Edgerton, Carol	X	X
Dodson, Paula	X	X	Edlin, Errin	X	X
Dodson, Ryan	X	X	Edwards, Michael	X	X
Doepke, Robert	X	X	Egan, Scott	X	X
Doherty, Nathaniel		X	Ehlers, Klaus	X	X
Doherty, Sarah	X	X	Ehr, R. Michael		X
Doll, Andrew	X	X	Eisenstein, Adele	X	X
Dolney, Renee	X	X	Eister-Hargrave, Leah	X	X
Dolowitz, Alexander	X	X	Elder, Frances	X	X
Doman, Geoffrey	X	X	Elevier, Derek	X	X
Dominguez, Debbie	X	X	Elgin, Elizabeth	X	X
Domnick, Renate		X	Ellinger, Gina	X	X
Donald, Meghan	X	X	Elliott, Angela		X
Donivan, Jo-Ann	X	X	Ellis, Mary	X	X
Donnell, Bruce		X	Ellis, Shelley	X	X
Donnelly, Stephen	X	X	Ellison, Richard	X	X
Donofrio, Deborah	X	X	Ellringer, David		X
Donohue, Mike	X	X	Elmendorf, David		X
Dooney, Gerard	X	X	Elms, Laurie	X	X
Dorsey, Daniel	X	X	Elterman, Ron	X	X
Dotson, Dorothy	X	X	Emel, Jacque	X	X
D'Ottavio, Jennifer	X	X	Emerich, Barbara	X	X
Doubet, David		X	Engelsiepen, Jane	X	X
Doucet, Lisha	X	X	Engineer, Fali	X	X
Dougherty, Christopher	X	X	English, Cheryn	X	X
Douglas, James	X	X	English, Jason	X	X
Downing, Steve	X	X	Enright, Elizabeth	X	X
Downs, Chuck Sr.	X	X	Eory, Katrina	X	X
Doyle, Laurance	X	X	Erbacher, William	X	X
Drake, Mercy	X	X	Erickson, Elizabeth	X	X
Draus, Sandy	X	X	Erlichson, Barbara	X	X
Drescher, Linda	X	X	Erlichson, Wilma	X	X
Dringus, Brandi	X	X	Esteban, Alejandra	X	X
Drucker, Beverly	X	X	Ester, Donald		X
Drum, Erika	X	X	Eubank, Sandra	X	X
du Bois, Julie	X	X	Evans, Alma	X	X
Duda, Mary	X	X	Evans, Brian	X	X

Table F3.1 (Continued)

Name	Submitted via ¹ :		Name	Submitted via ¹ :	
	Direct	GBRW		Direct	GBRW
Evans, Dinda	X	X	Flagler, Lila	X	X
Eventoff, Franklin	X	X	Flaper, Dan	X	X
Everhart, Nancy	X	X	Fleisher, Sharon		X
Evilsizer, Susan	X	X	Fletcher, Chris	X	X
Ewald, Lynda	X	X	Flinchbaugh, Betty	X	X
Ewaskey, April	X	X	Flowers, Bobbie D.	X	X
Ewers, Erika		X	Foley, Erin	X	X
Ewing, Barbara E.	X	X	Fong, Christina		X
Ezust, Paul	X	X	Foppe, Paul		X
Facsoy, George	X	X	Forbes, Keith		X
Fahlberg, Maureen	X	X	Ford, Julie		X
Fairfield, Mary Eaton	X	X	Ford, Mary Ann	X	X
Faith-Smith, Bonnie	X	X	Ford, Samuel	X	X
Falconer, Sidney	X	X	Fordham, Chad		X
Falk, Florence	X	X	Forsyth, Karl	X	X
Faller, Helen	X	X	Foskett, MaryAnna		X
Farber, Shaurain	X	X	Foster, Ariele	X	X
Farmer, Vanessa	X	X	Foster, Irina	X	X
Farrell, Leanne	X	X	Foster, Lorraine	X	X
Fay, Bob	X	X	Fotos, Janet	X	X
Fecko, Albert	X	X	Fox, Annie	X	X
Federbush, Laurel	X	X	Fox, Eleanor	X	X
Federman, Cassandra	X	X	Fox, Robin	X	X
Fedorka, Thomas	X	X	Frachtman, Brianna	X	X
Fedorov, Karen	X	X	Francell-Sharfstein, Mary	X	X
Fee, Audrey	X	X	Franchi, Irena	X	X
Feichtinger, Dennis	X	X	Francisco, Linda	X	X
Feinstein, Joe	X	X	Frank, Harriette	X	X
Feist, Joann	X	X	Frank, Lee	X	X
Feldman, Mark	X	X	Frankel, Leroy	X	X
Fellman, Gordon	X	X	Franklin, Cheyenne	X	X
Fels, J.M., Jr.	X	X	Franklin, Ricki	X	X
Felten, Heidi		X	Fraser, William	X	X
Femmer, John	X	X	Frasieur, Forest	X	X
Ferguson, Cathie	X	X	Frellick, Francis	X	X
Ferguson, Joanne	X	X	Freudenburg, Jerry	X	X
Ferhani, Laurie	X	X	Frewin, Terry	X	X
Fernandez, T.H.	X	X	Friar, Christopher	X	X
Ferrari, Adrienne	X	X	Friberg, Twila	X	X
Ferraro, Lou	X	X	Friedler, Tamara	X	X
Ferraro, Nancy	X	X	Friedman, Barry	X	X
Field, Jutta	X	X	Friel, Rachel	X	X
Fields-Cox, James & Joan	X	X	Friend, Deborah	X	X
Finkle, Sam	X	X	Friswell, Jessica	X	X
Finley, Mary Lou	X	X	Fritsch, Elicia	X	X
Fiorini, Mark	X	X	Fritzler, Deb	X	X
Firestone, Anne	X	X	Frutchey, Karen	X	X
Fisch, Jonathan	X	X	Frye-Henderson, Allyson	X	X
Fisch, Joseph		X	Fuentes, Benigno Angel		X
Fischer, Elaine	X	X	Fuhrman, Freya	X	X
Fisher, Gerald	X	X	Fulmer, Amanda	X	X
Fisher, Jack Sr.	X	X	Fusco, Carol	X	X
Fishman, Nick	X	X	Fussner, Mary	X	X
Fishman, Ted	X	X	Futrell, Sherrill	X	X
Fisk, William & Donna	X	X	G., Tim	X	X
Fitze, Charles & Kathleen	X	X	Gac, C.E.	X	X
Fitzgerald, Pat	X	X	Gac, I.	X	X

Table F3.1 (Continued)

Name	Submitted via ¹ :		Name	Submitted via ¹ :	
	Direct	GBRW		Direct	GBRW
Gaede, Marnie	X	X	Gilbreath, Shirley	X	X
Gaeta, Ruth	X	X	Gilger, Colleen	X	X
Gaffney, Randy	X	X	Gillard, Charles	X	X
Gagnon, Richard	X	X	Gillard, Christopher	X	X
Gaines, Marsha	X	X	Gillenwater, Shanna	X	X
Gaither-Glazer, Karen	X	X	Gillespie, Stuart		X
Galletti, Ronald	X	X	Gilliam, Rhonda	X	X
Gallagher, Dan	X	X	Gillon, Carrie	X	X
Gallagher, James	X	X	Gindele, Abigail	X	X
Gallagher, Michael	X	X	Ginder, Hannah	X	X
Galloway, Patricia		X	Giniewicz, Deborah		X
Gambocorto, M. Sharon	X	X	Gist, Sharon	X	X
Gannon, Michele		X	Giuliani, Rachelle	X	X
Ganz, Kim	X	X	Gjessing, Helen		X
Gararch, Navinchandra	X	X	Gladu, D.J.	X	X
Garcia, Jeffery	X	X	Glanders, Michael	X	X
Garcia, Yolanda	X	X	Gleason, Christina	X	X
Gardner, Jennifer	X	X	Gleason, Katherine	X	X
Garner, Michael	X	X	Gleeson, Jill	X	X
Garrett, Megan	X	X	Glendinning, Garrett	X	X
Garrett, Susan	X	X	Glenn, David	X	X
Garrish Thomas, Linda	X	X	Gloe, Janice	X	X
Gartner, Ted	X	X	Glover, Theresa		X
Garvey, Lydia	X	X	Glover, Tim		X
Gascoine, Bruce	X	X	Glynn, Martin & Lavonne	X	X
Gasperoni, John	X	X	Goble, Karl	X	X
Gassman, Jay	X	X	Goheen, B.	X	X
Gatenby, Jane	X	X	Gohres, Marc	X	X
Gaunt, Michael	X	X	Gold, Marilyn		X
Gay, Nancy		X	Goldman, William	X	X
Gazzola, Linda	X	X	Goldsmith, Ken	X	X
Gearhart, Lara	X	X	Goldstein, Jody	X	X
Gebert, Bill Jr.	X	X	Goldwater, Catherine	X	X
Gebhard, Sister Mary Fran	X	X	Golriz, Sani	X	X
Gebhardt, Andy	X	X	Gonçalves, Susana	X	X
Gedicks, Al	X	X	Gong, Sherry		X
Geiger, Laura	X	X	Gonsalves-Delaney, Mel	X	X
Geikenjoyner, Wynne	X	X	Gonzalez, Daniel	X	X
Georg, Rich	X	X	Gooch, Eric	X	X
George, Kathy	X	X	Good, Linda	X	X
George, Patricia	X	X	Goodhue, Nat	X	X
Georgiou, Christine	X	X	Goodman, Laura	X	X
Geraets, Janne		X	Gordon, Billie	X	X
Gerbasi, Joyce		X	Gorringe, Richard	X	X
Gerhart, William	X	X	Gorsline, Sally Marie		X
Gertig, Linda	X	X	Goschen, K.		X
Gerwer, Stephen	X	X	Gotterer, Rebecca	X	X
Gesinger, Yvonne	X	X	Gould-Martin, Katherine	X	X
Ghafouri, Tami	X	X	Govedich, Penny	X	X
Ghong, Sherry	X	X	Gowrie, Sarah	X	X
Ghosheh, Sandra	X	X	Grady, Pierre		X
Gibbons, Brian	X	X	Graham, Dallis R.	X	X
Gibbs, Edward	X	X	Graham, Judith	X	X
Gibbs, William	X	X	Graham, Terry	X	X
Gibbs-Halm, Deborah	X	X	Graham-gardner, Rosemary	X	X
Gibson, Jody	X	X	Granich, Sandra	X	X
Gilardi, Gary	X	X	Grant, David M.	X	X

Table F3.1 (Continued)

Name	Submitted via ¹ :		Name	Submitted via ¹ :	
	Direct	GBRW		Direct	GBRW
Grant, Gordon	X	X	Hamilton, Diccon	X	X
Grassi, Catherine	X	X	Hamilton, Katherine	X	X
Grathwohl, Harrison	X	X	Hamilton, Wendy	X	X
Graubner, Gabriel	X	X	Hammer, Barry	X	X
Gravel, A. Joan Joan	X	X	Hammerschmidt, Fred		X
Graver, Mary	X	X	Hammond, Marcella	X	X
Gray, Colleen	X	X	Hammond, Thomas	X	X
Gray, Colleen (duplicate name)	X	X	Hampshire, Kristi	X	X
Gray, Heather	X	X	Hance, Maria	X	X
Gray, Karen	X	X	Hanes-Troxell, Romona	X	X
Graybill, Atticus	X	X	Hansen, Calvin	X	X
Green, Anne		X	Hansen, Ken & Val		X
Green, Thomas	X	X	Hansen, Martha	X	X
Greene, Howard	X	X	Hanson, Art	X	X
Greenhalgh, Leonard	X	X	Hanson, Natalie	X	X
Greenley, Dennis	X	X	Harding, Kevink	X	X
Greer, Carolyn	X	X	Hardy, Fran	X	X
Gregory, Chilton		X	Harelick, Bari	X	X
Gregory, Karen	X	X	Hargesheimer, Linda	X	X
Gregory, Marc	X	X	Harkins, Hugh	X	X
Gresko, Michael		X	Harlow, Linda	X	X
Grevelle, Diane	X	X	Harney, Eileen		X
Grey, Carolyn	X	X	Harroer, John	X	X
Gricevich, Anne	X	X	Harold, Richard	X	X
Griffin, Deneen	X	X	Harp, Preston	X	X
Griffith, Jennifer	X	X	Harper, Tom	X	X
Grillmeier, Cheryl	X	X	Harrington, Jack	X	X
Grimm, Val	X	X	Harris, Carroll	X	X
Grindle, Russell	X	X	Harris, Jennifer	X	X
Grinnell, Joseph	X	X	Harris, Leslie		X
Grinnell, Leslie	X	X	Harris, Melissa	X	X
Grisham, Sarah	X	X	Harris, Raye	X	X
Grizzell, James	X	X	HarrisoHouston, Lynn	X	X
Grodin, Ann	X	X	Harrison, Auberon	X	X
Groppe, John	X	X	Harrison, Gwen	X	X
Grotegut, Katie		X	Harrison, Lindsay	X	X
Grover, Ravi		X	Hart, Alexandra	X	X
Groves, Chaz	X	X	Hart, Donna		X
Grudzien, Barbara	X	X	Hartley, Katherine	X	X
Grueschow, Kenneth Jr.	X	X	Harvey, Barbara		X
Guiliano, Samantha	X	X	Harvey, Richard		X
Gunter, Karlene	X	X	Hauck, Molly	X	X
Haaas, Margaret	X	X	Haugen, Bob	X	X
Haapala, Anssi	X	X	Havelka, Jason	X	X
Hadda, Ilse		X	Havens, Pauline	X	X
Hadler, Dale	X	X	Havens, Susan Prince	X	
Hafer, Sarah	X	X	Hawes, Joyce		X
Hager, Jon	X	X	Hawk, Carolyn	X	X
Hagy, Gary	X	X	Hawk, Glenna	X	X
Haines, Kyle	X	X	Hawkins, Paul	X	X
Hair, Richard	X	X	Hawkinson, Colby	X	X
Halbe, Denise	X	X	Haws, Annie	X	X
Hales, Willow	X	X	Hay, Peter	X	X
Hall, Katherine	X	X	Hays, John	X	X
Halligan, Mary	X	X	Head, Jim		X
Halloran, Susan	X	X	Heagy-Len, Linda	X	X
Halsey, Chad	X	X	Heald, Mark	X	X

Table F3.1 (Continued)

Name	Submitted via ¹ :		Name	Submitted via ¹ :	
	Direct	GBRW		Direct	GBRW
Healy, Gretchen	X	X	Hoare, Danny		X
Hearning, Richard	X	X	Hobbins, Elsie	X	X
Heart, Ariel	X	X	Hodes, Elizabeth	X	X
Heart, Melody	X	X	Hodgson, Michael	X	X
Heatherly, Samantha	X	X	Hoefs, Carole	X	X
Heatwole, Audry	X	X	Hoeprich, Stephen	X	X
Heckenlively, John	X	X	Hoffman, Kaitlin	X	X
Hedberg, Anne	X	X	Hoffman, Lilli	X	X
Hedges, Ken	X	X	Hoffmann, Stuart		X
Hediger, Nancy	X	X	Hoffmeister, April	X	X
Heidemann, Tricia	X	X	Holasek, Linda	X	X
Heimstead, Denise	X	X	Holcombe, Natalie	X	X
Heines, Carolyn	X	X	Holland, Katherine		X
Heinkel, Lisa	X	X	Hollingsworth, Berniece	X	X
Heinrich, Hans-Peter	X	X	Holmes, Brigid	X	X
Heinze, Scott		X	Holmes, Julian	X	X
Helmers, Joke		X	Holt, Amy	X	X
Helsel, Tony		X	Holt, Rebecca		X
Helwig, Melissa	X	X	Holton, James		X
Hemminger, John	X	X	Holzweiler, Deirdre	X	X
Henderson, Julie	X	X	Hoo, Lanlan	X	X
Hendrell, Lynda	X	X	Hood, Byron C.	X	X
Hennie, Mindi	X		Hood, Marilyn	X	X
Henri, Lyn		X	Hopkinson, Patty	X	X
Henriquez, Jeannette	X	X	Hopper, Kevin	X	X
Henry, Norma	X	X	Horning, Jennifer	X	X
Henson, David	X	X	Hornsby, Kim	X	X
Herda, Frank	X	X	Horvath, Carol		X
Herlik, Mary Jane	X	X	Hosek, Ruth		X
Hermesen, Larry	X	X	Houghton, Natalie	X	X
Herndon, Laura	X	X	Houseworth, Bradley	X	X
Herron, Delana	X	X	Houston, Karin	X	X
Herten, Margaret	X	X	Houtakker, Catherine	X	X
Hertz, Michele	X	X	Hovekamp, Larry	X	X
Herzenberg, Caroline	X	X	Howard, Beatrice	X	X
Hess, John	X	X	Howard, Bobbie	X	X
Hess, Marla	X	X	Howard, Carl	X	X
Hester, Derrick	X	X	Howard, Sarah	X	X
Hetherington, Alyce	X	X	Howe, Robert	X	X
Hetrick, Nathan	X	X	Howenstein, David		X
Hevner, Joe	X	X	Howes, Alithea	X	X
Hewitt, Laura	X	X	Howes, Elaine	X	X
Hibshman, Steven	X	X	Howse, JoAnn	X	X
Hickey, Mary	X	X	Hsiao, Elaine	X	X
Hicks, Lacey	X	X	Hsu, Bill	X	X
Hiestand, Nancy	X	X	Hudgens, Raymond	X	X
High, Sarah	X	X	Hudgins, Janet	X	X
Hill, Anna	X	X	Hudgins, William	X	X
Hill, Robert		X	Hudson, Patrick	X	X
Hillery, Karie	X	X	Huffman, Wendi	X	X
Hilton, James	X		Hughes, Angie	X	X
Hinds, Kathryn		X	Hughes, Brendan	X	X
Hinkelman, Carol	X	X	Hughes, OP, Jean		X
Hinton, Morgan	X	X	Hughes, Patricia	X	X
Hinze, William	X	X	Hult, Philip	X	X
Hitchner, Benjamin		X	Humphrey, Jim	X	X
Hitt, Mary	X	X	Hunstock, Jon	X	X

Table F3.1 (Continued)

Name	Submitted via ¹ :		Name	Submitted via ¹ :	
	Direct	GBRW		Direct	GBRW
Hunt, Alexandra	X	X	Johnson, Kim	X	X
Hunt, Douglas	X	X	Johnson, Kim (duplicate name)	X	X
Hunt, Jim		X	Johnson, Michelle	X	X
Hunter, Marianne		X	Johnson, Odin	X	X
Hunter, William	X		Johnson, Sarah	X	X
Hurd, Evan	X	X	Johnson, Terry	X	X
Huston, Ed	X	X	Johnson, Theresa	X	X
Huston, J.	X	X	Johnson, Vicki	X	X
Hutchins, Kimberly		X	Johnston, Denise	X	X
Hwang, Carleigh	X	X	Johnston, Whitney	X	X
Ickes, Henry	X	X	Jolliffe, Karen	X	X
Impola, Paul	X	X	Jones, Bryn	X	X
Ingall, Dan	X	X	Jones, David	X	X
Ingold, Dwight	X	X	Jones, Gloria	X	X
Inskeep, Mona	X	X	Jones, Judy	X	X
Iorio, Brian		X	Jones, Melanie	X	X
Iron Shirt, Cindy	X	X	Jonjak, Hazel	X	X
Isaac, Grimm	X	X	Jordan, Susan	X	X
Isaacs, Susan	X	X	Jorgensen, Danyelle	X	X
Isaacson, Karen	X	X	Jorgensen, James H.	X	X
Ishii, Jeanine	X	X	Josephs, Bill	X	X
Iverson, Caroline	X	X	Joyce, Mary Anne	X	X
Jackson, A.	X	X	Joyner, Phil	X	X
Jackson, Christina	X	X	Judd, Joe	X	X
Jackson, Heather	X	X	Judd, Linda	X	X
Jackson, Robert	X	X	Judd, Martin	X	X
Jacob, Madeline	X	X	Jung, Marc	X	X
Jacobs, Mark	X	X	Jurgens, Barbara	X	X
Jacobs, Patricia	X	X	Kabchef, Robert	X	X
Jaichima & Rutury	X	X	Kadison, Michele	X	X
Jain Pan, Pinky		X	Kaehler, Linda	X	X
Jain, Nick	X	X	Kaehn, Max		X
Jakusz, Darlene	X	X	Kafka, Elizabeth	X	X
Jalbert, Diane	X	X	Kaiser, Harvey	X	X
James, Brittany	X	X	Kaltenborn, Arthur	X	X
James, Charlene	X	X	Kaminski, John	X	X
James, Russell	X	X	Kane, Caroline	X	X
James, Schall		X	Kane, David	X	X
Jandourek, Alexia	X	X	Kaneko, Masayo	X	X
Janicki, Joyce	X	X	Kansky, Kathleen	X	X
Janusko, Robert	X	X	Kanzer, Michaelain	X	X
Janzen, Gayle	X	X	Kaplan, Richard	X	X
Jarvis, Scott	X	X	Kaplan, Robert	X	X
Jazzborne, September	X	X	Karami, Moe	X	X
Jefferson, Paul	X	X	Kardoff, Alan	X	X
Jeffrey, Sean	X	X	Karimi, Shireen	X	X
Jelacic, Robert	X	X	Karlson, Fred	X	X
Jenkins, Holly	X	X	Kasserman, Katherine	X	X
Jenkins-Wacey, Elaine	X	X	Kasten, Christine	X	X
Jennings, Stephanie	X	X	Katts, Pewter	X	X
Jensen, Christina	X	X	Katz, David	X	X
Jessler, Darynne	X	X	Katzung, Bert	X	X
Jezierski, Ben	X	X	Kaufer, Kalmon	X	X
Jindrich, Ervin	X	X	Kauffman, Elizabeth		X
Johns, Julia	X	X	Kauffman, George	X	X
Johnson, Bettemae	X	X	Kaufman, Chrissy	X	X
Johnson, Eric	X	X	Kautz, Katherine	X	X

Table F3.1 (Continued)

Name	Submitted via ¹ :		Name	Submitted via ¹ :	
	Direct	GBRW		Direct	GBRW
Kay, Karl	X	X	Klein, Susan	X	X
Kazanjian, Rosanna	X	X	Klein, Suzanne	X	X
Keegan, Marilyn & James	X	X	Kline, Lajeanne	X	X
Keeling, Raymond	X	X	Klinke, David	X	X
Keenan, Hal	X	X	Kloeppe, Joseph	X	X
Keiser, Robert	X	X	Klopp, Basey		X
Keith, Colleen	X	X	Klos, Karin		X
Kellar, Joanne		X	Klotz, Brigitta		X
Keller, Drew	X	X	Klucsor, Carmen	X	X
Kelley, Alice	X	X	Kluepfel, Rosemary	X	X
Kelley, Kyle	X	X	Kmetz, L Ellen	X	X
Kelley, Timothy	X	X	Knapp, Cynthia		X
Kellman, Steve G.	X	X	Knell, Matthew	X	X
Kelly, Alice	X	X	Knott, Esther	X	X
Kelly, Arlene	X	X	Knox, Patricia	X	X
Kelly, Barbara	X	X	Kochert, Marlene	X	X
Kelly, Eadie	X	X	Koehl, Lisa	X	X
Kelly, John	X	X	Koel, Leonard	X	X
Kelly, Lisa		X	Kohler, William Lee	X	X
Kelly, Pamela	X	X	Kohn, Carolyn	X	X
Kelly, Wayne	X	X	Kohn, Marilyn	X	X
Kemeny, Dorothy	X	X	Kolb, Marcia	X	X
Kemmerer, David	X	X	Konrad, Cindy	X	X
Kemp, Judith	X	X	Konzelman, Daniel	X	X
Kemple, Jason	X	X	Koppanyi, Kara		X
Kenagy, Lois	X	X	Korman, Scott	X	X
Kennedy, David	X	X	Kornbluth, Sarah	X	X
Kennedy, Katya	X	X	Kosiorek, Kylie	X	X
Kennedy, Meghan	X	X	Koski, Walfred	X	X
Kepros, John	X	X	Kosta, C. G.	X	X
Kerkes, Beverley	X	X	Kot, Devon	X	X
Kerr, Sarah	X	X	Kourda, Terry	X	X
Kershaw, Mary	X	X	Kovarik, Dina	X	X
Key, Lynda	X	X	Kovich, Jenni	X	X
Keys, Sharon	X	X	Kowalczyk, John	X	X
Khalil, Mary	X	X	Kozlovsky, Thomas	X	X
Khalsa, Mha Atma S.	X	X	Kraan, Aletta	X	X
Kiersky, Jeanie	X	X	Krach, Cary	X	X
Kieval, Shena	X	X	Krach, Judy	X	X
Kim, Esther L.	X	X	Krainin, Ralph	X	X
Kimble, Dawn	X	X	Kram, Kathryn	X	X
Kinduell, Glenn	X	X	Kramer, Lauren	X	X
King, Paul	X	X	Krause, Karen	X	X
Kingsley, Susan	X	X	Krawisz, Bruce	X	X
Kinn, Joan	X	X	Kreiss, Kevin	X	X
Kinne, David	X	X	Kreneck, Jim	X	X
Kinney, Carleton	X	X	Krikourian, Robert	X	X
Kinney, Douglas	X	X	Krikowski, Lothar	X	X
Kinzenbaw, Lenore	X	X	Krimsky, Kate	X	X
Kirk, Amanda	X	X	Kring, Juli		X
Kirk, Kathleen	X	X	Kroeker, Evan	X	X
Kirschner, Samuel & Muriel	X	X	Krpan, Anita	X	X
Kissock, Nancy	X	X	Krueger, Eric	X	X
Klass, Kristin		X	Krueger, Fred & Betty	X	X
Klassen, William	X	X	Krv, Hari		X
Klein, James	X	X	Kubein, Adele		X
Klein, Mark	X	X	Kubisiak, John	X	X

Table F3.1 (Continued)

Name	Submitted via ¹ :		Name	Submitted via ¹ :	
	Direct	GBRW		Direct	GBRW
Kuebler, Mary Lee	X	X	Lee, Georgia	X	X
Kugler, Tony	X	X	Lee, John	X	X
Kulik, Mariellen	X	X	Lee, Virginia		X
Kunkel, Michael	X	X	Leeds, Kleomichele	X	X
Kuroczka, Justine	X	X	Leedy, John	X	X
Kurz, Don	X	X	Leeper, Carlyn	X	X
Kusner, Josie	X	X	Leeson, Mark	X	X
Kusold, Dorothy	X	X	LeHew, Bob		X
La Zarr, Mailie	X	X	Lehman, Eric		X
LaCognata, Dale	X	X	Lehmann, Catherine	X	X
LaComb, Marc		X	Lehmann, Janine	X	X
Lafrance, Suzanne	X	X	Leibovitz, Morris	X	X
Lah, Alana	X	X	Leibowitz, Lynda	X	X
Lahren, Rodney	X	X	Leighton, Melanie	X	X
Lampman, Gary	X	X	Leikam, Bill	X	X
Landa, Hazel	X	X	Leikin, David	X	X
Landa, Marty	X	X	Leitgeb, Ann	X	X
Landers, Jennifer	X	X	Leitzel, Denise	X	X
Landis, Larry	X	X	Leitzell, Gerald	X	X
Lane, Frederick	X	X	Lellouche, Mary	X	X
Lane, Marcie	X	X	Lemke, Melissa	X	X
Lane, May	X	X	Lenk, Patience-Anne	X	X
Lane, Robert	X	X	Leon, Winifred Gail	X	X
Lang, Lynn	X	X	Lerner, Kenny		X
Langcake, Lisa	X	X	Leslie-Dennis, Donna	X	X
Langcaster, Dave	X	X	Letendre, Michael		X
Langhorst, Wibke		X	Lett, Elizabeth	X	X
Lanz, Marian	X	X	Lettiere, John	X	X
Larsen, David	X	X	Lettieri, Tammy	X	X
Larson, Karen	X	X	Lev, Marjorie	X	X
Laruson, Aki	X	X	Levin, Jon	X	X
LaSage, Lynda	X	X	Levine, Sy		X
Lash, Mary	X	X	Levitt, Suzanne	X	X
Laskey, B.	X	X	Levy, Jason	X	X
Latt, Christopher	X	X	Levy, Jill		X
Lauenstein, Paul	X	X	Lewis, Christine	X	X
Laughlin, Beth		X	Lewis, Jane	X	X
Laughlin, Jan-Michael	X	X	Lewis, Red	X	X
Laughtland, Josh	X	X	Lewis, Suzanne	X	X
Launay, Catherine	X	X	Lewis, Verlene	X	X
Lausmann, Vance	X	X	Licari, Bob	X	X
Lavy, Fred	X	X	Lien, David	X	X
Law, Patricia	X	X	Lillien, Irving	X	X
Lawrence, Carol	X	X	Lilly, Kristin	X	X
Lawrence, Garald	X	X	Linarez, Karen	X	X
Lawrence, Judith	X	X	Lincoln, Sandra	X	X
Lawrence, Steven	X	X	Linder, Lyle	X	X
Layden, Patricia	X	X	Lindsay, Holly	X	X
Le Fevre, Dale	X	X	Lindsay, Ilona	X	X
Lea, Isolt	X	X	Lindsey, Eric	X	X
Leach, Alexander	X	X	Liner, Norma	X	X
Leahy, Katherine		X	Lipkin, Suzanne	X	X
Lebrusan, Arabel	X	X	Lippel, Wolfgang		X
LeCun, Isabelle	X	X	Lippert, Timothy	X	X
LeDeit, Ken	X	X	Lippman, Daniel	X	X
Ledesma, Evelyn	X	X	Lipshutz, Marion	X	X
Lee, Brendan	X	X	Lipton, Robert	X	X

Table F3.1 (Continued)

Name	Submitted via ¹ :		Name	Submitted via ¹ :	
	Direct	GBRW		Direct	GBRW
Lischalk, John	X	X	Maigler, Melissa	X	X
Litel, Alex	X	X	Maizel, Josh	X	X
Livesay, Corinne		X	Malaspina, Katie	X	X
Lloyd, Randall	X	X	Maldonado, Gian	X	X
Lochner, Jan	X	X	Maleck, Dorothy	X	X
Lockridge, Ross III	X	X	Malecki, Jimmy	X	X
Logue, Terrence		X	Malecki, Joe & Patti	X	X
Lombard, Jennifer	X	X	Malik, Jennifer	X	X
London, Donna	X	X	Malinauskas, Helen	X	X
Long, Jimmy	X	X	Malone, Edmond	X	X
Long, Leland	X	X	Mandziuk, Willa	X	X
Lopez-Mohr, Michele	X	X	Manganiello, Paul	X	X
Lorio, Brian	X		Manis, Laurie	X	X
Loutzenhiser, Mike	X	X	Mannering, Natalie	X	X
Love, Echo	X	X	Mannsfeld, Bjoern	X	X
Lovitz, Sara	X	X	Mantel, Russ	X	X
Lowrance, Lawson Henry	X	X	Many, Dorothy	X	X
Lowry, Marsha	X	X	Marble, Kathy		X
Lox, Hester	X	X	Margie, Walter Jr.	X	X
Lu, Yi-Mei	X	X	Margolis, Greg	X	X
Lubin, Hari	X	X	Maria, Feleki		X
Lucas, Steven	X	X	Marie, Rita	X	X
Luckens, Dave	X	X	Marion, Annie	X	X
Lucko, Michael	X	X	Mark, John	X	
Luedecke, Alison	X	X	Marsh, Marilyn	X	X
Lunceford, Timothy	X	X	Marshall, Jaime	X	X
Lund, Sierra	X	X	Marshall, Katherine		X
Lyle, Cindy	X	X	Marshall, Rebecca		X
Lynch, James	X	X	Martin, Brad	X	X
Lynd, Odus	X	X	Martin, Drew	X	X
Lynnea, Cara	X	X	Martin, Helen		X
Lyon, Suzanne	X	X	Martin, Melodie	X	X
Lyons, Judith	X	X	Martin, Sean	X	X
Lysaght, Shalana	X	X	Martin, Tim	X	X
M., Jade		X	Martin, Wendy	X	X
MacCallum, Crawford	X	X	Martinez, Michael	X	X
MacDonald, Joan & Wallace	X	X	Martinez, Pablo	X	X
MacDougall, John	X	X	Martinez, Rodrigo		X
MacHold, Melissa	X	X	Martinez-Turrubiarde, Sarai-David		X
Machowski, Richard	X	X	Martin-Hay, Carol	X	X
Macintosh, Hugh	X	X	Marvel, Michael		X
MacIver, Yaney	X	X	Masck, Beth	X	X
Mack, Paul	X	X	Maseng, Karen	X	X
Mackanic, Janice		X	Masi, Janie Imac	X	X
Mackay, Donald	X	X	Maslanek, Michael	X	X
MacKenzie, Meghan	X	X	Mason, Barbara	X	X
MacKenzie, Terri	X	X	Mason, Susan	X	X
MacLowry, Scott	X	X	Mastascusa, Noreen	X	X
MacPherson, David	X	X	Masterson, Darla	X	X
Macpherson, Heather	X	X	Mateos, Risha Linda	X	X
MacRaith, Bonnie	X	X	Mathers, Charlene	X	X
MacVicar, Susan	X	X	Matrazzo, Stacey	X	X
Macy, Arianne	X	X	Matthaei, Marcella	X	X
Magner, Peter	X	X	Matthes, Barb		X
Magruder, Jillian	X	X	Matthew, Elaine	X	X
Maher, Barry	X	X	Mattingly, Georgia	X	X
Mahood, Scott	X	X	Mattos, Kenneth	X	X

Table F3.1 (Continued)

Name	Submitted via ¹ :		Name	Submitted via ¹ :	
	Direct	GBRW		Direct	GBRW
Mattozzi, Dave	X	X	McGrath, David	X	X
Matushak, Kim		X	McGrath, Sue	X	X
Maxwell, Susan	X	X	McGuire, Peggy	X	X
Mayer, Fred	X	X	McHugh, Thomas	X	X
Mayer, Glenna		X	McIlvaine, Alex	X	X
Mayerat, Robin	X	X	McIntosh, James	X	X
Mayfield, Peggy	X	X	McKay, Claire	X	X
Maynard, Valerie	X	X	McKee, Laura	X	X
Mayorga, Rhonda	X	X	McKenna, Maureen	X	X
Mays, Beverly	X	X	McKinney, Crystal	X	X
Mays, Sandra	X	X	McKnight, Patrick	X	X
Mazar, Laura	X	X	McKnight, Vanessa	X	X
Mazeaud, Dominique	X	X	McLaughlin, Kathryn	X	X
Mazer, Linda	X	X	McLaughlin, Rachelle	X	X
Mazik, K.A.	X	X	McLees, Kristin	X	X
Mazzoli, Julio C.M.	X	X	McLellan, Donald Jr.	X	X
Mcallister, Bud	X	X	McLendon, Barbara	X	X
McAnney, Joseph	X	X	McMahon, Mary	X	X
McBride, Joan	X	X	McManus, Mike	X	X
McBride, Melinda	X	X	McMillan, Heather	X	X
McCarthy, Elizabeth	X	X	McNabb, Tracie	X	X
McCarthy-Hill, Molly	X	X	McNally, Robert	X	X
McCay, Sara	X	X	McNamara, Andrew	X	X
McClatchey, Walter	X	X	McNeill, Doug	X	X
McCollom, Russell III	X	X	McNeill, Norma	X	X
McCoey, Christine	X	X	McPhelin, Eileen	X	X
McCool, Melissa	X	X	McQuaide, James	X	X
Mccord, Linda		X	McWhorter, Karin	X	X
McCormack, Daniel	X	X	McWilliams, Corinne	X	X
McCready, Edwin	X	X	Mead, Cynthia	X	X
McCrone, Lucy	X	X	Mealy, John	X	X
McCrory, Chad	X	X	Meares, Rhese	X	X
McCue, Connie	X	X	Medina, Arcelia	X	X
McCullough, Melissa		X	Meeks, John	X	X
McCurdy, Dassi	X	X	Mehrotra, Siddharth	X	X
McDaniel, Sally	X	X	Meier, D.		X
McDavit, Susan	X	X	Mejia, Gregory	X	X
McDonald, M.	X	X	Mejides, Andres	X	X
McDonald, Robert	X	X	Melancon, Rhonda	X	X
McDuffie, Holly	X	X	Melanson, Paleidia	X	X
McElrath, K.J.	X	X	Meldrum, David	X	X
McEvers, Charles	X	X	Melody, Patricia	X	X
McEvoy, Barbara	X	X	Melvin, Catherine	X	X
McEvoy, Ira	X	X	Melvin, David	X	X
McFadden, Linda	X	X	Menard, Rose Marie	X	X
McFarland, Eve	X	X	Mendelson, Robert	X	X
McFarland, Michael	X	X	Mendieta, Vince	X	X
McFarland, Tracy	X	X	Mendoza, Durango	X	X
McGarry, David	X	X	Menton, James	X	X
Mcgee, Frank	X	X	Mercer, Jeffrey		X
McGettigan, Timothy	X	X	Merljak, Julija	X	X
McGill, Ann	X	X	Merrill, Karen	X	X
McGonagill, Jeffery	X	X	Messling, Gordon	X	X
McGovern, Donlon	X	X	Metelits, Belle	X	X
McGowan, Dave	X	X	Mettam, Diane	X	X
McGowan, Ronald	X	X	Metzker, Nate	X	X
McGrath, Caitlin	X	X	Meyer, Christopher	X	X

Table F3.1 (Continued)

Name	Submitted via ¹ :		Name	Submitted via ¹ :	
	Direct	GBRW		Direct	GBRW
Meyer, Laurie	X	X	Moore, Jacinda	X	X
Meyer, Marilyn	X	X	Moore, Joan & Kitchen, Ruth	X	X
Michael, William	X	X	Moore, Lena	X	X
Michaels, Christopher	X	X	Moore, Rob		X
Michaux, George	X	X	Moran, Erin	X	X
Micheline, Armand	X	X	Moreland, Robert	X	X
Michelozzi, Betty & Peter	X	X	Moreno, Mayelly	X	X
Middlebrooks, Ethan	X	X	Morez, Julia	X	X
Mierisch, George		X	Morgan, Bruce	X	X
Mika, Damian	X	X	Morgan, Ian	X	X
Mikesell, Megan	X	X	Morimoto, Leba	X	X
Milks, James	X	X	Morin, Ed	X	X
Miller Family	X	X	Morley, Joe	X	X
Miller, Adra	X	X	Morris, Karen	X	X
Miller, Betsy	X	X	Morris, Sue & John	X	X
Miller, Brad	X	X	Morrison, Carol		X
Miller, Cecilia Ann	X	X	Morrison, Gloria	X	X
Miller, Dave	X	X	Morrissey, Janet	X	X
Miller, Gertrude	X	X	Morrow, Christopher	X	X
Miller, Harriet	X	X	Mortimer, Claire	X	X
Miller, Jackie	X	X	Moshman, Marc	X	X
Miller, Kamy	X	X	Moss, Gerald & Lois	X	X
Miller, Nancy	X	X	Moss, Mikasa	X	X
Miller, Patricia	X	X	Moss, Paul	X	X
Miller, Richard	X	X	Mourant, Wanda	X	X
Milliken, Gerry	X	X	Moylan, Carrie Lynn	X	X
Mills, Cheri	X	X	Moyle, Carol	X	X
Miramontes-Johnson, DaniLe	X	X	Moynihan, Kathryn	X	X
Miranda, Sophie	X	X	Mueller, Robert	X	X
Mishler, Doug	X	X	Mufson, Susan Alice	X	X
Missell, Michael	X	X	Mulcahy, Sarah	X	X
Mitchell, Jacqueline	X	X	Mullarkey, Mike	X	X
Mitchell, Joan		X	Mullen, Lynne	X	X
Mitsuda, Michael	X	X	Murdock, Robert	X	X
Mobley, David	X	X	Murnane, Kevin	X	X
Moeller, Elke	X	X	Murphy, Bonnie	X	X
Moffett, Renee	X	X	Murphy, James	X	X
Mohr, Dale	X	X	Murphy, Judith	X	X
Mohr, Steffen		X	Murphy, Linda	X	X
Molgora, Bianca	X	X	Murphy, Michelle	X	X
Mon, Luis	X	X	Murphy, Pamela	X	X
Monahan, Bobbie		X	Murray, Margaret	X	X
Monahan, Jade	X		Murray, W. J.	X	X
Mondello, Corey	X	X	Musialowski, Monique	X	X
Monge, Lucy	X	X	Myers, Carol Lee	X	X
Monson, Ronald	X	X	Myers, Debra	X	X
Monson, Todd	X	X	Myers, Leslie	X	X
Montayne, Linda	X	X	Myers, Robert	X	X
Monteiro, Sergio	X	X	Myette, Mary K.	X	X
Mont-Eton, Jean	X	X	Myhre, Paul	X	X
Montgomery, Helen	X	X	N., C.	X	X
Montoliu, Raphael	X	X	Nabors, Rosalie	X	X
Moon, Giles	X	X	Nafey, Rebecca	X	X
Mooney, Kimberly	X	X	Nakada, Tomas	X	X
Mooney, Rose Marie	X	X	Nam, S.	X	X
Moore, Alan Michael	X	X	Namminga, Lynn	X	X
Moore, Gwen	X	X	Nangeroni, Nancy	X	X

Table F3.1 (Continued)

Name	Submitted via ¹ :		Name	Submitted via ¹ :	
	Direct	GBRW		Direct	GBRW
Nash, Jonathan	X	X	O'Brien, Robert	X	X
Nass, Thomas	X	X	O'Brien, Shannon		X
Nathan, Nano	X	X	O'Bryant, Emily	X	X
Naughton, Mark	X	X	Ochmanek, E.	X	X
Nauman, David		X	O'Connell, John & Jeanne	X	X
Nauss, Chris	X	X	O'Connor, Maura	X	X
Navarette, Justin		X	Oczkowski, Walter	X	X
Nealy, Carol	X	X	O'Donnell, James	X	X
Neary, Michael	X	X	O'Donnell, Mary	X	X
Nebeker, Patricia	X	X	Odyssey, Polly	X	X
Needham, Meredith	X	X	Oehi, Celeste	X	X
Neff, Rachel	X	X	Ogren, Mike	X	X
Negron, Susan Carole	X	X	O'Hanlon, Alice	X	X
Neidell, Merle	X	X	Okimow, Marlena	X	X
Neidich, Charles		X	Okstel, Carol	X	X
Neiss, Charlie		X	Olander, Alan	X	X
Nelson, Elizabeth	X	X	Oliveira, O. C.	X	X
Nelson, Lauren	X	X	Oliver, Gary	X	X
Netusil, Paul		X	Olney-Rattel, Wendy	X	X
Neuhauser, Alice	X	X	Olsen, Corey E.	X	X
Newburg, Bonnie	X	X	Olsick, Stephen	X	X
Newman, Cheri	X	X	Olson, Ron	X	X
Newman, Ricki		X	Olver, Martha	X	X
Nichols, Rory	X	X	O'Malley, Polly	X	X
Nicholson, Terrence	X	X	O'Meara, Marie	X	X
Nicholson-Schenk, Marguerite		X	Ondry, Carl	X	X
Nickerson, Judy	X	X	One Feather, Harold	X	X
Nickerson, Nancy	X	X	O'Neal, Terry	X	X
Nicola, Elena	X	X	O'Neill, Bridget	X	X
Nicolle, Sean		X	O'Neill, Calley	X	X
Nidess, Rael	X	X	O'Neill, Carol	X	X
Noble, Ashley	X	X	ONeill, Robert	X	X
Noe, Lynn	X	X	Orant, Janet	X	X
Nolan, Dennis		X	Orcholski, Gerald		X
Nolan, Mike	X	X	Oric, Rhett	X	X
Nollner, Elizabeth	X	X	Orlando, Robert	X	X
Norden, Michael	X	X	Orlandoni, Aleta	X	X
Nordhof, Pamela	X	X	O'Rourke, Garry	X	X
Norelli, Linda	X	X	Orr, Patty	X	X
Norris, Nancy	X	X	Ortiz, C.	X	X
Norton, Susan	X	X	Osborne, Joe	X	X
Nosko, Leora	X	X	Osborne, Keith S.	X	X
Noskoff, Gene	X	X	Oseas, Rue	X	X
Noteware, Kristyn	X	X	Osen, Thomas	X	X
Novak, Peter	X	X	Osland, Rhea	X	X
Nowakowski, Jo	X	X	Osman, Kristen	X	X
Nowikowski, Jeanette	X	X	Ostrow, Marlee	X	X
Ntummy, Cheryl	X	X	Ostrowski, Steffanie	X	X
Nulla, Elisabeth	X	X	O'Toole, Sean	X	X
Nunes, Lara	X	X	Ott, Michael	X	X
Nunn, Alexia		X	Ottenbrite, Shelley	X	X
Nylander, Susanna	X	X	Otting, Jennifer	X	X
O., Nance	X	X	Ouren, Richard	X	X
Oberheide, Margery	X	X	Owczarczyk, Zbyslaw	X	X
Obermeyer, Julie	X	X	Oxenbury, Jane	X	X
O'Brian, Shannen	X	X	Oxyer, Jim	X	X
O'Brien, Michael	X	X	Ozer, Nilgun	X	X

Table F3.1 (Continued)

Name	Submitted via ¹ :		Name	Submitted via ¹ :	
	Direct	GBRW		Direct	GBRW
Pacheco, Andres	X	X	Perkins, Guy	X	X
Pacic, Thomas	X	X	Perkins, Tom	X	X
Pacifico, Chris	X	X	Perkus, Marion	X	X
Padden, Ginnie		X	Perniciaro, Yagino		X
Padilla, Thomas	X	X	Perrot, Nicole	X	X
Page, Amy	X	X	Perry, Judy	X	X
Page, Lyle	X	X	Perry, Patricia	X	X
Page, Shelby	X	X	Pescott, Oliver		X
Pagel, Carolyn		X	Pestel, Niki	X	X
Paisley, Lorna	X	X	Peters, Audrey	X	X
Palermo, Patricia	X	X	Peters, Diana	X	X
Palm, Charles	X	X	Peters, Jill	X	X
Palmer, Howard T.	X	X	Peters, Rhonda	X	X
Palmer, Kristy	X	X	Petersen, Elsa	X	X
Palmer, Paul	X	X	Peterson, April	X	X
Pancher, Robert	X	X	Peterson, Carol A.	X	X
Parcell, Teresa	X	X	Peterson, Joel	X	X
Park, Jeannie	X	X	Peterson, Kimberly	X	X
Park, Richard		X	Peterson, Reina	X	X
Parke, Melinda	X	X	Peterson, Shannon Troy	X	X
Parke, Nicki	X	X	Petkiewicz, Jim	X	X
Parker, Cindy	X	X	Petkiewicz, Margaret T.M.	X	X
Parker, Danny	X	X	Petrucelli, Rita	X	X
Parker, Erika	X	X	PFennig, Joyce		X
Parker, Gwen	X	X	Pflug, Maria A.	X	X
Parker, Judith	X	X	Pfohi, Anthony	X	X
Parker, Scot	X	X	Philipson, Tricia	X	X
Parks, Claudia	X	X	Phillips, Casey	X	X
Parks, Irene	X	X	Phillips, Patricia	X	X
Parks, Richard	X	X	Phillips, Richard		X
Parnell, Ramona	X	X	Phillips, Scot	X	X
Parr, Derek	X	X	Phipps, Jerry	X	X
Parry, Pete	X	X	Pia, Carlos	X	X
Patel, Rita	X	X	Pickens, Jim	X	X
Paton, Peter	X	X	Pickering, Amy	X	X
Patumanoan, Nancy	X	X	Pickett, Carla	X	X
Paul, Manoj	X	X	Pierce, Carly	X	X
Paulkovich, Jane		X	Pillers, Barbara	X	X
Paulo, Frank	X	X	Pin, Anne	X	X
Paven, Melissa	X	X	Pino, Manuel	X	X
Pavon, Tania Mara	X	X	Pintilie, Elena		X
Peak, Mark		X	Pitkin, Lisa	X	X
Pearlman, Tamara R.	X	X	Pitt, Terry	X	X
Pedersen, David	X	X	Pittenger, Robert	X	X
Pedersen, John	X	X	Pixley, Joan		X
Pei, Delfina	X	X	Pleasants, Phyllis	X	X
Peirce, Sumner	X	X	Plourde, Adam	X	X
Pelch, Rosalie	X	X	Polebitski, Ian		X
Pellecchia, Erin	X	X	Polens, Jared	X	X
Pelleg, Joshua	X	X	Policht, Veronica	X	X
Peluso, Anthony	X	X	Polito, Kathi	X	X
Pena, Debra	X	X	Pollard, Bev	X	X
Pendergast, Betsy	X	X	Pollock, Jeri	X	X
Pendergast, Jerry	X	X	Pooler, Carole	X	X
Peralta, Sharon	X	X	Poos, Carin	X	X
Perez, Tamarah	X	X	Pope, Geoffrey	X	X
Perini, Louise	X	X	Poplawski, Terry	X	X

Table F3.1 (Continued)

Name	Submitted via ¹ :		Name	Submitted via ¹ :	
	Direct	GBRW		Direct	GBRW
Popolizio, Carlo	X	X	Reamy, David	X	X
Porter, Johanna	X	X	Rechs, David	X	X
Porter, Melody	X	X	Redstone, Miriam	X	X
Potter, Michele	X	X	Reed, Lorna		X
Powell, Jenny	X	X	Reed, Mary S.	X	X
Powell, Robert	X	X	Reed, Robert M. & Carol	X	X
Powell, Robert (duplicate name)	X	X	Reed, Wayne	X	X
Power, Teri		X	Rees, Hannah	X	X
Powers, Elena	X	X	Reese, William	X	X
Powers, Kristen	X	X	Register, James		X
Poxon, Ashleigh		X	Rehn, Debra	X	X
Press, Lawrence	X	X	Reichert, Christina	X	X
Press, Roland	X	X	Reichert, Robyn	X	X
Pressler, Barbara	X	X	Reid, John	X	X
Preuss, G.	X	X	Reilly, Duncan	X	X
Price, Elisabeth	X	X	Reilly, Jane	X	X
Price, Lynn	X	X	Reilly, John	X	X
Price, Maridell		X	Reinert, Dianne	X	X
Prince Havens, Susan		X	Reinman, Fred M.	X	X
Probola, Eric	X	X	Reiss, Brenda	X	X
Prowell, Judith	X	X	Reitmayer, Michelle		X
Pruitt, Roger	X	X	Remais, Michael	X	X
Puca, Laurie	X	X	Renz-Longtail, Walter	X	X
Puetz, Dan	X	X	Revett, Tracy	X	X
Purdy, Gerald	X	X	Reynolds, Eve	X	X
Pursell, Cass		X	Reynolds, Peter	X	X
Pyle, Ed	X	X	Rhine, Heather	X	X
Pylypowycz, Christine	X	X	Rhoads, Kirk	X	X
Quick, Heather	X	X	Rhys, Victoria	X	X
Quincey, Jayda	X	X	Ribovic, Gary	X	X
Quintana, David	X	X	Rice, Ann	X	X
Quitiquit, Wanda	X	X	Rice, Daryl		X
Radcliff, Ruth-Ann	X	X	Ricevuto, Chuck	X	X
Radens, David	X	X	Richard, William	X	X
Rader, Darrell	X	X	Richardson, Don	X	X
Rader, Eric	X	X	Richardson, Gail	X	X
Radko, Danuta	X	X	Richardson, Roberta	X	X
Raffaele, Marilyn	X	X	Richey, Sylvia	X	X
Ragan-George, Karen	X	X	Richman, Beth	X	X
Ragland, Shira	X	X	Rickenbach, Deborah		X
Rahm, Don	X	X	Ridgeway, Jessica	X	X
Raider, Phil	X	X	Ridgeway, William	X	X
Raineri, Valerie	X	X	Riegel, Dorey	X	X
Rainwater, Jane E.	X	X	Rifkind, Michael	X	X
Rakocy, Elizabsth	X	X	Riggat, Karen	X	X
Ramsden Scott, Sidney	X	X	Riley, Anne	X	X
Ramsey, Laverne	X	X	Riley, Kelly		X
Randazzo, Andrew	X	X	Riley, Ray	X	X
Ransom, Jill	X	X	Rinas, J.J.	X	X
Rapoport, Shana	X	X	Rindfuss, Allen	X	X
Rapp, Julia	X	X	Rineer, Bob	X	X
Rattner, Ron	X	X	Riney, Jeffrey	X	X
Rauscher, Janet	X	X	Riojas, Judith	X	X
Ray, Mary	X	X	Riolo, Marion	X	X
Raznoff, Misty	X	X	Ripple, Martha Jane	X	X
Reading, Harvey	X	X	Ritchey, Albert Jr.	X	X
Reame, Jennifer	X	X	Rivard, Michael	X	X

Table F3.1 (Continued)

Name	Submitted via ¹ :		Name	Submitted via ¹ :	
	Direct	GBRW		Direct	GBRW
Rivera, Mario	X	X	Rush, Charlene	X	X
Rivera-Shapiro, Mirian		X	Russell, Gary	X	X
Rivlin, Lewis	X	X	Russell, Maureen	X	X
Rizzo, Paul	X	X	Rutherford, Sondra	X	X
Robbins, Mary	X	X	Rutkowski, Robert	X	X
Roberson, Tamela	X	X	Ryan, Corey		X
Roberson, William	X	X	Ryan, Elizabeth	X	X
Roberts, James	X	X	Ryan, Rebecca	X	X
Roberts, Sarah	X	X	Ryan, Rita	X	X
Roberts, Vicki	X	X	Rytina, Jenna		X
Roberts-Meese, Laurel	X	X	S.C., S.J.	X	X
Robertson, Janet		X	Safarick, Jack Jr.	X	X
Robertson, John Mark		X	Sakellaropoulos, Jambrina	X	X
Robins, Berkleee	X	X	Salatich, Coleista	X	X
Robinson, George	X	X	Salazar, Kent	X	X
Robinson, Maya	X	X	Salazar, Lisa	X	X
Robinson, Tammy	X	X	Salinas, Eric	X	X
Roche, Peter	X	X	Salome, Jen	X	X
Rock, Linda		X	Salomon, J.	X	X
Rockwell, Beth	X	X	Salteris, Laura	X	X
Rodack, Soretta	X	X	Salteris, Richard	X	X
Rodgers, Julie		X	Saltz, Daniel	X	X
Rodgers, Peter	X	X	Salzer, Linda Shepard	X	X
Rodin, Nick	X	X	Sampat, Payal	X	X
Rodrigues, Darlene	X	X	Sanchez, Virginia	X	X
Roemer, Megan	X	X	Sand, Allyson	X	X
Rogan, Robert	X	X	Sanders, Richard	X	X
Rohlf, Gerard	X	X	Sanders, Sandy	X	X
Romeo, Daniel	X	X	Sanders, Sidney		X
Romero, Bob	X	X	Sanderson, Diana	X	X
Roode, Lora	X	X	Sandler, Noah	X	X
Root, Charlene	X	X	Sandoval, Gustavo	X	X
Rosales, Esther	X	X	Sands, Norman	X	X
Rosch, Ondina	X	X	Sanfilippo, Val	X	X
Rose, Kathryn	X	X	Sanjana, James	X	X
Rose, Shar	X	X	Santarelli, Mark	X	X
Rosen, Judith	X	X	Santillan, Juan	X	X
Rosenfeld, Marjorie	X	X	Santonas, Gina	X	X
Rosenstein, David	X	X	Santos, Joann	X	X
Ross, Adrienne	X	X	Santos, Michele	X	X
Ross, Donald	X	X	Saperia, David		X
Ross, Gregory	X	X	Sarin, Radhika	X	X
Ross, Stuart	X	X	Sarovec, William	X	X
Rosson, Cara	X	X	Saslow, Randi	X	X
Roth, David	X	X	Saudek, Martha	X	X
Roth, Jennifer	X	X	Sauer-Wooden, Liam	X	X
Rothstein, Richard	X	X	Savage, Sue	X	X
Rothwell, Shelley		X	Savannah, Gae	X	X
Rotter, Elizabeth	X	X	Saveri, Elizabeth	X	X
Ruberti, Giovina	X	X	Sawdon, Rosemarie	X	X
Rubin, Marc	X	X	Saxbury, Bonita	X	X
Rucker, Ralph	X	X	Sayas, Herbert	X	X
Rudnick, Iris	X	X	Saykaly, Frances	X	X
Ruff, Jesse	X	X	Saylor, Jack	X	X
Ruffalo, Mark	X	X	Scarborough, Alexandra	X	X
Rusch, Vincent	X	X	Schaefer, Kerwin	X	X
Rusert, Brent	X	X	Schaktman, H.	X	X

Table F3.1 (Continued)

Name	Submitted via ¹ :		Name	Submitted via ¹ :	
	Direct	GBRW		Direct	GBRW
Schall, James	X		Seeger, Kimberly	X	X
Schaller, Steven		X	Segura, Diana	X	X
Schank, Lois	X	X	Selbin, Susan	X	X
Scharf, David	X	X	Sell, Angie	X	X
Schatz, Jeff	X	X	Selph, Curtis	X	X
Schatz, William	X	X	Sena, Isabel	X	X
Schechter, Estelle	X	X	Sendrowitz, Mitchell	X	X
Scher, Judith	X	X	Senn, Christopher	X	X
Scherer, Elizabeth	X	X	Sens, Brenda	X	X
Schille, Charles	X	X	Septoff, Alan	X	X
Schilling, Francis	X	X	Septoff, Naomi	X	X
Schinasi, Barbara	X	X	Sequichie-Kerchee, UsdiGadu		X
Schleimer, Sylvia	X	X	Seroy, Raphaela	X	X
Schmeisser, Bernadette	X	X	Sewell, Jerry	X	X
Schmeisser, Frank	X	X	Seymour, Stephanie	X	X
Schmidt, Sara	X	X	Shadrick, Roxann	X	X
Schmidt, Thomas	X	X	Shafer, Margaret	X	X
Schmitt, Donna	X	X	Shafransky, Paula	X	X
Schnabel, Erik	X	X	Shah, Nandita		X
Schneider, Andrew	X	X	Shambaugh, Gerald	X	X
Schneider, Lynn	X	X	Shamblin, Susan D.	X	X
Schochet, Gordon	X	X	Shaneyfelt, Ann	X	X
Schrader, Susan	X	X	Shanker, Vidhya	X	X
Schreiber, Lori	X	X	Shannon, Nancy	X	X
Schuessler, Betty	X	X	Shapiro, Lorna		X
Schuler, Deann	X	X	Sharber, Mike	X	X
Schulte, Helen	X	X	Sharpe, Robyn	X	X
Schultz, Sandra	X	X	Shattuck, Everett	X	X
Schultz-Ahearn, Melissa	X	X	Shaughnessy, Kate	X	X
Schulz, Ed	X	X	Sheffield, Regina	X	X
Schulze, Maureen	X	X	Shelton, Charles	X	X
Schumacher, Amy	X	X	Shematek, Judith	X	X
Schuster, Talilla	X	X	Shenberger, Ronald	X	X
Schutt, Paul	X	X	Shevtsov, Yevgenya	X	X
Schwartz, Don	X	X	Shine, Kim	X	X
Schwartz, Donna	X	X	Shoemaker, Terrance	X	X
Schwartz, Jeff	X	X	Shogren, Martha	X	X
Schwartz, Jessica	X	X	Shohan, Doug	X	X
Schwartz, Leonard	X	X	Sholl, Janet	X	X
Schwartz, Tamar	X	X	Sholtz, Laura	X	X
Schwarz, Kurt	X	X	Shomer, Forest	X	X
Scoggins, Jeffery Ann	X	X	Shorey, Mark & Pam	X	X
Scott, Georgiana	X	X	Shpiller, Natasha	X	X
Scott, Howard	X	X	Shroufe, Rod	X	X
Scott, Lloyd	X	X	Shuck, Dawn	X	X
Scott, Mike	X	X	Shuler, Heidi	X	X
Scott, Tim	X	X	Shulman, Joseph	X	X
Scotti, Bisogno	X	X	Shumate, Cheri	X	X
Scotton, Bruce	X	X	Siddique, Rabia	X	X
Scovil, Charles	X	X	Siefken, Josie	X	X
Scuder, Amanda	X	X	Siegel, Larry	X	X
Scurrah, Martin	X	X	Siegrist, Toni		X
Seaver, LaRoy & Mary	X	X	Siehl, John	X	X
Sechi, Laura	X	X	Siemion, Bob	X	X
Seebach, Mark	X	X	Silk, Sarah	X	X
Segal, Bob		X	Silva, Adam	X	X
Segal, Evalyn F.	X	X	Silveira, Luciano		X

Table F3.1 (Continued)

Name	Submitted via ¹ :		Name	Submitted via ¹ :	
	Direct	GBRW		Direct	GBRW
Silver, David	X	X	Snyder, June	X	X
Silverman, Seth	X	X	Snyder, Steve	X	X
Simko, JoAnn	X	X	Soer, Gert		X
Simmons, Kathleen	X	X	Sokolow, Fred	X	X
Simmons, Ymani		X	Solano, Renee	X	X
Simons, Heather	X	X	Somodevilla, Todd	X	X
Simons, Margaret Rose	X	X	Sonenstein, Joann	X	X
Simpson, Will	X	X	Soper, Jean	X	X
Singer, Barbara	X	X	Sophir, Jack	X	X
Sipahigil, Jeanne	X	X	Sorensen, Frances		X
Sipocz, James	X	X	Sorensen, Patricia	X	X
Siri, Patricia	X	X	Sorensen, Robert	X	X
Sirotek, Jonathan	X	X	Sorochan, Bill	X	X
Sitrick, James B. Jr.	X	X	Sorter, Bruce	X	X
Skadden, Stuart	X	X	Sotos, Mary	X	X
Skelton, Julie	X	X	Soulliere, Dacia	X	X
Skidmore, Michael	X	X	Souza, Michael	X	X
Skirvin, Laurence	X	X	Sparrow, Deb	X	X
Slattery, Sean	X	X	Spatz, Gregory	X	X
Slavens, Leslie		X	Spear, Carole Ann	X	X
Sloan, Adam		X	Spears, Jesse	X	X
Slocum, Jean	X	X	Spector, Loren	X	X
Slominski, Jeanne	X	X	Spence, Kathryn	X	X
Small, Gretchen	X	X	Spies, Robert	X	X
Small, Sally	X	X	Spindelilus, Earendil	X	X
Smerbeck, Audrey	X	X	Spinelli, Lucia	X	X
Smith, Andy	X	X	Spitkovskaya, Marina	X	X
Smith, Angela	X	X	Spivey, Colleen	X	X
Smith, Brooke	X	X	Spivey, Robert	X	X
Smith, Camilla	X	X	Spotts, Richard	X	X
Smith, Caroline	X	X	Sprayregen, Ann		X
Smith, Cynthia	X	X	Springer, Jytte	X	X
Smith, Deborah	X	X	Stack, Mary	X	X
Smith, Ellen	X	X	Stackman, Marshall	X	X
Smith, Ernest	X	X	Staerker-Lewis, Brenda	X	X
Smith, Frank	X	X	Staggs, Faith	X	X
Smith, Harvey	X	X	Stahl, Charlotte	X	X
Smith, Holly	X	X	Stahl, Frieda	X	X
Smith, Jane	X	X	Stahl, Maria		X
Smith, Jason	X	X	Stall, Spencer	X	X
Smith, Julie	X	X	Stallybrass, Samantha	X	X
Smith, Kathryn	X	X	Stamp, Barbara	X	X
Smith, Kevin	X	X	Stanley, Bob	X	X
Smith, Margaret	X	X	Stanley, Edh	X	X
Smith, Michael	X	X	Stanley, Kristen	X	X
Smith, Michele		X	Stanley, Lisa		X
Smith, Richard	X	X	Stanley, Toby	X	X
Smith, Robert	X	X	Stansfield, Jack	X	X
Smith, Shirley	X	X	Stark, Bob	X	X
Smith, Stacey	X	X	Stark, Suzanne	X	X
Smolinski, Barbara	X	X	Staubly, Andrew	X	X
Snider, Marilyn J.	X	X	Stauss, Carmen	X	X
Snider, Ronda	X	X	Stearns, Geoffrey	X	X
Snook, Richard	X	X	Steele, Jeffry	X	X
Snook, Tessi	X	X	Steeves, Charleen	X	X
Snow, Alachia	X	X	Steger, Michael	X	X
Snyder, Brad		X	Stein, Jennie	X	X

Table F3.1 (Continued)

Name	Submitted via ¹ :		Name	Submitted via ¹ :	
	Direct	GBRW		Direct	GBRW
Steinbrecher, Klaus		X	Swain, Whitney	X	X
Steiner, Brad	X	X	Swanson, John	X	X
Stembridge, Megan	X	X	Swanson, Victoria	X	X
Stennett, Robert	X	X	Swartz, Sandra		X
Stephens, Blythe	X	X	Swers, Arthur	X	X
Stephens, Kevin	X	X	Swift, Susan	X	X
Stephenson, Deborah	X	X	Swint, Holly		X
Sterling, Margaret	X	X	Switzer, Bruce	X	X
Stern, Rachael	X	X	Sygman, Wayne	X	X
Stevens, Donald	X	X	Sykes, Shirley		X
Stevens, Jack		X	Szymanowski, Paul	X	X
Stevens, Martin	X	X	Szymczak, Nancy	X	X
Stevenson, Jan	X	X	Taeusch, Sonja	X	X
Stevenson, Nan	X	X	Tafanelli, Robert	X	X
Steward, Pat	X	X	Takatsch, Julie	X	X
Stewart, Glenn	X	X	Talukdar, Michelle	X	X
Stewart, Jim	X	X	Tamplin, Tom	X	X
Stewart, Richard	X	X	Tan, Frances	X	X
Stewart, Roderick	X	X	Tanga, Stephen	X	X
Stewart, Tim & Tracy	X	X	Tanner, Leah	X	X
Stibila, Patrick	X	X	Tansley, Denise	X	X
Stibitz, Susan	X	X	Taplinger, Arthur	X	X
Stirland, Karl	X	X	Tapp, Elizabeth	X	X
Stockell, Lana	X	X	Tarbell, Tim	X	X
Stockwell, Brent	X	X	Tashjian, Randy	X	X
Stoffel, Patrick	X	X	Taslitz, Joan	X	X
Stoloff, Bob	X	X	Tate, Pamela	X	X
Stolowitz, David	X	X	Tattersall, Ann		X
Stone, Peter	X	X	Taylor, Barb	X	X
Stone, Ransom	X	X	Taylor, Jack	X	X
Stone, Reba	X	X	Taylor, Justin	X	X
Stonebraker, Phyllis	X	X	Taylor, L.V.	X	X
Stonesifer, Clarence	X	X	Taylor, Sarah	X	X
Story, Nicola	X	X	Tedesco, Terry	X	X
Stout, Alan	X	X	Teeple, Miss	X	X
Strauss, Arthur	X	X	Tenzer, Michael	X	X
Strba, Daniel	X	X	Teolis, Simon	X	X
Strohmeier, Tara	X	X	Terbot, Lee & Charlotte	X	X
Strom, Mary	X	X	Terry, Terelle	X	X
Struhsaker, Thomas	X	X	Tesch, Sarah		X
Stuart, Michael	X	X	Teschke, Dian		X
Studer, Madeline	X	X	TeSelle, Eugene	X	X
Suchocki, Michael	X	X	Tetrick, Gerald	X	X
Sugar, Lois	X	X	Thames, Joel	X	X
Sullivan, Bethany	X	X	Theobald, Jane	X	X
Sullivan, Craig		X	Thomas, Ben	X	X
Sullivan, James	X	X	Thomas, Eleanore	X	X
Sullivan, Paul	X	X	Thomas, Linda	X	X
Sullivan, Robert	X	X	Thomas, Ruth	X	X
Sumi, Lisa	X	X	Thomas, Terrell	X	X
Summers, J. R.	X	X	Thometz, David	X	X
Summers, Steve	X	X	Thompson, Carol	X	X
Sunshine, Jane	X	X	Thompson, Fred	X	X
Sutton, Christina	X	X	Thompson, Nancy	X	X
Suzuki, Hiroshi	X	X	Thompson, Peter	X	X
Suzuki, Lorraine	X	X	Thompson, Susan	X	X
Swafford, Leilani	X	X	Thomsen, Zack	X	X

Table F3.1 (Continued)

Name	Submitted via ¹ :		Name	Submitted via ¹ :	
	Direct	GBRW		Direct	GBRW
Thomson, Arran	X	X	Urist, Daniel	X	X
Thorbjornsen, Dylan	X	X	V., Amanda	X	X
Thorkildsen, Erik	X	X	Valdivia, Susan	X	X
Thornberry, Larry	X	X	Valentin, Gabriela	X	X
Thornton, Edward	X	X	Valentine, Jeffrey	X	X
Thornton, Marshall	X	X	Valentine, Jennifer	X	X
Thrantell, Mary	X	X	Vallone, Cheryl	X	X
Thurairatnam, Susan	X	X	Van Alyne, Emily	X	X
Tice, Paula	X	X	van Bloemen, Dona	X	X
Tidwell, Amber	X	X	Van de Grift, Julia	X	X
Tiller, Jacqueline	X	X	van der Leest, Felieke	X	X
Tinsley, Becky	X	X	van Schooneveld, Daniel	X	X
Tirado, Diani	X	X	Van Valkenburgh, James	X	X
Tirado, Jose	X	X	van Vlaanderen, John	X	X
Tjessem, Sandra	X	X	Van Voast, Jordan	X	X
Todd, Bryan	X	X	Van Wicklen, Betty J.	X	X
Tom, Kevin	X	X	Vandeputte, Joost	X	X
Tomczyszyn, Michael	X	X	Vander Heiden, Jean		X
Tomlin, Patricia	X	X	Vanderkamp, Robert	X	X
Tomlinson, Robert	X	X	Vanderleelie, Roy	X	X
Tonoff, Lois	X	X	Vandervest, Sister Martin	X	X
Tonsberg, Barbara	X	X	Vandoren, Ruth	X	X
Torosian, Helen		X	VanEtten, Margot	X	X
Torrence, Paul	X	X	VanPelt, Susan	X	X
Torrey, Cynthia	X	X	Varias, Stamatis	X	X
Toush, Lawrence	X	X	Varney, C. Jean	X	X
Towers, Terry	X	X	Vassilakidis, Sophia		X
Townsend, Darlene	X	X	Vedder, William	X	X
Townsend, Sara	X	X	Velasquez, April	X	X
Tracy, Kyle	X	X	Veronese, Judith	X	X
Tracy, Steven	X	X	Verruni, Lauren	X	X
Tran, Thu Ha	X	X	Vertova, Livia		X
Tranquilli, Will		X	Vetter, Allison		X
Trapp, Jeff	X	X	Vieira, John	X	X
Trifonopoulos, Trifon	X	X	View, Kathleen	X	X
Triplett, Tia	X	X	Viglia, Peter II		X
Troy, Dave	X	X	Vincent, Thomas	X	X
Trumbull, Terry	X	X	Vines, Sarah	X	X
Tucker, Barbara	X	X	Vlasopolos, Anca	X	X
Tucker, Brenda	X	X	Vollmer, Alex	X	X
Tucker, Peter		X	Vorobieff, Ludmila		X
Tumarkin, Alexandra	X	X	Vosk, Elizabeth	X	X
Turek, Gabriella	X	X	Voth, Ted Jr.	X	X
Turgeon, Jeanne		X	Wade, John	X	X
Turner, David	X	X	Wade, Norman	X	X
Turner, Mike	X	X	Waege, Lisa	X	X
Turnoy, David	X	X	Wagner, B. L.	X	X
Tvedt, David	X	X	Wagner, Carol	X	X
Tygenhof, Alexis	X	X	Wagner, Florence	X	X
Tyler, Janet	X	X	Wagner, Jim & Virginia	X	X
Tyndall, Carl	X	X	Wagner, Sandra	X	X
Tyson, Nathan		X	Wahl, Tara	X	X
Ulmer, Gene	X	X	Wahosi, M.	X	X
Ulrey, Timothy	X	X	Wakefield, Micaela	X	X
Undewood, Gerald	X	X	Waks, S.	X	X
Upchurch, Michelle	X	X	Wald, Susan	X	X
Updike, Kelley	X	X	Walder, E. Gail	X	X

Table F3.1 (Continued)

Name	Submitted via ¹ :		Name	Submitted via ¹ :	
	Direct	GBRW		Direct	GBRW
Waldron, Chip	X	X	Welms, James	X	X
Walker, Brad	X	X	Werly, Perly	X	X
Walker, Gary	X	X	Werzinski, Joseph	X	X
Walker, Jason Michael	X	X	West, Alice	X	X
Walker, Jessie		X	West, Constance	X	X
Walker, Lynn	X	X	West, Marla	X	X
Walker, Melody	X	X	West, Mary	X	X
Walker, Nancy	X	X	West, Terry	X	X
Wall, Bridget	X	X	Westphal, Kirsten	X	X
Wallace, Adele	X	X	Westwater, James	X	X
Wallace, Anna	X	X	Wexstein, David	X	X
Wallace, Matt	X	X	Wheeler, Jeanne	X	X
Wallach, Carla	X	X	Whelan, Jill	X	X
Wallick, Annie	X	X	Wheller, Noreen	X	X
Walsh, Brittany	X	X	Whetstone, Joe	X	X
Walsh, David	X	X	Whipple, Dave	X	X
Walsh, James	X	X	White, A.E.	X	X
Waltasti, Marilyn	X	X	White, Avalon		X
Walters, Betty J.	X	X	White, Jodie	X	X
Walters, Doug	X	X	White, Lois	X	X
Walther, Marcus	X	X	White, Sharlene	X	X
Walther, Regina	X	X	White, Shirley	X	X
Walton, Peggy	X	X	Whitehill, Drew	X	X
Walvoord, Frederick	X	X	Whiteside, Glenn	X	X
Ward, John-Christophe		X	Whitethorn, Sheri	X	X
Ward, Rachelle	X	X	Whitmer, Betty	X	X
Ward, Sheila	X	X	Whitmore, Rosemary	X	X
Ward, Victoria	X	X	Whitworth, Jim	X	X
Warenycia, Dee	X	X	Wichman, Michael	X	X
Warner, Lawrence	X	X	Wiese, Steven	X	X
Warnke, Cassie	X	X	Wiesner, Joseph	X	X
Warnke, Don	X	X	Wiggins, Frances	X	X
Warren, Madelyn	X	X	Wiggins, Robert		X
Warwick, Catherine	X	X	Wilcox, Theodore	X	X
Washburn, Thomas	X	X	Wiles, Jeff	X	X
Wasserman, Harvey	X	X	Wilks, J. C.	X	X
Watchempino, L.	X	X	Willey, Amber		X
Watkins, Lynn	X	X	Williams, Holly	X	X
Watson, Chris	X	X	Williams, Ian	X	X
Watson, Fran	X	X	Williams, James	X	X
Watson, Thomas Ramey	X	X	Williams, Janet	X	X
Waxman, Edward	X	X	Williams, Martha	X	X
Webb, Dean	X	X	Williams, Mary	X	X
Webber, Michelle	X	X	Williams, T.	X	X
Webber, Nancy	X	X	Williams, Terrie	X	X
Webber, Patricia	X	X	Willing, Elizabeth	X	X
Weber, John & Betty	X	X	Wilsher, Lisa	X	X
Wechsler, Susan	X	X	Wilsnack, Jonathan	X	X
Wedow, Nancy	X	X	Wilson, AnnMarie	X	X
Weinberg, Leslie	X	X	Wilson, Dennis		X
Weiner, Judi	X	X	Wilson, Elaine	X	X
Weinstein, Elizabeth	X	X	Wilson, Michael	X	X
Weiss, Dave	X	X	Wilson, Patricia	X	X
Welch, Benjamin	X	X	Windberg, Thomas	X	X
Welde, Logan	X	X	Winer, Shirley	X	X
Weldon, Jackson H.	X		Wingo, Kaylyn	X	X
Wellander, Cal	X	X	Winkel, Marguerite	X	X

Table F3.1 (Continued)

Name	Submitted via ¹ :		Name	Submitted via ¹ :	
	Direct	GBRW		Direct	GBRW
Winkle, Celeste		X	Wright, J.P.	X	X
Winston, Leslie	X	X	Wright, Pam	X	X
Winter, Clyde	X	X	Wyatt, Aimee	X	X
Winters, Nicholas	X	X	Wyatt, Maria	X	X
Wippel, Stephanie	X	X	Wyche, Karen		X
Wirth, Charles	X	X	Wyke, Kimberly	X	X
Wirtz, John	X	X	Yacovelli, Leigh-Anne	X	X
Wise, Robert	X	X	Yamashita, Fujiko	X	X
Wishart, Tiffany	X	X	Yanoma, Laura	X	X
Wittman, Charley	X	X	Yarrobino, Erin	X	X
Wojtalik, Alan	X	X	Yeager, Will	X	X
Wojtalik, Nikki	X	X	Yeuell, Kay	X	X
Wolf, Betsy	X	X	Yoho, Nick	X	X
Wolf, Joe	X	X	York, Shannon	X	X
Wolf, Linda	X	X	Young, David	X	X
Wolf, Rachel	X	X	Young, Leslie	X	X
Wolf, Robert	X	X	Young, Marvin	X	X
Wolf, Thunderr	X	X	Young, Vincent	X	X
Wolfe, Ellen		X	Yourke, Oliver	X	X
Wolfe, Kathleen	X	X	Zaber, Pamela	X	X
WolffWood, Jennifer		X	Zaborac, Roxeanna	X	X
Wolfson, Milton	X	X	Zahler, Penny	X	X
Wolniak, Andrew	X	X	Zahller, Guy	X	X
Wolter, David	X	X	Zajic, Daniel	X	X
Womble, Jeffrey	X	X	Zamir, Tal	X	X
Won, Alex	X	X	Zammit, Annabel	X	X
Wong, Sandra	X	X	Zaputil, Raquel		X
Wood, Barbara	X	X	Zawaski, Joan	X	X
Wood, Bob	X	X	Zellmer, Kevin	X	X
Wood, Gordon	X	X	Zephier, Robin	X	X
Woodman, Jean	X	X	Zettel, Steve	X	X
Woodruff, Cate	X	X	Zeveloff, L.	X	X
Woods, Jason	X	X	Ziesemer, Gerald	X	X
Woods, Terry		X	Zimmer, Audrey	X	X
Woodworth, Maxine	X	X	Zitzwitz, Helmut	X	X
Woolley, Cecil	X	X	Zook, Josef	X	X
Workman, Chris	X	X	Zorbas, Elaine	X	X
Wornum, Claudia	X	X	Zuckerman, Andrea	X	X
Wright, Elisabeth	X	X	Zurcher, Naomi	X	X
Wright, Gary	X	X	Zwirtz, Debbie	X	X

¹ Direct = direct submittal to BLM.

GBRW = submitted to BLM as attachments to the Draft EIS comment letter from Great Basin Resource Watch.

TABLE F3.2 – NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS SIGNING OXFAM PETITION

Table F3.2
Names of Individuals Signing Oxfam Petition

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
A.	D.	Afdahl	Jennifer	Alfano	Joseph
A1esch	Amy	Affonso	Jane	Alfie	Alma
Aaron	Frank	Agapith	Bernadette	alfonso	carole
Abate	Catherine	Aguirre	Paola	Alford	Linda
Abate	Alessandro	Ahern	Judy	Alfred	Andrea
Abbott	Judith	Ahlbrand	Luanne	Alice	Terri
Abbott	Elizabeth	Ahlf	Karin	Alicia	Mary
Abdelrazek	Reem	Ahmed	Guizar	Alii	Justin
Abdu	Abrehet	Ahmed	Nayeem	Alire Epley	Kim
Abdullah	Hasana	Ahsan	Atiya	allbright	sharon
Abe	Midori	Aicher	Jed	Allegretto	Jennifer
Abel	Judith	ainger	joel	Allen	Monica
Abelson	Jared	Ainsley	Brian	Allen	Frances
Abercrombie	Rick	Ainsworth	Terri	Allen	Pat
Abeyta	Cynthia	Ainsworth	Donna	Allen	Adrienne
Able	Mary	Airgood	Thomas	Allen	Adrienne
Ables	Dara	AJergia	Lydia	allen	Ellen
abney	heather	Ajluni	Amber	Allen	C
Abousaid	Hiyam	Akamine	Francis	Allen	Blake
Abraham	Eve	Akhtar	Maha	Allen	Jennifer
Abraham	Lynn	Akin	Joan	Allen	Cindy
Abraham	Lotti	Akin	Ray	Allen	Sundra R
Abrahamson	Deb	albanese	joan	Allen	Jeffrey
Abramian	Jacky	Albano	Louis	Allen	Elaine
Abramowitz	Brian	Albares	Nicholas	Allweiss	Kathryn
Abrams	Nancy	Albee	Rick	Almand	Sandra
abrams	sanford	Albers	Carla	almeida	katie
Abrams	Jessica	Albert	Shan	Almerini	Thomas
abrams	elizabeth	Albert	Tonya	Alper	Andrew
abramsky	carol	Alberts	Albert	Alpers	Robert
Abrash Walton	Abigail	ALBET	Laurence	Alsobrook	Anna
Abruzzo	Joan	Albrecht	Lonnie	Alsop	Jon
Abshire	Mollie	Alcom	Jane	Alston	Michael
Abugattas	Ana	alcorn	margaret	Altamirano	Maria S.
Acevedo	Kristine	Alcorn	Brawner	Altenau	edward
Acevedo	Conrado	Alden	Janine	Altieri	Nina
Ackerman	Elizabeth	Alden	Rio	Altman	Allen.
Ackerman	Laura	alden	micole	Altman	Janet
Acosta	Elise	Alderson	Steven	Altman	Marcia & Bernie
Acuna	Ricardo	Aldi	Amanda	alvarado	greta
Adams	Julia	Aldrich	William	Alvarado	Alicia
Adams	Roberta	Aldrich	Louise	Alvarez	Ashley
adams	clarice	Aldrich	Christine	Alverson	David
Adams	Dawn	Aldrich	Todd	Alwan	Anne
Adams	J. Stephen	Aldridge	Aubrie	AIWOOD	JIMMY
Adams	David	Aleman de Gallardo	Stella	Amador	Donna
Adams	Margaret	Alesch	Anne	Amari	Radia
Adams	Cynthia	Alexander	Constance	Amberge	Sarah
Adams	Wayne	Alexander	Sara	Ambers	Gerry
Adams	Gayle	Alexander	V.E.	Amblar	Susan Kelly
Adams	Ruth	Alexander	Cheryl Ann	Ames	Harold
Addison	M.	alexander	rhonda	Amieiro Branco	Vanda
Addison	Sue	Alexander	J.	Ammann	Anne-Marie
Adelman	Sid	Alexander	Amy	Ammons	Gloria
Adickes	Sandra	Alexander	Brian	Arnold	Chauncey
ADKINS	JOANNA	alexander	katrina	Arnold	Charles
Adler	Ellen	Alexander	Mark	Amore-Mueller	Karen
Adler	Michael	Alexander	John	Ampleman	Alex
Adler	Barbara	Alexander	Chanelle	Amraen	Steve
Adney	Donna	Alexander	Nancy	Amundson	Scott
Adomaitis	Colleen	Alexander	Jane	Anand	Sarbi
Adserias	Gloria	Alexopoulos	Jane	Ananda	Aravinda

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Ander	Ellen	Anthony	Julian	Ashbrook	Dick & Mary
Anderholm	Jon	Anthony	Aubra	Ashley	Carol
Anders	Cindy	Antolini	Sarah	ashton	patsty
Andersen	Kristen	Antone	Mike	Aslam	Nayeem
andersen	karla	Antoniades	Mike	Aslam	Aishah
Andersen	Evette	Antonio	Gino	Asprooth	Ellen
Andersen	Peter	Antrim	Martin	Aspros	Mike
Andersen	Art	Anulis	Inga	Athanas	Nancy
Anderson	Susie	Anwar	Debra	atherton	phil
Anderson	Katie	Anzilotti	Craig	Atkinson	Ellen
Anderson	Katherine	Aoina	Arina	Atkinson	Dennis
Anderson	Kelley	Apfel	Sarah	Atkinson	Judy
Anderson	Beverly	Apicella	Scott	attanasio	mary
Anderson	Cheri	Appell	Helen	Attarian	June
Anderson	Amy	Appell	Stephen	atwood	kym
Anderson	Dorothy	Apperson	Robert	Au	Annie
Anderson	John H.	Appleman	John W.	Aubrey	Lynda
Anderson	Ryan	Appleman	Jean	Audenaert	Bart
Anderson	MaM-n	apuzzo	janet	Audette	Mary Jean
Anderson	Don	Aranda	Joaquin	aue	theodor
Anderson	Eileen	Aranguren	Ana Belen	Auerbach	Adrienne
Anderson	kristen	Archambault	Susan	Aufmuth	Stacie
Anderson	Brittany	Archer	Marc	Auge	Andrea
Anderson	Jessica	Archer-Helke	Caitlin	Augelli	Liuba
Anderson	Faye	Archev	Sheri	Augsburger	Emily
Anderson	Meredith	Archuleta	Jeff	Auld	Francis
Anderson	Devon	Arconti	Ken	Aunkst	Daniel
Anderson	Katey	Arcure	Barbara	Aurelio	Amy
Anderson	Catherine	Arden	Jo	Austill	Siri
Anderson	Judith	Arellanes	Kelly	Austin	Donna F.
Anderson	Dena	Arena	Eileen	Austin	Jessie
Anderson	Richard	Arena	Andrea	Austin	Christine
Anderson	Peter	Arenas	Bianca	austin	Jakki
anderson	kim	Arendall	Bess	Austin	Charles
anderson	sarah	Arevalo	Eric	austin	sarah
Anderson	Denise	Arias	Daniel	Austin	Gregory
Anderson	JoAn	Arico	Kathy	Austin-Small	Lindsey
Anderson	Samuel	Ariwite	Lowana	Auvil	Nelda
Anderson	Al-Yasha	Arken	Michael	Avedon	Nicole
Anderson	Sal Lee	Armcast	Wendy	avendano	andrea
Anderson	Iris	Armer	Joan & Paul	Averill	Lynn
Anderson, PhD	Patricia	Armon	Rebecca	Aversano	Anthony
Andersson	Amena	Armstrong	William	Avery	Robin
Andesen	Denise	Armstrong	April	Avery	Dana
Andrade	Dean	Armstrong	Edward	Avey	Holly
Andre	Susan	Arneberg	Linda	Avila	Ron
Andre'	Juliette	Arnel	Jill	Aviles	Anthony
Andresen	Sherry	Arnett	Carissa	Axelrod	Evelyne
Andrews	Greig	Arnold	Margaret Ann	Axling	Sarah
Andrews	Linda	Arnold	John D.	Ayala	Erika
Andrews	Elaine	Arnold	Sherry	Ayala	Andrea
Andrews	Larry	Arnold	Connie	Ayanian	Sara Helen
Andrisin	MaryEllen	Aroca	Javier	Ayer	Jude
Angelo	Marjorie	Arribas	Raul	ayers	matt
Angelone	Michael	Arrigo	James	Ayers	Kathy
Angelson	Judith	Arrington	Ardith	Azevedo	Elizabeth
Anger	Robert	Arthur	Kathleen	Azzarito	Amy
Angier	Kathy	Artley	Dick	B. Brebner (Rev. Dr.	Linda
Annas	Catherine	Arvizu	Loretta	Babbitt	Susan
Annecone	Kristi	Asbury	Craig Lee	Babbs	Nancy
anquoe	mark	Asch	Melissa	Babendererde	Anlje
Ansbergs	Virginia	Ascher	Linda	Babiak	Katherine
antaya	john	Asefa	Sandra	Babst	Christina
Antell	Susan	ASH	RICH	Baca	Sofia
Antes	Melissa	Ash	Hamilton	Bach	Nicole

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Bach	Linda	Balah	Nikolai	Barker	Nicholas
Bach	Martina	Balaney	Kuldeep	Barker	Rebecca
Bachrach	Michael	Balassi	Nancy	Barker	Lauren
Backhouse	Meghan	Balboa	Alex	Barkley	Patricia
Backman	Donald	Balcom	Doug	Barkman	Donna
Backman	Rebecca	baldwin	laurie	Barnard	Sylvia
Backstein	Karen	Bales	Renee	Barnes	Joyce
Backstrom	Paul	Bali Hoppi	Pam	Barnes	lynne
bacon	patricia	Balint	C	Barnes	Sherry
Bacus	Elisabeth	Balkin	Amy	Barnes	Chelsea
Bader	Norma	Ball	Eldon	Barnes	Elizabeth
Badgley	Cynthia Ann	Ball	Mary	Barnes	Lynn
Badgley	Diane	Ball	Dakoda	Barnes	Aegina
Baechle	Mary	Ball	Scott	Barnes	Hannah
baechler	mary	Ballance	Jackie	Barnes	Lynne
Baer	Howard	Ballesteros	Vanessa	Barnes	James
Baetz	Jacquelyn	Ballou	David	Barnes	Jennifer
Baffes	Carrie	Ballou	John	Barnett	David
Bafik-Vehslage	Michelle	Balogh	karen	Barnett	Peter
bagattaa	joanna	Balsai	Michael	Barney	Steve
Bagenstos	Sister veronica	Balsley	C.	Barnhart	Brenda
Baginskis	Julia	Baltazar	Adriana	barnhart	terry
Bahl	Mary Elizabeth	Bamford	Geertje	baron	geraldine
Bail	Christopher	Bamman	Bob	Baron	aleksandra
Bail	Lisa	Bamowich	Allen	Barr	Melanie
Bailey	Sharon S	Band	Catherine	barrat	anne
Bailey	William	Bander	Tom	Barrera	JJ
Bailey	Chrissy	Bangert	Yvonne	Barrett	Delia
Bailey	Brenda	Banik	Lisa	Barrett	Maureen
Bailey	Shawn	Bankovitch	Walter	Barrett	Emily
bailey	kim	Banks	Crystal	Barrett	Ellen
Bailey	Arch	Banks	Hannah	Barrett	Thomas
Bailey	Ayla	Banks	Heather	Barrett	Millie
Bailey	Penny	Banks	John	Barrett	William
Bailey	Douglas	Banner	Gideon	Barrington	Tim
Bailey	Roberta R	Bannister	Tamara	Barris, III	Donald
Bailey	MaryE	Banos	Stan	Barron	Cristie
Bailey	Marcia	Banowetz	Nicole	barron	james
Bailey	Victoria	Bansenauer	Brian	Barrons	Susan
Bailey	Rita	Banta	Lytnne	Barrus	Glen
Bailey	Mickey	Barad	Janet	Barry	Anquinette
Bailey III	Leslie	Barakat	Sharifa	Barshney	Kenneth
Bain	A	Baranick	Elizabeth	Barstow	Victoria
Bair	Patrick	barban	sarah	Bartell	Ann
Baize	Kathy	Barbas	Tom	Bartilson	Amanda
Baizel	Bruce	Barbee	Paul	Bartleman	Mark
Baker	Arlene	Barbee	Penny	Bartlett	Kerri
Baker	Stacey	Barbee	John	Bartlett-Palmer	Gwen
baker	barbara	Barbell	Sharon	Barton	Laura
Baker	Sarah	Barber	Janet	Barton	Roberta
Baker	Mikal	Barber	Phillip	Barton	Luca
Baker	Erin	Barberi	Elizabeth	Barton	Jennifer
Baker	Maria	Barberini	Derek	Barton-King	Sarah
Baker	Rachel	Barbier	Lysette	Bartosh	Carolynn
Baker	Rob	Barbieri	Carol	Baruzzini-Augsburger	Gina
Baker	Gordon	Barbour	Laurie-Ann	Bashkirew	Karen
Baker	Rachel	Barcellos	Jim	basil	joyce
Baker	Melanie	Bardasz	Suzanne	Basinger	Corrina
Baker	Bonnie	Bardes	Nancy	Baskette	Diane
Baker	Pam	Bardsley	Alta	Baskin	Martin
Baker Gierlach	Marian	Barefoot	Jill	Baskis	Paul
Baker-Smith	Gerritt and Elizabeth	Barfield	John	Basner	Naomi
BAKKEN	LAN NY	Barger	Rosemary	Bass	Lindsay
Bakkerwind	Rosanne	Bargerstock	Gail	Bassity	CB
Baksa	Virginia	Barkan	Elaine	Bassuk	J.M.

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Basterrechea	Regina	Beck	Beth	Belsole	Kati
Bastiaans	Elizabeth	Beck	Jori	belt	annie
Bastian	Amanda	Beck	John	Benabderrazik	Martine
Batan	Gladys	Beck	Sallie	Benafin	Ely
Batchelder	Patti	Beck	NoeiM.	Benalli	Alfred
Batcheldor	Brenda	Beck	Kimberly	bench	chris
Bateman	Richard	Beck	Kate	Bendel	Peggy
Bateman	Guy	beck	sonia	bender	paul
Bates	Stephanie	Beck	Kim	Bender	Ed
Bates	Kate	Becker	Stanley	Bender	HErman
Batis	Christina	Becker	Lois	Bender	Donna
Batovsky	Natalie	Becker	Jennifer	Bendik	Beth
Bat-Shimon	Yael	Becker	Judith	Bendroth	Norman
Battaglia	Alisa	Becker	Kristine	Beneke	Paula
Battaglia	William	Becker	Bob	Benner	Ed
Battiest	Starla	beckett	jonathan	Benner	Kathryn J
Battle	Kendra Chet	Beckley	Shana	Bennett	Ricki
Bauer	Timothy	Beckman	Julia R	bennett	eleni
Bauer	Louise	Beckmann	Tara	Bennett	Matthew
Bauer	Cornelia	Beckwith	Katonya	bennett	kerry
Bauer	Cynthia	Bedendo	Emanuela	Bennett	Katharine
Bauer	Sharon	Bederman	Gail	Bennett	Maris
Bauernschmitt	Helena	Bednarski	Paul	Bennett	Margaret
bauman	emily	Bednaz	Noel	Bennigson	Barbara
Bauman	Mark	Bedrick	Jeffrey	benoit	ken
Baumann	Connie	Beebee	Kara	Bensimon- Tree	Naguine
Baumgartner	Annette	Beecham	The Rev'd. Fr. Troy	Bensingher	Irene
Baurer	Allie	Beegle	Margaret	Benson	Sigrid
Baures	Tim	beeler	mag	Benson	Richard
Baus	Constance	beels	margart	Bentley	Kathy
Bausback	Andrea	Beers	Shaindel	Bentley	Erica
Bautista	Kim	Behm	Harriet	Benton	Natasha
Bauza	Carlos	Behrend	Wes	Benton	Danielle
Bavry	Tony	Behrens	E. William	Benton	Mary
Baxter	Joslyn	Behrman	Jeri	Benz	Wolfgang
Bay	Julia	Beil	Gwynneth	Beram	Eleanor
Bayer	Matthew	Beimler	Devan	Berbaum	Edward
Baylie	Barbara	Beinert	Sara	Berder	Anne
Baylor	Margaret	Beischel	M	Bereczki	Patricia M.
Baynes	Leonard	belcastro	frank	Beresh	Tara
Bayona	Leticia	Belcher	Edith	Berezansky	Nick
Bayouth	Michael	Belisle	Joseph	Berg	Carol
Be Cotte	Denise	Bell	Mari Mennel-	Berge	James
Beach	Michael	Bell	Shannon	Berger	Nancy
Beale	Marjorie	Bell	Anne	Berger	Pamela
Beall	Paula	Bell	Greta	berger	kristine
Beaman	Jean	Bell	Roxana	Berger	Pamela
Bean	Cathy	Bell	Anthony	Berger	Pat
Beane	Ann	Bell	Shayne	Berger	Hanspeter
bear	chrys	Bell	Elizabeth	Bergeron	Priscilla
bear	merlin	Bell	Xiomara	Berggren	Nancy
Bearden	Jim	Bell	Winnie	Berggren	Richard
Bearden	Terry	Bell	Timbah	Bergh	Darcy
Bearse	Marjorie	Bell	Bonnie	Berghoff	Beate
Beatty	Candace	Bell	Justin	bergman	jillian
Beaty	Lee	BELL	TINA	Bergman	Ciel
beaudrie	manon	Bell	Patricia'	bergwall	margaret
Beaulaurier	Lisa	Bellah	Carolyn D	berhan	mary
Beaulieu	Michelle	Bellamy	Amaia	Beringer	Laurie
Beavers	Audrey	Belleau	Cindy	Berkeley	Heidi
Beavers	John A	Bellin	Francesca	Berkey	Lee
Bechman	Andrew	Bellomy	Meredith	Berkheimer	Nicole
Bechtel	Susan	Bellot	William	Berkowitz	Arthur
Bechtel	Paul	Bellour	Helene	Berliner	Diane
Beck	Connie	Belo	JosAC	Berlingeri	Julio

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Berman	Jake	Bierbaum	Judy	Blair	Steven
Berman	Marcia	Biernacki	Lorilai	Blaisdell	Sally
Berman	Cheryl	Biersmith	Barbara	Blake	Seana
Berman	Elizabeth	Biesche	Jody	Blake	Ro
Bermingham	Bryce	Bigelow	Victoria	Blake	GraemeA.
Bern i koff	Vance	Biggs	Ardine'	Blaker	Debra
bernal	troy	Biggs	Irene	Blakey	Carole
Bernard	Kate	Bikson	Karra	Blanchard	Annette
Bernard	Artis	BILDNER	BERNICE	Blanchford	Phoebe
Berner	Sydney Lee	Bilinsky	B.J.	Bland	Joli
Bernet	Maurita	Billiris	Georgii	Blanston	Gem
Bernhardt	Karen	Billow	Michele	Blasco	Mayte
Bernhardt	Deborah	Bilobran	Melissa	Blau	Robert
Bernieri	Lou	Bilowus	Helen D.	Blauschild	Robin
Bernstein	Gregg	bilsborrow	richard	Blaustein	Philip
Bernstein	Scott	BILSKY	CATHY	Blauwet	Lori
Bernstein	Susan	Binder	Gene	Blavin	Eli
Bernstein	Marcia	Bingham	Janalie	Blaylock	Bradford
berreman	george,	Binkley	Helen	Blazier	Karin
Berroteran	Jeannine	Bird	Kenneth	Bleau	Raven
Berry	Anne	Bird	Gail	Blechert	Aaron
Berry	Pat	Birdwell	Walter	Bleckinger	Dana
berry	jacqueline	Birkel	Rebecca	Blettel	Woodrow
Berry	Nina	Birkhahn-Rommelfaner	Betty Jo	blevins	vivian
Bertsch	Oar	Birkhahn-Rommelfanger	Dan	Bleymaier	Rachael
Berwick	Jeanne'	Birkitt	Cynthia	Blickens	Donald
Berzins	leva	Birkner	Karen	bliss	alison
Besancon	Maureen	Birnbaum	Ellen	Blitz	Ruth
Bescript	Ruth	Biro	Cynthia	Bloch	Julie Hagan
Bescript	Linda	Bishop	Lynn	Bloch	LeeC
Bess	Alison	Bishop	Dawn	Blochwitz	Angelika
Besselievre	Denise	Bishop	Scott	Block	Adam
bessen	jennifer	Bishop	Frederick	Blockman	Limor
Bessler	Erinn	Bishop	Cori	Blodgett	Carole
Best	Jerry	Bishop	Elizabeth	Bloesch	Maureen
Bestwick	Robert	Bishop	Vikki	Blom	Alley
Betancourt	Brunilda	Bishop-Leo	Shawn	Blomstrom	Eric
Betts	Marion Catherine	Bisla	Jasjit	bloom	lewis
Bettwy, MSW	Erica	Bissinger	Katherine	Bloom	Helen-
Bever	Marcia	Bisson	Robert	Bloomer	Jerry
Beverly	J	Bitsas	Athanasios	Bloomfield	Gregg
Bevilacqua	Elaine J	Bitter	Merrill	Bloomfield	marion
Beyer	John	Bittman	Sam	Blotcher	Jay
Beyers	Melinda	Bittner	Gracia B.	Blum	Marcia
Bezoplenko	Denice,	bixenstine	anita	Blume	Art
Bhakta	Chirag	Bjomsson	Nina	Blumel Jr	Herman F
Bharucha	Elizabeth	Bjork	Judy	Blumenshine	Amy
Bhatt	Keane	Bjorklund	Roxanne	Blumenthal	Robert
bhavsar	ami	Bjorkman	Katie	Blumenthal Sheats	Esther
Bia	Carla	Black	Janet	Boatsman	Carolyn
Bialeck	Darlene	Black	Lindsay	Bobb-Rushton	Sarah
Bialostosky	Sue	Black	Leila	boccagna	em ilia
Biazoto	Joice	Black	Steven	Bocchetti	Ralph
Bibee	Rachel	Black	Andrew	Bochenek	James
Bibee	Andrea	Blackbird	Judith L	Bockstiegel	Dorothy
Bibuld	Jerome	blackburn	suzanne	Bodensteiner	Donna
Biby	Sharon	Black-Foley	Arielle	Bodian	Linda
Bickers	Kathie	Black-Roubedeaux	JoAnn	Bodine	Francis
Bickford	Timothy	Blackstone	Donna	Bodlaender	Peter
Bickford Bailey	Tara	Blackwell	Margo	Bodrie	Katherine
Bickle	Robert	Blaesing	William	boehr	rachel
Biddison	Dawn	Blair	Donald	Boening	Mary
Biegert	Claus	Blair	John I.	boerger	todd
Biehl	Fred	Blair	Bob	Bofenkamp	Dorothy
Bielaus	Edward	Blair	Clara	Bogaerts	Judy

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Boggs	Unabelle R.	borough	gemariah	Bracken	Fay
Bohanan	Brian	Borske	Cindy	Bracksieck	George
bohlen	karla	Borum	Michael	Bradfield	Peter
Bohm	Allie	Boruta	Matthew	Bradford	Debby
Bohnsack	Christina	Bos	sanne	Bradford	Katy
Boice	Terry	boshears	michael	Bradley	Stepha,nie
Boije	Hope	Bostelmann	Allan	Bradley	Charlotte
Boissonnault	Sara	Bostian	Lauren	bradley	judy
Boivin	Jacque	Bostick	Carol	bradley	r
Bojorquez	Phillipe	Bostick	Danny	Bradley	Roger
Bolan	Samantha	Boston	Laura	Bradley-Peterson	Wayne
bolbol	deniz	Bostwick	Miriam	Bradshaw	Marilyn
Boldt	Larry	Botshon	Beth	Bradshaw	Sara
Boldt	Deborah	Bottesch	Mamie	brady	kacy
Bolger	Chris	Bou, Jr.	A. John	Brady	Erin
Bolin	James	Bouboulis	Jess	Brady	John
Bolinger	Nancy	Bouchard	Debra	Brady	Jan
Bollman	Janice	Boucher	Amy	Braginsky	Cheryl
Bolman	diane	Boudreau	Sarah	Bragonier	Emily
Bologna	Monica	Boughan	Tom	Braico, MD	Kathleen
Bolt	Patricia	Bougie	Robin	Brainard	Barbara
Bolton	Tommy	Boulan	Cassidy	Brainerd	Timothy D.
Bomemann	Michael	Boulware	Kathryn	Brakel	Nicholas
Bonanno	Tony	Bourg	Michelle	Bramble	Chad
Bonanno-Totino	Marlina	Bourgeois	Eric	Bramson	Heidi
Bond	Rhonda	Bourke	Karen	BRANCH	LAC I
Bond	Cynthia	Boustany	Patricia	Branch	Sandra
Bond	Heather	Boustead	Erick	Brand	Marilyn
bondurant	Barbara	Boutcher	Amanda	Brandariz	Anita
Bondy	Mamie	Boutin	Diana	Brandes	Michael
Bondy	Steve	Bouwman	Stuart	Brandon	Tony
Bonetti	Donna	Bova	Nina	Brandwajn	Mijael
Bonetti	Carla	Bova	John	Branham	Donna
Boniface	Kathryn	Bowden	Mary	Brannan	Patricia
Bonilla	Kendra	Bowen	Erik	Brantley	John P.
Bonilla-Jones	Carmen	Bowen-Yobe	Rebecca	Brantley	J.Stephen
Bonn	Ruth	Bower	Gregory	Braselton	Amelia
Bonneau	Jessica	Bowers	Roger	Braser	Charles
Bonnell	Angela	Bowers	Cynthia	Brasseale	Cheri
Bonner	Scott	Bowers	Rebekah	Bratvold	Gretchen
Bonner	V. John	Bowler	Pamela	Brauer	Lisa
BONNER	JAMES	Bowles	Michelle	Brauer	Joel
Bonnett	Andrea	Bowman	Glenn	Brautigan	Julie
Bonney	Patty	Bowman	Jasmine	Bravehawk	Kenneth
Bonney	Carol	Bowman	Lauren	Braverman	Terry
bono	davide	Bowman	Erica	Bravo	Cornelio III
Bonsaint	Paul J.	Bowman-Kreitmeyer	JA	Braxton	Margaret
Bonvouloir	A	Bowyer	J Spotswood	Braxton	Jesse Lynnae
Booher	Ruthann	Boyce	Steve	Bray	BillieJo
Books	Jennifer	Boyd	Christopher	Brazil	Theresa
Boone	EmilyC.	Boyd	Rachel	Breadon	Elizabeth
Boortz	Brian	Boyd	Enola	Breckon	Sarah
Booth, Sr.	Terrance H	Boyd	William	Bredenberg	Patricia
Boozer	Donna	Boyd	Janelle	Breedon	Mark
Boraby	Ali	Boyer	Patricia	Breen	Charlton
Borame	Joan	Boyesen	Kristina	Brehen	Bridget
Borba	Desiree	Boylan	Robert E	Brehler	James
borden	alisa	Boyle	Jennifer	Brehm	John
Borden	Catherine	Boyle	Lyn	Brehm	Anita
bordenave	michael	boyle	kenneth	Breiding	Joan
Borders, Jr.	John	boyle	elizabeth	Breilid	Erik
Boren	Stan	Boyne	Jonathan	BREITBACH	LOUIS
Borgnis	Rose	Boynton and Raymer	Ragna C and Elizabeth	Brennan	Paul
Bork	Annette	Bracey	Heyward	Brennan	Denise
Bornemann	Thomas	bracke	james	Brennan	Carol

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
brenner	carol	Brooks	Robert	Brueland	AnJanae
Brenner	Jared	Brooks	Barbara	bruening	maggie
Brenner	Kathryn	Brooks	Allen	Bruker	Dave
Brenner	Zoe	Brooks	Kris	Brumage	John
Brenton	Brett	brooks	wendy	Brumfield	Cort
Bresba	Marina	Brooks	Leslie	Brumson	April
Bresk	M. Scott	Bross	Lesley	Brundage	Joan
Brett	Derek	Brossy	Anne	Brundage	Dilys
Brett	Courtney	Brostrom	Sharon	Bruner	Scott
Breuninger	Kurt M.	Brothers	Barbara	Bruner	Elizabeth
Brevett	Elizabeth	Brothers	Brooke	Brunger	Marilyn
Brewer	Steven	Brotman	Sally	Bruno	Anne
Brewer	Amie	Broughman	Debra	Bruno	Joseph
Brewster	Peggy	Brouwer	Froukje	Bruno	Lisa
Briccetti	Eleanor	Brower	Becky	Bruno	Rose
Bricker	Dennis	Brown	Byron	Bruno	Robert
Bridge	Jeremy	Brown	lisa	Bruns	Emlyn
Brieger	George	Brown	Kevin	Bruun	Walter
Briggs	Jean	Brown	Rose	Bry	Don
Briggs	Diana	Brown	Myrna	Bryan	Mary Nell
Briggs	Horace	Brown	Emily	Bryan	Joe
Briggs	Austin	Brown	Kenneth	Bryan	Phillip
brigham	emily	brown	jeff	Bryan	D
Bright	Susan	Brown	Scott	Bryant	Ellen
Bright	Janice	Brown	Patrick	Bryant	Susan
bright	ronald	Brown	Susan	Bryant	Jason
Brightwell	Romelee	Brown	Kathy	Bryant	Tamera
Briney	Michael	Brown	Heather	Bryant	Terry
Brinker	Erica	Brown	William	Bryant, SBS	Sr. Nathalee
Brinkman	Heather	Brown	Sara Lou	Bryden	Mariel
Brinkman	Hayley	Brown	Jennifer	Bryer	Philip
Brinsley	Chris	Brown	Sanford	Bryner	John
Briody	Edward	brown	Georgine	Bryner	Dale
Brisben	Adam	Brown	O	bryson	stephen
Brissette	Don	Brown	Molly	Bryson	Vicki
brisson	andre	Brown	Greg	Buazard	Sharon
Brister	Bob	Brown	Karen	Bubb	Ken-Donna
Bristol	Dan	Brown	Stephen	Bucchianeri	Diane
Bristow	Mary	Brown	Louis	Buchanan	Ivy
Brittle	Stephen	Brown	Richard	Buchanan	KereAna
Britton	Joanne	Brown	Douglas	Bucholtz	Jeffrey
Brix	Holger	brown	timothy	Bucki	John
Brobst	Nanette	brown	francine	Buckler	Daniel
BROCIOUS	ALLY	Brown	Ernest & Katherine	Buckler	Tara
Brock	Jeremy	Brown	Russell	Buckles	Ron
BROCK	FRIEDA	Brown	Daniel	Buckley	Laurie
Brockhouse	Bailey	Brown	Beth	Buckley	Linda
Brockmann	Stephen	Brown	Nicholas	Buckley	Betsy
Brodbeck	Barbara	Brown	Denise	Bucklin	Barbara
Broder	Carley	Brown	Lana	Buckner	Carolyn
Brodsky	Seymour	Brown	Paul	Buckner	Sally
Brody	Jeff	Brown	Gerald	Buckner	A Robert
Brody	Alice	Brown	Tina	Budd	Joan
Brody	Wendy	Brown	Lona	Budd	Randi
Brody	Jonathan	Browne	Robert	Budlong	Tom
Brody	Saul N.	Brownlee	Victoria	Budz	Buffy
brogan	sharon	Brownrigg	sarah	Budzinski	John
broil	carol	Brownscombe	Robert	Buffington	Lynn
Bromer	Peter	Brownstein	Judy	Buhlman	Lori
Bromer	John	brownstone	meyer	Bullard	John
Broncho	El Terese	Brozovich	Lynn	Bullard	Ann
Bronsing	Christina	brucker	deidre	Bullock	Tom
Bronson	Mariel	bruckman	robert	Bullock	Sandra
Brook	Donna	bruckmeier	ken	Bullock	Elizabeth L.
Brooks	Dorian	Brudno	Daniel	Bullotta	Cathy & Dominic

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Burnham	Alan	Bushman	Adam	cale	fabiana
Burns	Shana	Bushnell	Martha W	Calhoun	Charles
Burns	Judith	Bushnell	Daniel	calikusu	irem
Burns	Stephen	Buskirk	James	Caliva	Elizabeth
Burns	Dian	Buslot	Chantal	Callaci	Gloria
burns	vicki	Busse	Barbara	Callaghan	Mary Anne
Burns	Christina	Bussell	Anita	callagy	susan
burns	n	Bussey	Mary E	Callahan	Madeleine
Bunag	Teresita	Buswell	Bronwen	callahan	karen
Bunch	Donald	Butcher	Joan	callahan	arline
Bungart	Kristin	Butenhof	Kenneth	Callaway	Katherine
bunsick	roberta	Butler	Maureen	Callery	Andrew
Bunting	Mary Catherine	Butler	Maria	Callihan	Cynthia
Buonocore	Malvina	Butler	Nora	calvert	randall
Bupp	Sherry	Butler	Robin	Calvillo Serrano	Pedro
Burack	Debbie	Butler	Simone	Camacho	Jose
Bural	Brenda	Butler	C.	Camahan	Marge
Burati	Richard	Butler	Tricia	Camann	Mark
Burch	David Paul Xavier	Butler	Tom	CAMBEL	SALLY
Burden	Donna	Butler	Rita	came	carol
Burdick	Laurence	Butler Diaz	Paul	Camelo	Carlos
Bureman	Andrea	Butterfield	Lisa	Cameron	Casey
Burge	Marjeanna	Butterworth	Marla	Cameron	Patrick
Burger	David	button	james	Camhi	Lynn
Burger	Dave	Butts	Penny	Camp	Rob
Burgess	Kathleen	Buzzell	E.Robert	Campanello	Rose M.
Burgin	Timothy	byers	nicole	Campbell	Greg
Burke	Bonnie Margay	Byers	Lyda	Campbell	Bruce
Burke	Mary	Byers	Tony	Campbell	Rebecca Em
Burke	Raymond	Byers	Jennifer	Campbell	Rob
Burke	Elizabeth	Byington	Ruth	campbell	liz
burke	darron	Byra	Patti	Campbell	Laurel
Burkhardt	Kerry	Byrne	Emily	Campbell	Jorge
Burkhart	Cindy	Byrne	Dave	Campbell	Marie
Burley	Carmon	Byrne	Jessica	Campbell	Aryn
Burley	Silvia	Byrnes	Michael	Campbell	Benita J.
Burlingame	Kate	C	Anna	Campbell	James
Burnett	Megan	c	M	Campbell	Margaret
Burnett	Lonnie	c	shaz	Campbell	Caroline
Burnette	Dent	C	Jessica	Campbell	Scott
Burnham	David	C Campbell Jr	Charles	Campbell	Jack
Burns	Tina	C.	s.	campbell	fredia
Burns	Cecilia	C.	Theo	Campbell	Barbara
Burns	P.	C. Mueller	Judith	Campbell Homburg	Tracey
Burpee	Kathy	Caban ban	linda	Campbell Leith	Jean
Burr	Karen A	Cabarga	Patricia	Campion	Aarlene
Burrier	Ashley	Cabello	Maria Josefa	Campos	Isaac
burrous	mary	Cabral	Carolyn	Campos	Leah
Burs	Marion	Cabral	Angelica	Camutti	Marta
Burson	Susan	Cadieux	Gregory	Canada	Shannon
Burt	Kirsten	Cady	Beth	Canale	Christina
Burt	Alexandra	Caffrey	Frank	Canamar	Robert
Burtch	Michael	Cage	Ray	Candler	Del
Burton	Vic	Cahir	Michael	cannizzaro	lynn
Burton	Katherine	Caicco	Lynnette	Cannon	Loring
Burton	Debra	Cain	Margaret	Cantor	Gloria
Burton	Clyde	Cain	Maxine	Cantrell	Judy
Burwinkel	Mark	Cain	Richard	Cantrell	Paul
Busch	Paul	Cajilog	Lilia (Firefly)	Cantrell	Irene
Busch	Ruth	Calabro	Louise	canutt	forrest
Busch	Thomas	Calberg	Becky	Caolo	Rosemary
Buschbaum	Aviva	Calcavecchio	Stephanie	Capehart	Mary
Bush	Patricia	Calder	Malcolm	capellossi	clilton
Bush	Nancy	Caldwell	Kathryn	Capezzuto	Valerie
Bush	Terri	caldwell breazeale	stacy	Caples	Marsha

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Capobianco	Anthony	Carr	David	Castillo	Amelida
capotorto	jeanette	Carranza	Thoamas	Castillo	samuel
Capozzelli	J.	Carreiro	Jamie	Castle	Victoria
Capuano	Sandi	Carreiro	Jocelyn	castle	grady
Caputo	Lorraine	Carrera	Joe	Castleberry	Michael
Cardella	Sylvia	Carrick	Alison	Castro	Beatriz
Cardella	Richard	Carrier	Alexandra	Castro	Sophia
Cardenas	Myriam	Carrillo	Dan	Catalano	Linda
Carderella	Deborah	Carroll	Glen L.	Cataldo	Kathie
Cardin	Shawna	CARROLL	LYNN	Catalone	Gregory
Cardon	Ramona	Carroll	Bill	catania	rose
Cardone	Bethany	Carroll	Julia	Cates	Amy
Cardone	Tina	Carroll	Niall	Cathcart	Mary
Cardwell	Paul	Carroll	Yvonne	Cathcart	Melissa
Carey	Elizabeth	Carroll	Mark	catherine	SACLJER
carey	jpeter	Carroll	Peter	Catlin	Shira .
Carey	Lynn	Carrubba	Sandra J.	Caton	Barbara
Carey	Andrew	carson	m	Caton	Peter
Carey	Megan	Carta bona	Joanne	Cattell	June
carey	susan	Carter	George M.	Caudell	Laine
Carey	Madeleine	Carter	Amanda	Caudillo	Alicia
Carey	Edward	Carter	Judith	Cavanagh	Heather
Carithers	Anita	Carter	Mary	Caves	MaryG.
Carl	Juanita	Carter	Jacqueline	cawker	donna
Carl	Stephen G.	Carter	Mary	Cawley	John
Carl	Louisa	Carter	Keli	Cawley	Sandra
Carl	Abigail	Carter	NatalieA.	Cayford	David
Carland	Lea	Carter	Larry	Ccopacatty	Aymar
Carlberg	Zoe	carter	alisha	Cea	Shani
Carlin	William	carter	sandra	Cecchini	Rebecca
CARLING	jean	Carter	Fred	Cechvala	Julia
Carlisle	Elliott Elizabeth	carter	john	Ceja	Manuel
Carlisle	Betty	Cartier	Jeffrey	cekander	ryan
Carlisle	Peggy	Cartisano	Judith	cEKLEOV	alice
carls	bill	Cartwright	Jim	Celebi	Nuray
Carlson	Cathleen	Cartwright	Lorie	celeee	micchol
Carlson	Priscilla	carus	ursula	cellone	Kristin
Carlson	Judith	caruso	susan	Centanni	Evan
Carlson	Patricia	Carver	Deniece	Centeno	Maria-Luisa
Carlson	Jonathan D.	Case	Marina	cepuchowski	carolann
Carlson	Cheri	Casey	Mary	ceraolo	michael
Carlson	Elan	Casey	Kevin	Cerasani	Gina
Carlson	James	Casey	Sara	Cerrato	Michael
Carlson	JoAnn	caskey	charlotte	Cervantes	Willan
Carlton	Deborah	Caso	Amazing	Cetrone	Carol
Carman	Andy	Cason	Cynthia	cevasco	john
Carman	Stephanie	Cass	Eleanor	Cevette	Kathleen
Carmel	I.	Cassebaum	Anne	Chadwick	Jeanne
Carnall	Scott	cassedy	jayne	Chadwin	Gail
Carney	larry	Cassel	Jennifer	Chalfant	Danielle
Carney	Michael	Cassidy	Joy	Chalker	Mikki
Carnine	Linda	Castaline	Myma	Chally	Barbara
Carodiskey-Wiebe	Jenna	Castaneda	Michelle	Chamberlain	Angie
Carothers	Thomas	Castaneda-Mendez	Kicab	Chamberlain	Edward
Carp	David	castano	marcia	Chambers	Donald
Carpenter	Paul	Casteel	Jessie	Chamorro	Barbara
Carpenter	Betty	Castellana	Richard	Chan Hodges	Shay
Carpenter	Linda	Castellanos	Rosa	Chandler	Janet
Carper	Glenda	Castellanos	Rafaela	Chandler	frosty
Carpio	Anthony	Castellon	Leigh Anne	Chandler	Jayne
carpio	cece	Castelo	Elisa	Chaney	Leigh Ann
carr	bob and gaile	Caster	Susan	Chang	Patricia
Carr	Hope	Castiano	Judith	Chang	Esther
Carr	Dale	Casties	Gisa	Chanse	Ursula
Carr	Mary	castiglia	petrina	Chanvibol	SEA

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Chapek	S.	Chowdhury	Borun	Clarke	Karen
Chaplin	Ron	Chrisler	Courtney	Clarke	Kristin
Chapman	Reuben	christ	carol p.	Clarke	kathleen
Chapman	Bobbi	christen	Tonia	clark-elliott	wayne
Chapman	Whitney	Christensen	Ralf	Clark-OGara	Kathy
Charette Jr	Raymond	Christensen	Albert	claudine	vandewoude
charlebois	stacie	Christensen	Colleen	CLAUDIUS	Yvonne
Charles	Sonya	christensen	donna	Claudius	Emma
Charles	Laura	Christi	G	Claunch-Meyers	Jennifer
Charter	Donna	Christian	Scott	clave	linda
Chartier	Tom	Christian	Steven	Claver	David
Chase	Yoko	christian	frank	clavier	magaly
Chase	Christine	Christian	Albert	Clay	Metric
Chase	Frank	Christian Smith	J	Claycomb	Gillian
Chase	Katherine	Christiansen	Susan	Claycomb	Andrew
chase	dawn	Christian-Sharp	Beth	Clayman	Robert
Chase sr	Stanley	Christianson	Rebekah	Clayman	David
Chasin	Barbara	Christofersen	Howard	Cleary	Abigail
Chasse	Joe	Chrostowski	Lenny	Cleary	Corbin
chavez	anthony	Chu	Jonathan	Cleaver	Karen
Chelmecki	Patricia	Chua	Annabelle Rae	Cleaver	Melissa
Chen	Kani	Chung	Gay	Clemens-LeBlanc	Elsa
Chen	Christina	Chung	K.	Clements	Patricia
Chen	Cindy	Chunn	Lilith	Clements	Anna
Chenault	Eric	Chunn	Janet S.	clements	michelle
Cheney	Elizabeth	Ciabattari	Iris	Cleveland	Shelly
Cheng	Ingrid	Ciaramella	Susan	Cleven	Dennis Lee
cherasaro	roseann	Ciavarella	Theresa	Clift	Loren
cheraskin	jeri	Cicalese	Barbara	Clifton	Brian
Cherlin	Joseph	Cichowicz	Nancy	Climer	Jeremy
Cherner	Polly	cielukowski	john	Cline	Terry
Chernoff-Itescu	Amy	Cilek	Carolyn	Cline	Kent
Cherry	Rev. J. Howard	Cimino	William	Clinton	Morgan
Cherry	Carl	Cinquemani	Dr. Dorothy K.	Cloner	Matthew
Chesebro	Michelle	Cipher	Melanie	Cloninger	Chigee
Cheshire	Jennifer	Circle	Aubre	Clough	Allison
Chesna	Joy	Cisney	Judy	Clough	Douglas and Anna
Chester	Greg	Cisney	Craig	Cloys	Mona
Cheston	Tim	Claassen	Christina	Cluett	Steve
chetta	stacy	Cladek	Bernadette	Coale	Diane
Chevalier	Armand	Clader	Sarah	Coan	Margaret
Chevrier	marilyne	Clair	Ashlee	Coates	Art
Chiancone, Jr.	A. Kenneth	Clair	Kathleen	Cobb	Dean
Chiang	Ben	Clancy	Dominic	Coburn Boniske	Kate
Chiao	Heidi	Clark	Jessica	Cochran	Joyce L.
chiappone	marianne	Clark	Martha	Cochrane	John
Chiavola	Kathy	clark	susan	Cochrane	Nancy
childers	gary	Clark	Justine	Cockle	Thomas
Chin	Heather	Clark	Rory	Cocks	Robert
Chinn	Karen	Clark	MP	Coco	Joseph
Chinn	Lenore	Clark	Bernadette	Coe	Skye
Chiodo	Aria	Clark	Pamela	Coff	Ariel
Chiodo	Antonio	Clark	Margaret	Coffee	Jonathan
Chipchakova	Stoyka	Clark	Emily	Coffey	Don
Chipman	Pamela	Clark	Morgan	coffey	charles
Chipman	Eric	Clark	Tracey	Coffey	Margery
Chiriboga	Maureen	Clark	Madison	Coffin	David
Chisari	Andrea	Clark	Jennifer	Coffin	Jen
Chischilly	Jane	Clark	Bernadette	Coffman, OSB	Br. Selby
Chism	Edgar	Clark	Lucy	Cogan	Dana
Chitwood	Melissa	Clark	Hope	Cohen	Alexandra
Chmielewski	Tom	Clark	John Paul	Cohen	Ronald
chng	Tim	Clark	Rhonda	Cohen	Claire
Cholula	Chela	Clark	Eileen	Cohen	John
Chou	William	Clark	Valerie	Cohen	Maggie

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
cohen	patricia	Comisar	Gerald	Cooper	Todd
Cohen	Sydney	Compton	Jennifer	Cooper	Maralyn
Cohen	Robert	Conard	David	Cooper Phythian	Ann
cohen	harriet	Conaty	Jo	Copeland	Walt
Cohen	Al	Conaway	Connie	Copeland	Jessica
Cohen	Leslie	ConcepciAsn	Patricia	Copi	Margaret
cohen	marcia	Condon	Donna	Coplan	Matthew
Cohen-Crumpton	Victoria	condon	sheila	Coplen	Dotty ,
ColA-n	Samuel	Condron	Dena	Coppi	Maria
coine	nolwenn	Conger	Kerri	Coppinger	Alexi
COKA	CHRISTIAN	Conger	George	Coram	Jessica
Colamussi	Ginger	Conklin	Crystal	Corbett	Mary E.
colby	maxine	Conley	Jeanette	Corbett	Jeanne
Cole	William	Conliffe	A	Corcoran	Amy
Cole	Carrie	conn	diana	Corcoran	David
Cole	Beth	Connell	Judith	Corcoran	Elisabeth
Cole	Theresa	Connelley	Dorian	Corcos	Anne
cole	cal	Conner	Eileen	Cordell	JoAnn
Cole	Ruth	Conner	Isaac	Cordero	Carmen
Cole	Daniel	Conner	Richard	cordova	elizabeth
Cole	Linc	conner	douglas	Cordova	Isabel
Cole	Morgan	connolly	nora	Corey	Norma
Cole	Brandy	Connor	Thomas V.	Corio	Joseph
Colecchi	Marta	Connor	Mina	Corman-Vogan	A1i
cole-flynn	declan	Connor	Rachel	Cormier	Joshua
Coleman	Craig A	Connor-McKee	Katherine	Cormier	Donna
Coleman	Laura	Connors	Jc	Cornejo	Michelle
coleman	Whitney	Connors	Kimberley	Cornelia	Jared
Coleman	Megan	Conrad	Jack	Cornett	Christy
Coleman	Christine	Conrad	Jessica	cornish	spencer
Coli	Sister Kathleen	Conrad	Shasti	Corre	Ronnel
Colina	Connie	Conrad	Vanessa	corriveau	chris
Colledge	Jeffrey	Conroy	Peggy	Corson	Rhonda
College	Rachelle	Conroy	Thomas	Cortes	Luis
Collett	Nathan	Constantino	Patti	Cortet	Sandrine
collette	sharon	CONTE	DANIELA	Cortijo	Monica
Collier	Fran	conti	matthew	Corwin	Craig
Collins	Cleo	Converse	Karen	Corwin	Norma
Collins	Stefanie	Conway	Lawrence	Corzine	Virginia
Collins	Joseph	Conway	Elizabeth	Cosclen	Rob
Collins	Amy	Conway	Rebecca	Cosgriff	Mark
Collins	Glenn G.	Conwell	Lynne	Cosgrove	Steven
Collins	Brittnl	cook	k louise	Cosma	Dessa
Collins	Eileen	Cook	Jonathan	Costa	Francisco
Collins	Suzanne	Cook	Linnis	Costanza	S.H.
Collins	Brittany	Cook	Laraine	Costas	John
Collins	Barbara	Cook	Chris	Costello	Nancy
Collins	Carol	Cook	Geoffrey	Costello	James
Collinson	Ellie	Cook	Katie	Costello	Linda
collis	john	Cook	Megan	Costello-Kruzich	Liz
Colman	Claire	Cook	kelly	Cotton	John
Colman	Albert	Cook	Jennifer	Cotton	Sarah
Colon	MaryFaith	Cook	Beth	cotton	nanci
colosimo	brian	Cook	Alissa	Cottrell	Ricardo
Colton	Laurel	Cook	Michelle	Cottrell	Lily
Colucci	Suzanne	Cooke	Jennifer	cottrell	rhiannon
Colucciello	Daisy	Cooley	Charles	Cottrill	Robert
Columbia	Jim	Coonce	Jen	Coulter	Dee
Colvin	Connie	Cooper	Andrea	Coulter	Lindsey
Combellick-Bidney	Sarah	Cooper	Richard	countryman	chuck
Combes	Ada	Cooper	Leigh Anne	Coupez	Therese
combs	linda	Cooper	Katherine	Courtemanche	Wendy
Combs	Robert	Cooper	Dayton	Courtney	don e.
Combs	Rhonda	Cooper	Ray	Courtney	Linda
Combs	Stephanie	cooper	monet	Courtney	Leigh

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Courtright	Larry	Crisci	Loretta	Curtis	Tracey
Coveny	Richard	Crisler	Kevin	Curtis	Roger
Cover	Matthew	Criswell	Joan	Curtis	Carol
Coviello	Gina	Crittenden	Mollie	Curtis	Josh
Covington	Cathy	Crocitto	Brett	Curtis-Murphy	Megan
Covington	Laurel	Crockett	Tobey	Curtiss	Nancy
Covino	Stefanie	Croft	Denise	Cushen	Kate
Cowan	Barbara	Croft	Edward	Custodio	Isauro
cowan	connie	Croisant	Rennae	Cutler	Heather
Cowett	Shannon	Crom	Nancy	Cutler	Joan
Cowger	Nancy L	Cromeans	Chris	Cutler	Jacqueline
Cox	John J.	Cronin	Aimee	Cutshall	Gary
Cox	Millicent	Cronin	Gary	Cutter	Howard
Cox	Chadwick	Crosby	Lauren	Cuttica Talice	Laura
Cox	Clinton	Crosby	Daniel	Cutting	Autumn
Cox	David	crosby	william	Cuzzi	Claudia
Coykendall	Kristin	Cross	Jim	Cyriac	Cigy
Coyle	Gregory	Cross	Heather	Cyriacks	Christine
Coyle	Norman	cross	tania	Czarnecki	Virginia
Coyne	Liz	crossley	amanda	D	P
Cozens	Michael	Crossman	Jean	d	d
Crabb	Jacqueline	Crotty	Megan	D.	Liz
Crabill	Phil	Crouch	Guy	D.	Steven
Crabtree	Helen	Crouse	Gray	D. O'Toole	Sean
Craft	Robert	Crowchild	Deborah	Dabrowski	Amy
Crafton	linda	crowell	ethan	Dadant	Thomas
crago	marcelle	Crowell	Rebecca	Dagilis	Emily
CRAIG	JUDY	Crowell	David	Dahl	Kristiana
Craig	Kristin	Crowell	Aron	Dahlborn	Rolf Erik Makonen
craig	collin	Crowley	Lawrence	Dahlgren	Joy
craig	paulette	Crowley	Joyce	Dahlgren	Louise
Craig	Peter	Crowley	Mike	Dahlgren	Deborah
Craig	Christopher	crowley	anthony	Dahlgren	Shelley
Craig	Caroline	Crutchfield	Christine	Daigle	Abbie
Craig	Richard	Cruz	Ana D.	Daigle	Patricia
Cramer	Chrissantha	Cruz	Marian	Daigle	Matt
Cramer	Tracy	Cruz	Karla	Dailey	James
Cramer	Barbara	Cruz	Almudena	Dailey	Christa
Cramer	Sandy	Csencsitz	Cassandra	Daiss	Becky
Cramer	Kim	Cu	ItzAi	Dalager	Nissa
Crandall	Neal	cuda	john	Dale	Barbara and Jim
Crandall	Trudy	Cuddy	Don	Daley	Sara
Crane	Elisabeth	Cue	Gayle	Dalla	John
Crane	Donna	Cuevas	Cameron	Dalphin	Lillian
Crane	Wm	Cullen	Rob	Dalton	Johanna
Crank	Katherine	Cullen	Sarah	Dalton	Jim
Crawford	Gayle	Cullinan	Barbara	Daly	Karen
Crawford	Klazina	culp	andrew	Daly	Charles
Crawford	Elisabeth	Culpepper	Jane	Dambrosi	Anthony Martin
crawford	jim	Culver	Katey	D'Ambrosio	Lisa
Crawley	Michele	Cummings	Debbie	Damiani	Frank & Bobbi
Crean MD	Jan L	Cummings	Tucker	Danaher	Brandon
Cree	Ian	Cumpston	Krissa	Dancer	William
Cree	Linda	cunningham	james	Dang	Cathy
Creighton	Sheilagh	Cunningham	James	Dangel	Emily
Creighton	Dawn	Cunningham	Marion	Dangelo	joseph
Creighton	Deborah	Cunningham	Anne	Dangerfield	Dorothy Shays
Cremer	Kellie'	Curcio	Christine	daniel	marc
Crenshaw	Shirley	Curia	Peter	daniel	nineveh
Crespi	Daniele	Curl	James	Daniels	William
Cresseveur	Jessica	Current	Jon	Daniels	Mark
Cressy	Norman	Curry	KC	Danielson	Sarah A.
Creswell	Richard	Curry	Timothy	Dankanyin	Dorothy
crews	chris	Curry	John	DAnna	Marie
Crickenberger	Ray	Curtis	Charles	Dannacher	Pamela

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Dannelley	Oijlyn	Davis	Kerry	Deer	Genny
dannett	wendy	davis funk	sam	Deering	Frank
D'Antonio	Lisa	Davison	Richenda	DeFelice	Michelle
Dantzler	Kathleen	Davison	Sam	Defenbaugh	Jon
Danzinger	Ryan	Daw	Alberta	Deffendall	Melanie
Daraio	Joseph	dawson	dan	Defrin	Elin
Darby	Sharon	Dawson	Rebecca	DeGiuseppi	MaryJo
Darcy	Sylvia	Dawson	Peggy	DeGrace	Val
Darden	jeff	Dawson	Sarah	degrushe	dixie
Daring	Walter	Day	Charlie	deHerrera	Alicia
Darling	Jennifer	Day	Virginia	DeHoyos	Mary
Darrar	James	Day	Carl	DeJong'	Suki
Darras	Miriam	Day	Laura	DeJong Kaiser	Michele
Darrow	Debra	Daykin	Jeanne	del Rosario	Theresa
Das	Aseem	De Cock	Pascale	DeLage	Deborah
Das	Anita	de Falla	Susanna	Delahoyde	Stan
Dasgupta	Salma	de gregorio	ermannno	DelaHunt	Shari
Dashkevicz	Jaime	de gregorio	klef	Delamater	Adair
Daub	Mary	de gregorio	eward	DeLand-Phillips	Carolynn
D'Auria	Alissa	de Groot	Jan	Delaney	Robert
D'Auria OSF	Julia	De La Cruz	Elvin	Delaura	Mary Susan
Davenport	joyce	de la Garza	Nancy	DeLauro	Joan
Davenport	D. Dirk	De La Garza Und Senkel	Patrick	Delehanty	Dorothy
Davenport	Caroline	de la Rosa	Rosemary	Delevoryas	Prof. John
davey	robin	de la Torre	Alejandro	Delfin	Harrison
Davey	Kevin	de laney	nancy	DeliaLoggia	Denis
Davey	Jennifer	De Mirjian	Carolyn	DeLibero	Maggie
David	Elizabeth T.	de Paiva Raposo	Filipa	Delker	Jennifer
David	Marie	de Rivera	Maricela	dell	todd
Davidson	Joel	De Sart	Marci	Dellaria	Linda
Davidson	Renee	de Sousa	Sarah	Dellen	Frank
Davidson	Ashley	De Stefano	Vincent	Deller	Jeanne
Davie	Dennis	de Wolfe	N.	Dell'Italia	Patrick
Davies	Nicolas J S	Deakins	Elizabeth	Delph	Beatrice
Davine	Jill	Deal	Bruce	Delphus	Leslie
Davis	Chuck	Dean	Andrea	DeValle	Cezar
Davis	Galen	dean	mary	Demant	Tarah
Davis	Melissa	Dean	Mary	Demarco	Carrie
Davis	Judith	Dean	Nancy	DeMarinis, Jr.	Dennis
Davis	miriam	Dean	Sue E.	DeMenezes	Carlos
Davis	Candace	Dean	Rayline	Demers	Karen
Davis	Shirley	Dean	Stanley	Demetropoulos	Hillary
Davis	Ryan	Dean	Paul	DeMink	Dianne
Davis	Don	Dean	June	demorris	kris
Davis	Gillian	Dean	Lydia	Demuth	Laura
Davis	Bentley	DeAnda	Cynthiana	Dengler-Germain	Bethany
Davis	Marilyn C.	DeAngelis	Kate	DeNieu	Roberta
Davis	Byron	DeAngelis	Ma-orie	Denison	James
Davis	Jean	DeAngelo	Vic	Denitto	AnneWaple
Davis	Amy	Dearborn	Wendy	Denk	Hilary
Davis	William	Dearborn	Bethany	Denmark	Anita
Davis	Beverly C	DeArdo	Margaret	Denning	Carolyn
Davis	Janet	Dearing	Steve	Dennis	Eileen
Davis	George	Dearmont	Marjorie	Denniston	Glenda
Davis	Rebecca	DeBernardi	Brenda	Denniston	Jack
Davis	Warren	debick	david	Denton	Jackie
Davis	Carri	DeBing	Therese	Denton	Michael
Davis	Phil	Debler	Kristen	Depew	David
Davis	Patricia	DEBOLD	ELENA	Derias	Elizabeth
Davis	Jeanne	DeBremaecker	Jean-Claude	Derleth	Penny
Davis	Paula	Dechesne-Monroe	Michelle	Derr	Carolyn
davis	j	Decker	Eleanor	deSabla	Jack
davis	dell	Decker	Mark	DeSalvo	Traffy
Davis	Mary	Decker	Ken	Desautel	Thomas
Davis	Peter	Dee	Diana	Deschenne	Dionne

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Deshayes	Thierry	Dillender-Jones	Shan	Domke	Del E.
Deshotels	James	Dillman	Amy	Domnick	Renate
deSimone	Carol	dillon	debra	Domski	Ann
Desrosiers	Dianne	Dillon	Tisha	Donaghy	Jim
DeStephano	Nicole	Dillon	Edward	Donahue	Barbara
Detjen	Ann	dillon	susan	Donahue	Molly
DeTora	Danny	Dillon, rjm	Patricia	Donahue	Tammy
Deucher	Clare	Dilly	Josh	donahue	bette
Deutsch	Marshall	Dilts	Shannon	Donald	Heather
DeValue	Kristin	DiMaggio	Diana	Donato	Mark
DeVaris	June	DiMaggio	John	donckers	rune
Devecka	Cheryl	DiMatteo	Richard	Donegan	Chuck
Deveneau	Jacqui	DiMeo	Jennifer	Donehey	Kanene
Deveny	Thomas	Dimon	Heather	Donehey	Molly
Devers	Ida	Dinda	Jane	Doner	John
DeVito	Rosalie	dindinger	Elana	doniger	nancy
DeVogel	Ray	dineen	charles	Donley	Martha
Devorak	Charlotte	Dingley	Vanessa	Donnell	Bruce
Dewey	William	Dinnage	Chantal	Donnellan	William
Dewith	Jai	Dinsdale	Sara	Donnelly	Thomas
Dewitt	Ethlynn	Dion	Patricia	Donnelly	Stephen
Dey	Nikki	DiP rete	Richard	Donnelly	Joseph
DeYoung	Donald H.	Dipert	Brian	Donohue	Meg
Dhanani	Lynna	DiPipi	Barbara	Donohue	Sarah
Dharmappa	Geeta	DIRKS	CRAIG	Donohue	Mike
Di Bernardo	Giovanna	Dirkse	Jane	Donovan	Diana
Di Noia-Chamberlin	Patricia	DiSalvo	Sheila	Donovan	Diana
Diamond	Roxanne	DiSalvo	Holly	Donovan	Stephan
Diana	Patty	disalvo	ddennis	Donsky	Rachel
Diaz	Francisco	Dishman	Patricia	Dooley	Christy
Diaz	Lorenzo	Disko	Stefan	Doran	Deirdre
Diaz	Sussn	Disque	Melinda	Dorcey	Joseph
Diaz	Barbara	Dittman	David	Dorchin	Susan
Diaz	Maximilian	dittmer	fred	Dorey-Stein	zachariah
Dicken	Jeremy	Dix	Shirley	Dorin	Jana
Dickens	Jamie	Dixon	Troy	Dorland	Arthur
Dickens, Phd.	Charles	Dixon	Vernon & Mary Joyce	Dormont	Mitchell
Dicker	James	Dixon	John	Dornbusch	Audrey
Dicker	Debbie	dixon	emily	Dorr	Kathryn
Dickey	Kelley	DiZefalo	Ray	dorsey	kara
Dickinson	Nicolas	Dobrowolski	Rafal	dorsey	daniel
Dickman	steve	Dobrowolski	Christine	Dorval	Jean-Guy
Dickson	Andy	Dobson	Carol	Dosch-Brown	Rebecca
Dicus	Jonathan	Dobson	Jennifer	DOST	NICOLE
Didden	David	Dodge	Dan	Dotson	Dorothy
Diederichs	Barbara	Dodge	Paul E	Dotson	William
Diegelman	Margaret	Dodge	Rochelle	Dotterman	Gary
Diegoli	Debra	Dodson	Paula	Doty	Heather
Diehl	Janet	Doeden	Jackie	Doubet	David
Diehl	Ann	Doeschner	Daniel	Douds	David M
Diehl	William	Doesserich	Diane	Dougherty	Christopher
Diehl	Bruce	Doherty	N.	Dougherty	Bobbie
Dieny	Magali	DOINAKIS	DIMITRIOS	Dougherty	Bertha
Dieseldorff	Oliver	Dolecki	Rob	Dougherty	MyrnaKay
Dieter	Jeff	Dolezal	Allison	Douglas	Virginia
Dietz	Erica	Dolive	Louis	Douglas	Alyce
DiFiore	Maria	Doll	Garry M.	Douglas	Robert
Diggins	Eileen	Doll	Therese	Douglas	John
Digness	Albert	Dollard	Michael	Douglas	Marcia
Dilg	Larry	Dolney	Renee	Douglas	Glen
Dilks	Cleon	Dominguez	Maria	douma	barbara
DILL	EUNTTWA	Dominguez	Elena	Douthwaite	Tisha
dillahunty	stephanie	Dominguez	Andrea	Dover	Terry
Dillard	Gavin	Dominick	Mario	Dow	Ken
Dillehay	Pam	DOMINICK	ANTHONY	Dow	Kimberlee

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Dowds	KJ	Duffy	Susan	Eagle	Nee
Dowe	Chuck	Dufresne	JC	Eagle	Rita
Dowell	Mark	Dugar	Alice	Eagle Horse	Kristi
Dowler	Nelson	Dugaw	Anne	Eakes	Carmen
Dowling	Joseph	Duggan	Thomas	Eakins	Barbara
Dowling	Holly	Duggan	Jodi	Eames	Mat
Dowling	Christopher	Dugger	Carol	Earl	Lee
Downey	Shawn	Duink	Amy	earley	ray
downey	robyn	Dukovich	John	Eastham	George
Downing	Mary Theresa	Dulberg	Joan	Eastoak	Sandy
Downing	Matthew	Dumas	Eugene	EASTON	RICK
Downing	Jill	Dumas	David	Eaton	Lucas
Downing	Lois	Dumas	April	eaton	donna
Downs	Albert	Dunakin	Robert	Eaton Meiklejohn	jane
Doyle	Candyce	Duncan	Pete	Eaves	Jeff
Doyle	Mark	Duncan	Barbara	Ebeling	Karen
Doyle	Marguerite	Dunch	Michelle	Eberhardt	Sue
Doyle	John	dundas	terri	Eberhardt	Raymond
Doyle	Cathal	Dunham	Christopher	eberle	martha
Dozier-Dolan	Virginia	Dunham	Ericka	ebright	eric
Draayer	Shari	Dunkleberger	David	Eby	Robert
Draehne	Thomas	Dunlap	Anne	Ecclesine	Patrick
Drain	Rick	Dunlap	Mark	Echevarria	Catalina.
Drake	Mercy	Dunlap	Jason	Echols	Asali
Drake	Valerie	Dunlavy	Andrea	Eckel	Nancy
Drake	William	Dunlevy	Margaret	Eckert	Hugh
Draper	Susan	Dunlop	Matt	Eckles	Sabrina
Drechsler	Anna	Dunn	Heather	Ecklund	Lars
Drennan	Bart	Dunn	Tovah	Ecklund	Kristin
Drenon	Korina	Dunne	Mary	Eckmann	Sean
Dresser	David	Dunne	Laureen	Economides	Kelly
DRESSLER	PAT	Dunn-Foster	Lori	Ector	Allison
Dreyfuss	Martin	Duntz	Amanda	Edelheit	Martha
Dreyfuss	Meri	Duong	Vivian'	Edelson	Richard
Driscoll	Margaret	Dupree	Jamison	Edelson	Denise
Driscoll	Linda	Duprey	Erin	Eden	Carolyn
Driss	Irene	Durack	Jean	Edens	Ashley
Driver	Brent	Duran	Sara	Eder	Carrie
dropkin	zeb	Duran	Christopher	Edgerton	Carol
Dryad	Anne	Duran	Janet	Edinger	Sierra
dryden	alena	Durfee	Omer	Edington	Anne
Dryer	James	Durham	Alexandra	Edlin	Errin
Du Boff	Jill	Durkin	Julie	Edmo	Christelle
Dubielak	Mark	Durnell	Tim	Edmonds, Jr.	Thomas
dubois	Julie	Duroe	WilliamG.	edwards	michael
DuBois	Stephen	Dusel	Brian	EDWARDS	Lucy
Duboise	Rachel	Dussert	Alain	Edwards	Judiann
Dubowe	Rachel	Dustin	William	Edwards	Beverly
Duchon	Laura	Dutrow	Al	Edwards	Steve
Ducieux	Leslie	Dutton	Katherine	Eells	Eve Marie
Duda	Tim	Dwellely	Kristin	Egan	Peggy
Duda	Karen	Dworaczyk	Debra	Egbert	Anne
dudas	vickie	Dwyer	Jim	Egen	Ned
Dudeck	Michelle	Dwyer	Anne	Eggenschwiler	David
Dudley	Leah	dyart	jennifer	Eggers	Lynne
Dudley	Samuel	Dyas	Melissa	eggert	john
Dudley-Ruel	Jane	Dyche	Danny	Eggert	Cynthia
Duемmel	Christina	Dyer	Monica	Eggleston	Steven
Duenas	David	Dyer	Dacia	Eggum	Bruce
Duerksen	Gade	Dymkowski	Evelyn J.	Ehdaivand	Shahrzad
Duerling	Nan	Dziak	John	Ehr	R. Michael
Duffey	Michael	Dziekonski	Thadeus	Ehret	Joanne
Duffy	MaryTherese	Dzubak	Cheri	Ehrsam	Robert
Duffy	Cheryl	Dzwil	Beth	Eichert	Sandy
Duffy	Richard	E. Steele	Karen	Eichmeyer	Anne

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Eickhoff	June	Emerson	Judith	Etheridge	Megan
Eickhoff	Barbara	Emerson	Mary P.	Etheridge	Kelly
Eider-McCoy	Megan	Emmerich	Kevin	ethridge	Diane
El-Eryan	Nada	Emmert	Stephanie	Etienne	Christine
Eikner-Austin	Emily	Emrick	Tiffany	Eudy	Elaine
Eisenberg	Ned	Emshwiller	Eve	Eukitis	Joan
Eisenberg	Lana	Encell	Arlene	Eultgen	Carolyn
Eisenhauer	Jessica	Enevoldsen	David	Evans	MichaelW
Ekk	Susan	Engel	Gordon	Evans	H. Lee
Elder	Douglas	Engel	Wiona	Evans	Philip
Elder	Carol	Engel	Vicki	Evans	Mary Ann
Elder	Frances	Engelman	Marilyn	Evans	Pam
Elder	Kenneth	Engelsiepen	Jane	evans	linda
Elder	Carol	engelsman	herman	Evans	Alma
Elder	Sean	Engineer	Fali	Evans	Heidi
Eleck	Rebecca	engle	jackie	Evans	Jessica
Eleck	Lisa	Engle	Elizabeth	Evans Goldstein	Judith
Eleck	Richard	Englin-Elliott	Diane	Eventoff	Franklin
Elfenbein	Rachel	English	Lisa	Everett	Jennifer
Elholm	Debbie	english	kim	Everett	Theresa
Elholm	Julie	english	marc	Everett	Robert
Elias	Kyle	Enoch	Andrew	Everett	Anette
Elissa	Ali	Enright	Bethany	Everett	Ma-orie
Eliyah	Chaim	Ensign	Peter	Everhart	Margaret
Elizabeth	Nicky	Ensign	Pamela	Everhart	Nancy
Elkington	Harriet	Eoff	Ellen	Everhart	MJ
Elkins	Kathleen	Epley	Cherie	Evers	Chia
Ell	Christopher	Epps	Helen	Everts	Aria
eller	sylvia	Epps-Mullins	Debbie	Eves	Chris
Eller	Amanda	Epstein	Kelly	Evron	Lois
Ellerman	Sue	Epstein	Judy	Ewert	Ben
Ellermann	Claudia	Epstein	Meredith	Ewing	Carrie
Elliott	David	Erdic	Esma	Ewing	Tory
Elliott	Charis	Eric	Barriere	Ewing	Ann
Elliott	Iain	Erickson	Natalie	Eylar	Christy
Elliott	James	Erickson	Carol J.	Eyster	Kendall
Elliott	Glenna	Erickson	Olivia	F. Corr	Gaye
Elliott	Betty	Erickson	Karen	Fa Ita	Mayre
elliott	heather	Erlenbach	William	Faber	Brian
Elliott	Stuart	Erpelding	Craig	Faber	Megan
Elliott	Phyllis	Erschine	John K	Fabian	Dagmar
Elliott-Brown	Judy	Ertel	Pamela	Facile	Dominique
Ellis	Candice	Ertl	Margaret	Fadiman	Dorothy
Ellis	Charles	Ervin	Heather	FAGAN	MARY
Ellis	David	Erwin	RL	fahrenschoen	mary
Ellis	Shem	Erwin	Jeffrey	faimon	mary
Ellison	Kay	Escareno	Eliza	Fairbanks	Bruce
ellison	kevin	Escobar	Marilyn	Fairchild	Adam
Ellsworth	Frances F.	Escobedo	Jaimie	fairchild	brandi
Ellsworth	Rebecca	Eshelman	christopher	Faires	Alicia
Ellyn	Maura	Eskenazi	Phoebe	Fairfield	Mary Eaton
Elmaleh	Loren	Espiet Livingstone	Maribel P.	Faith	Amanda
Elmendorf	David	Espinosa	Sally	Faja	Adam
Elmore	Tara	Espinoza	Crystal	Fajardo	Virginia
Elms	Laurie	Espoz	R.	Fajardo	Veronica
Else	Victoria L.	Esquibel	Catriona	Fajardo	Jessica
Elstrom	John	Essex	Judith	Fakler	missy
Elton	Judith	Esson	Richard	Fala	Cheryl
Emanuel	Ivey	Estelle	Melissa	Falduto	Heather
Embrey	Lauren	Estes	John	Fales	Evan
Embry	Obiora	estes	john	Falk	Florence
Emerich	Barbara	Estes	Cary	Falk	Martin
Emerick	Megan	Estes	Chermona	FallingTree	Setemkia
Emerson	Bartt	Estler	Christine	Falsetto	Rita
Emerson	Dorothy	Estrada	Emily	Fangmeier	Mark

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Fankhauser	Lydia	ferguson	georgia	Fisch	Sara
Fant	Michele	Ferguson	Rachael	Fischer	Jennifer
Fanuele	Vincent	Ferhani	Laurie	Fischer	Cynthia Knuth
farber	claudia	Feris	Zachery	Fischer	Elaine
Farer	Ronnie,	Fernandez	Elizabeth S.	Fischetti	Stephanie
Farevaag	Laila	Fernandez	Mary	Fisher	Thomas
Faria	David	Feron	Lois	Fisher	zachary
Faria	Adriana	Ferrara	Ashley	Fisher	Yvonne
farias	corinne	Ferrara	Paul	Fisher	Gerald
Farina	Maria	Ferrari	Adam	Fisher	Marlene
Farkas	Nolan	Ferraris	Fred	Fisher	Andrew
Farley	S	Ferreira	Rita	fisher	shawn
Farley	Doris	Ferrell	Brian	Fisher	Lea
farmer	stephen	FERRELL	SHIRLEY	fisher	kerri
Farnan	Kimberly	ferrer	sigriet	Fishkin	Martha
Farnes	Marilyn	Ferris	Warren	Fishkin	Karen
Farnum	Loma	Ferry	Michael	Fishman	Ted
Farrell	Courtney	Fertig	Paul	Fiske	Colin
Farrell	Juliet	Fessel	Jacob	Fissel	Guy
Farrell	Margaret	Fetterer	Michael	Fitch	James H.
Farrell	Lisa	Fetters	John	Fite	Chris
Farrell	Marian	Fettes	Mark	Fite	bfite1@tampabay.rr.com
Farreny	Ashley	Fewin	Tanya	Fite	Greg
Farrow	Wesley	Fewster	Daniel	Fitze	Charles & Kathleen
Farrow	Tim	Feyne	Stephanie	Fitzell	Anne Marie
Farry	Gwen	Ficara	Suzanne	Fitzer	Brynn
Fassman	Dr.	Fichtenbaum	Myrna	Fitzgerald	Kathleen
Fast	Wendy	Ficklin-Alred	Paul	Fitzgerald	Stan
Fatooh	Audrey A.	Field	Andrea	Fitzgerald	John
Faulkner	Kathleen	Field	Tanya	Fitzgerald	Deborah
Faunt	Charlene	Field	Julia	Fitzgerald	Doreen
Favero	Vanessa	Fielder	Mary Beth	Fitzpatric	Timothy
Fawcett	Ann	Fields	Megan	Flagg	Patricia E.
Fay	Helen	Fields	David	Flamini	GM
Fay	Bob	Fields	Eric	Flanagan	James
Fazzino	Frances	Fife	Priscilla	Flannery	Hank
Fearey	Patricia	Fifield	Gary	Flaus	Brighton
Feder	Elana	Figueroa	Felicity	Fleming	Pam
Federbush	Laurel	Filipiak	Michael	fleming	Donna
Federgreen	Lesley	Fillmore	Laura	Fleming	Eric
Federick	Evan	Filocamo	Kevin	Flensburg	Mike
Federman	Cassandra	Fine	Kelly	Fletcher	Kevin
Fedorka	Thomas	Fine	Daniel	fletcher	colin
Fedorov	Karen	Fineran	Mary	Fletcher	Martha
Feinberg	Lawrence	Finerman	Dorine	fletcher	patsy
Feinstein	jmfeinst@optonline.net	Fink	Lyn	Fliegel	Lisa
Feist	Joann	Fink	Amy	Flinchbaugh	Betty
Feldkamp	Angelo	Finkelstein	Dana	flint	edward h
Feldman	Mark	Finkelstein	Harold'	Flint	Lisa
Feldman	Tracy	Finley	Michael	Flint	Jennifer
Feldman	Ruth	Finley	Mary Lou	Fliss	Robert
Fellman	Carolyn	Finman	Sigmund	Flood	Jennifer
Fellows	Rolland	Finn	Louise	Flores	Elvia
Fellows	Sally	Finnegan	Amy	Flores	Juan C.
Felstead	Paul	Finnerman	Carla	Flores	Eduardo
Felt	Patty & Steve	Finnin	Rory	Flores	Christina Silva
Felter	Pat	Finnoff	Catherine	Flores	Marcos
Fenichel	Mona N.S.	Finsel	Christy	florez	santiago
Fennell	Loren	FIorentino	MICHAEL	Flounoy Jr.	Edward
Fenske	Jill	Firely	Monica	Flower	Elizabeth
Ferguson	Theo	Firestone	Anne	Flowers	Bobbie
Ferguson	Joanne	Firminger	Kirsten	Flowers	Marshall
ferguson	tom	Firshein	David	floyd	janelle
ferguson	lois	Firth	Richard W.	Floyd	Mike
ferguson	michael	Fisch	Jonathan	Fluge-Brunker	Lori

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
FLYER RODRIGUEZ	ALEXIS	Fowler	Cynthia	Freeman	Brent
Flying Earth	Winona	Fox	Jennifer	Freeman	LyNett
Flynn	Matthew	Fox	Susan	Freeman	Nancy
Flynn	Charlotte	Fox	Louis	Freiman	Steven
Flynn	Rebecca	Fox	Myrna	Freitas	Julene
Flynn	Lea	Fox	Nancy	French	Robert
Fogel	Denise	Fox	Liz	French	Cookie
Fogleman	Anne	Fox	Robin'	Frerichs	Katherine
Foiles	Jonathan	Fox	Christopher	Freshwater	Tracey
Fojut	Tessa	Fox	Larry	Freson	Neil
Foley	Gerry amd Genny	Fox	Gene	freudiger	sabine
Foley	Erin	Fox	Eleanor	Freund	Brian
foley	john	Fox	Lou	Frey	Lucille
Foley	Michael	Fox	Jeffrey	Frey	Adrienne
Folmsbee	Amy	Fox	Julie	Fricano	Marian
folsom	susan	Foxman	Rachel	Friddle	Diane
Foltz	Peter	foxman	marty	Fried	Chris
Fong	Christina	Fraga	Marguerite	Frieden	Amy
Fonsh	Judi	Frале	Darren	Friedensohn	Shola
Fontaine	Armand	Fraley	Susan	friedenson	louise
Fontaine	Cheryl	Frame	Laura	Friedfel	Arthur
Fontanella	David	France	Jeanne	Friedler	Tamara
Footе	Stevie	Frances	Esther	Friedman	Carolyn
Footer	Brent	Franceschini	Armida	Friedman	Michael
Forbes	Doreen	francis	richard	Friedman	John
Forcier	Therese	Francis	Megan	Friedman	Mitchell
Ford	Julie	Francisco	Garcia	Friedman	Elyse
ford	kath leen ellen	Franck	Matthew	Friedman	Valerie
Ford	Allyson	Franco	Paul	Friedman	Victoria
Ford	Mary Ann	Franco	Paige	Friedrich	Sixtina
Fordham	Judith	Franco	Michelle	Friedrich	Barbara
Fordham	Chad	Frank	Lee	Friend	Deborah
Fores Tamayo	Ana Maria	Frank	Harriette	Friend	Robin
orman	Wendy	Frank	Merrill	Friese	Darlene
Fornett	Shanara	Frank	Miriam Anne	Friesen	Debbie
Forrester	Lesley	Frank	Norman	Friesen	Miriam
Forsee	Amy	frank	mary	Frieszell	Nicole
Forti	Simone	franklin	katie	Frisbie	James
Fortney	Matt	Franklin	Toni	Frison	Roger
Fortuank	Sharon	Franklin	Cheyenne	Frits	Janet
Fortunato	D'Anna	Franklin	Patrick	Fritze	Kerry
Fortune	Conor	Franklin	Peter	Fritzler	Deb
Foshee	Christine	Franks	LaVeme	Fromm	Jennifer
Foskett	MaryAnna	Franson	Dennis	Fronske	Dave
Fosnick Davis	Lawrence	Frantz	Emily	fryar	donna
Foss	Janice	Franz	Joanna	Frye	Ellen
Foster	Carole	Fraser	William	Frye	Kylan
Foster	Dorothy	Fray	Tom	Fryer	Sherri
Foster	Dorothy	frazier	marion	Fuchs	Carolyn
foster	helen	Frazier	Margaret	fuchs	ester
Foster	Joel	frazier	shelley	Fuerstenberg	Jill
Foster	Stephanie	Frazier	Celeste	Fujiyoshi	Ronald
Foster	Ariele	Freamon	Dierdre	Fuller	Kathleen
Foster	Shirley	Frederick	Diane	Fullerton	Richard
Foster	Felisha	Frederick	Patricia	Fullerton	Tim
Foster-Dorsey	Gail	Fredrickson	Karen	Fullerton	Robert
Foster-Koth	David and Ruth	Freed	Ephraim	Fulton	Brittany
foulger	mary	Freed	Sara	Fulton	Arnie
Fournier	Joyce	Freed	Hannah	Funceca	Marisol
Fouts	Shannon	Freedman	Jonathan	Furcini	Ryan
Foutz	Adele	Freedman	Joel	Furlong	Nancy
Fowler	Debra	Freedman	David	Furlow	Richard
Fowler	Ann	Freedman	Katherine	fusar poli	tina
Fowler	Beth	Freeland	Bayneeta	Fusco	Felix/Judi
Fowler	Linda	Freeman	Shelley	Fussy	Karen

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
futral	eben	Gardner	Julie	Geissman	Mary
futrell	Sherrill	Gardner	David	Geissmann	Jon Christopher
G	Tim	Gardner	JEAN	Geisthardt	Russell
g reen berg	bert	Gardner	Holly	Gelber	Caroline
Gabor	Elizabeth	Gardner	James	Geletka	Benjamin
gabor	Carol	Gardner	William	Geller	leslie
Gaboury	James	Gardner	Elizabeth	Gelo	Ante
Gabriel	sasha	Gardner-Heart	Sara	Gendron	Robert
Gabriele	Timothy	Garfinkle	Robert	Geneva	M.K.
Gac	I	Garity	Leslie	Gengel	Linda
Gadbois	Debbie	Garlan	Amber	Gengo	Julie
Gadd-Nelson	Rachel	GARLOW	BEN	Gennert	Z
Gaddy	Anne	Garmon	Toni	Geno	Debbie
gaete-tapia	claudio	Garner	Patrick	Genovese	Carol
Gaffer	Christopher	Garofano	Christina	genre	marnie
Gaffney	Bradford	Garon	Patricia	Gentile	Frank
Gafycz	Kathrina	Garrett	Paul	Gentz	Marvin
Gage	Beth	garrett	robert	Georg	Rich
Gagliano	Melissa	Garrett	Lauren	George	Katy
Gaidos	CA	Garrett Miller	Valerie	George	Elizabeth
Gaillac	Marie	Garrison	Ann	George	Christy
Gainer	Beverly	Garron	Steve	George	Marvin
Gaines Brennan	Ingrid	Garron	Charlotte	George	Nathan
Galbraith	John	Gartman	David	GEORGE	PATRICK
Gale Esq.	Lynn P.	Gartmann	Marc	Georgia	Romola
Galgano	Michael	Garvey	Kim	Georgia	Buddy
Galieti	Ronald J.	Garvey	Andrea	Georgiou	Christine
gallego	Leandra	Garvey	Lydia	Gerard	Ben
Gallegos	Pamela	Garvin	Melissa	Gerard	Rebecca
Gallegos	Deborah	Garwood	Raya	Gerbasi	Joyce
Gallichio	Monica	Gary	Michael	Gerber	Edith
Gallin	Kay	Gary	Christine	Gerber	Boris
Gallin	Rita	Garza	Melina	gerdan	G
galman	frances	Gassman	Jay	Gerdes	Althea
Gallo	Philip	Gassman	Sara	Gereighty	Deni
Gallo	Gina	Gastineau	Jane	Gerell	Michael
Gallup	E. Pitman	Gates	Dorothy	Gerhardt	Alicia
Gallup	Joy	Gates	Jennifer	Gerke	Susan
Galton	Christopher	Gates	Amanda	Gerlach	Jennifer
Galvez Taylor	Adriana	Gathing	Nancy	Gerrits	Elwood
Galvin	Theresa	Gatti	Bob	Gersicoff	Leslie
Galvin	Samantha	Gaughan, IHM	Sister Jane	Gersing	Katherine
Gambardella	Maryfrances	Gaunt	Michael	Gerstenzang	Megan
gamber	christy lyn	Gauntlett	Sarah	Gerstner	Jennifer
Gambill	Niechele	Gauthier	Bonnie	Gertz	Lola
Gamble	Nancy	Gay	Kristin	Gerwick	Leonard
Gamble	Marian	Gay	John F.	Getts	Laura
Gandhi	Vishal	gay	nancy	Getz	Caroline
Gandolfi	Stefanie	Gaydos	James	Ghantous	Khalid
Gange-Landers	Diane	Gaylor	James	Ghezzi	MarA-a del Carmen
Gann	Dennis	Gazurian	John	Gibbons	Patricia
Gannon	Brian	Gazzola	Linda	Gibbons	Brian
Ganz	Sheila	Gearding	Jeff	Gibbs	Susan
Gapter Leech	Tricia	Gearon	Jihan	Gibbs	William
Garber	Marc	Gebert	Eric	Gibbs	Charles & Melinda
Garber-Shaw	Tanis	gebert	bill	Gibbs-Halm	Deborah
garcia	lorenzo	Gebhard	Sister Mary Fran	Giblas	Martha
Garcia	Yolanda	Geczi	Richard	Gibney	Margot
Garcia	Delia	Gedeon	Brittany	Gibson	Alex
Garcia	Shelley	Gedicks	Al	gibson	margaret
Garcia	Marco	Geers	John S.	Gibson	Mary
Garcia	Adriana	Geets	Nate	Gibson	Jody
garcia	linda	gehring	deann	Gibson	David
garcia	amault	Geiger	John	Gibson	Kasey
Garden	Rebecca	Geiger-Ferguson	Annie	Gielis	Michele

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Gies	David	Goddard	Frederick	Gordon	Penny
Giett	Holly	Godell	Katherine	Gordon	June
Gifford	Peter and Liz	Godon	Patrick	Gordon	Sarah
Gifford	Elizabeth	Godsey	Phillip	Gordon	Alexandra
Giger	Michelle	Godsey-Manigly	Sulyn	Gordon	Robert
Giglio	Sabrina	Godwin	Christopher	Gordon	Christopher
Gil	Matilde	Goecke	Dennis	Gordon	Marcia
Gil	Marlon	Goenner	EmilyA. C.	Gore	Jesse
Gilardin	Maria	Goetinck	Jean	Gore	Michael
Gilbert	Margie	Goff	Frances	Gorgas	Thomas
Gilbert	John	Gofhamodimo	Noliwe	Gorges	Robin
gilbert	marcella	Goicochea	Mary	Gorman	Deborah
Gilbert	Mary	Goings	Robert	Gorman	Kristen
Gilbert	Jeremie	Gold	Alaine	Gorman	Brian
Gilbreath	J. Michael	Gold	Warren	Gorringe	Richard
Gilday	Edmund T.	Gold	Marilyn	Gorse	Michael
Gildener	Jess	Golden	Jay'me	Gosselin	Ronald
Giles	Al	Golden	Connie	Gossett	Cye
Gill	Elizabeth	Goldenberg	Helen	Gottlieb	Paula
Gill	Joe	goldfarb	ben	Gottlieb-Miller	Naomi
Gilland	James	Goldfield	evi@Chem.wayne.edu	Gottschalk	Shimon
Gillespie	Sharon	Goldin	Susan	Gotvald	Mark
Gilliland	John	Goldin	Elise	Gouge	Lela
Gilliland-McEnerney	Tressa	Goldman	Erika	Gough	Dyanna
Gillin	Brian	Goldman	Susan	Gould	Lewis
Gilliom	Mercedes	goldman	jennifer	Gould	Martha
Gilman	Monica	Goldowitz	Ilana	Gould Le Masson	Karen
Gilman	Dan	Golembiewski	Mark	Gover	Phillip
gilman	meg	golriz	sani	Gover, Jr.	Franklyn
gilmore	casey	Golub	Nora	Graber	Kathy(Yayute)
Gilmore	Oniea	Gomel	Michael	grabowski	brian
Gilmore	Lori	Gomes	Bill	graca	james
Gilmore	Elizabeth	Gomez	Stephanie	Grace	Ann
Gilmore-Glough	Kipp & Catherine	Gomez	Christopher	Grace	Jean
Gilmour	Ken	Gomolka	John	Grace	Kathryn
Gilson	Betty	GonA\$alves	Susana	Grace-Kelly	Arika S.
Gilson	Luke	Goncalves	Rodrigo	Graczyk	Deborah
Ginder	Hannah	Goncalves	Rodrigo	Gradwohl	Gene
Girard	Stephen	Gonsalves	Carole	Grady	Pierre
Girardeau	Laura	Gonzales	Anna	Grady	Harvey
Girardin	Josephine	Gonzales	George	graf	melanie
Gittere	Laurel	Gonzalez	Sharon	Graff	Lana
Gius	Angie	Gonzalez	Andrea	Graff	Peter
Giusti	Lisa	Gonzalez	Sahara	Graham	Lauren
Gjesdahl	Jacob	Gonzalez	Veronica	Graham	Lisa
Glaser	Lauren	Gonzalez	Elizabeth	Graham	Mike
Glaser	Philip	Gonzalez Garcia	William	Graham	Jennifer
Glasgow	Nurieh	gooch	clay	graham	terry
Glass	Frank	Good	Jan	Graham	Lauren
Glavina	Vesna	Goode	Brenda	Graham	jerry
Glazer	Neil	Goode	Gary	Graham-Gardner	Rosemary
Gleckel	Jessie	Goode	Lehoma	Grainger	Lilian
Gleeson	Jill	Goodin	Ben	gramlich	bonnie
Glendinning	Garrett	Goodman	Malcolm	Gramstedt	Alfred
Glendye	Leslie	Goodman	Lucy	Granberg	Kayli
Glenn	Julie	Goodman	Laney	Grandberry	Diana
Glielmi	Lynn	Goodman	Rachael	Grandbois	Paula
Glock-Molloy	Victoria	Goodremote	Sister Sharon	Grannemann	Sarah
Gloe	Janice	Goodrich	R	Grant	David
glover	theresa	Goodsitt	Barbara	Grant	Justin
Gnat	Michael	Goodson	Diane	Grant	Charlene
Goad	Donna	Goodwin	Mark	Grant	Janice
Goans	Christian	Goonan	Mary	Grant	Judith
Gobely	Michelle	Gorby	Krista	Grantham	Grace
Goble	Peter	gord	laurel	Grassi	Catherine

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Grasso	Dina	Gremillion	Chris	Guben	Merry
grauer	zvi	Grenamy	Evalee	gubrud	cara
Gravell	Eve	Grendahl	Beth	gubrud	kayleen
Graves	Caryn	Grenier	Anna	Guedes	Fryda
gray	colleen	Grey	Carolyn	Guehler	Denny
Gray	M.	Grey	Sylvan	Guelbart	Michelle
Gray	Gail	Grey Eagle Sanford	David	Guenin	Eric
Gray	Andrew	Grib	Dawn	Guenther	Ruth
Gray	Dick	Gribb	William	Guenther	Debra
Gray	Peter & Susan	Gricevich	Anne	Guerin	Eleanor
Gray	Sarah	Gridley	Marilyn	GUERRA	JOSHUA
Gray	Michael	Gries	Kirk (Little RedHawk)	Guerra	Roselina
Graziani	Michael	Griesebner	Roland	Guerriero	Terese
Graziosa	Sara	Grieser	Karyn	Guevara	Lupe
Greco	Claudia	Griffard	Molly	Guevara	Carlos
Greco	Michael	Griffin	LaVonne	Guidi	Rita
gredvig	mikkel	Griffin	Deneen	Guinn	Chet
Green	Holly	Griffin	Katie	Gulbransen	Ann
Green	Pamela	Griffin	Georgia	Gullickson	Michelle
Green	Norma	Griffith	Jennifer	Gunner	MBeth
Green	Fred	Griffith	Daniel	Gunter	Ellen
Green	Sally	Griffith	Paul	Gunther, Donald H. &	Alberta S. Lisa
Green	Jo	Griffith	Jill	Gunther	Peter
Green	Lisa	Griffith	Philip	Gunther	James
Green	Judith	Griffith	Carolynn	Gutermuth	bob
Green	Robert	Griffith	Jessica	Guthary	Nicole
Green	Anne	Griffith	Stephanie	Gutherz	Martin
Green	Steve	Griffiths	L. Susan	Guthman	Ricky
Green	Joe	Grigera	Amparo	Guthrie	Elizabeth
green	carol	Griggs	Brenda	Guthrie	Christopher
Green	L	Grillot	Michael	Gutierrez	Dixie
Greenaway	Brendon	Grimm	cody	Gutierrez	Laura
Greenberg	Stephen	Grimwade	Elizabeth	Gutierrez	Gloria
greenberg	jason	Grindle	Russell	Gutierrez	Ana Maria
Greenberg	Jen	Grindley	Justin	gutierrez	diana
Greenberg	Jill	Grindrod	Paul	Guttman	Amanda
Greenberg	Lenore	Grinnell	Joseph	Gutzwiller	Mary
greenberg	Debra	Grinthal	Scott	Guy	Lynn
Greene	Kelly	Grisham	Sarah	Guyette	Caitlin
Greene	Rachel/e	Griswold	Elizabeth	Guyon	Pamela
Greene	Robert	Grodzik	Emily	Guzman	Marie
Greene	Amy	Groetzing	Cynthia	Guzman	Melissa
Greene	John	Groff Meacham	Mary	guzman	marquita
Greene, PhD	Christine	Grogan	Mary Ellen	Guzman	Malaina
Greenfield	Myrna	Grolimond-Olson	Mary Lou	Guzow	Lyn
Greenhalgh	Leonard	Gronlund	Nancy	Gylling	Pamela
greenhut	jack	Grosch	Judy	H	Christine
Greenlaw	Jean	Groshardt	Joanne	H. Grossman	Mary
Greenlee	Mary	Gross	Richard	Ha	Zamira
Greenman	Jessee	Gross	John	haberkom	tyrell
Greensfelder	Rainy Blue Cloud	Grosse	Jo	Hackett	Elizabeth A.
Greenspan	Itay	Groth-Shive	Anna	Hackley	Anneva
Greenway	Lumina	Ground	William	Hackwood	Keith
Greenwell	Donna	Grove	Earl	Haddox	John
Greenwood	Paul	Grove	James	Hadley	Virginia
Greenwood	Brandon	Grove	Heather	Hadley	Robert
Greer	Carolyn	Grover	George	Hadlock	Kevin
Gregoriades	Athanasia	Grover	Ravi	Haehne	Siegfried
Gregory	probyn	Grueber	Martin	Hafer	Sarah
Gregory	Marc	Gruenewald	David	Hafner	GINA
gregory	branwen	Gruenewald	Mary	Haftings	Cath
Gregory	Chilton	Grunde	Benjamin	Hagan	Frank
Gregory	Faye	Grzeskowiak	Richard E.	Hager	Jon
Greiner	Tony	Guadalupe	Kym	Hagood	Rose
Greisen	KayS	Guancione	Karen	hahn	stephanie

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Haigh	Bryan	Hamrick	Terry	Haral	Nick
Haines	Amy	Han	Richard	Harrell	Cole
Haines	Diane	Han	Diana	Harrington	Jack
Hair	Janet	Hancher	Lacey	Harrington	Lonnie
Haldane	Bruce	Hancock	linda Dawn	Harrington	Elizabeth
Haldeman	Jerry	Hand	Ronald	Harris	Shayna
Hale	Aaron	Haney	Megan	Harris	Katie
Hale	Rebecca	Hanks	Laura	Harris	Susan
Hales	Marilyn	Hanley	linda	Harris	Peter
Hales	Willow	Hanly	Cheryl	Harris	Darlene
Hall	Kathy	Hanna	Christopher	Harris	Zoe
Hall	Gregory	Hannigan	Sheri (Annie)	HARRIS	LADONNA
hall	adrienne	Hannigan	Janice	Harris	LauraLee K.
Hall	EllaL	Hannon	Bev-Dave	Harris	Alexis
Hall	William	Hanns	Jill	Harris	Tamberlaine
Hall	Michaela	Hans	Devinder	harris	laurie
Hall	John R.	Hansen	Douglass	Harris	Polly
Hall	Travis	hansen	marianne	Harris	Virginia
Hallett	Elisabeth	Hansen	Heather	Harris	Julie
Halligan	Mary	Hansen	Marcus	Harris	Lowell
Halliman	Liana	Hansen	Michael	harris	james
Hallinan	William	Hansen	Eric	Harrison	J.
Hallinan	Rosemary	Hansford	William	Harrison	Norma J F
Hallman	Holly	hansford	joye	Harrison	Bert
Hallowell	Susan	hanson	mardi	Harrison	Auberon
Hallows	Barbara	Hanson	Art	Harrison	Gwen
Halsey	Chad	Hanson	Natalie	Harrison	Sarah
Halverson Cross	Karen	Hanson	Christine	Harrison	Melissa
Halverson-Ramos	Faith	Hanson	David	Harry	Norm
Halvorson	Laura	Hanson	Lynn	Harry	Debra
halvorson	christine	Hanson	Richard	Hart	Marilyn
Halvorson	Jonathan	Hanson	Art	Hart	Cheryl
Halzack	Dee	Hanta	Hashi	Hart	Joe
Ham	Lisa	Haralson	Karen	Hart	Donna
Ham	Ethan	Harbeitner	David	Hartman	Heidi
Hamblen	Chuck	Harbour	Emma	Hartman	Stan
Hamburger	Michael	Harder	Carol	Hartman	Megan
Hamelin	Henry	Harder	Allison	Hartman	Randall
Hamelin	Ian	hardesty	peno	Hartsfield	Joyce
Hamer	June	Hardie	Anne	Hartson	Rochelle
Hamilton	Cortney	Hardie	Ewen	Hartsough	David
Hamilton	Mary	Hardin	Ray	hart-vonKeller	gretchen
Hamilton	Mary	Harding	Meghan	Harvey	Korry
Hamilton	Rachel	Harding	Ann	Harvey	Richard
Hamilton	Dianna	Harding	Christopher	Harvey	Marilyn E.
Hamilton	Robert	Hardman	Peggy	Harvey	Vivian
Hamilton-Claus	Abby	Hardy	Kenneth	Harvey	Marcia
Hamilton-Schultze	Judith	Hardy	S.E.	Harvie	Alicia
Hamlett	Lauren	Hardy	Linda	Harwell	Andrew
Hamlin	Phoebeann	Hardy	Mitchell	Hasbrouck	Mary Ellen
Hammack	Joyce	Harelick	Irwin	Hasbun	Elizabeth
Hammer	Barry	Harford	Marisa	Hasen	Dorothy
hammer	perry	Hargrove	Nancy	Hash	Tammie
Hammidi	Tania	Hargrove	Christopher Hill	Hash	Brad
HAMMON	MEGAN	Hargrove	Glen	Haskell	Barbara
Hammond	Muriel J.	Harlan	Margie	Haskins	Audrey
Hammond	Marcella	Harley	Betts	Hass	Marjorie
Hammond	Stephanie	Harlib	Amy	Hassall	William
Hammond	Tim	Harlow	Linda	Hassan	Khadija ("Kay")
Hammons	Gertrude	Harney	Eileen	Hasselmann	Ellen
Hamner	Jonathan	Harpe	Lynda	Hassinger	Richard
hampshire	kristi	Harpenau	Jamie	Hastings	Robert
Hampson	James	Harper	Marilynn	Hatch	Robert
Hampton	Amy	Harper	Jenna	Hatch	Katy
Hampton	Deborah	harr	katie	Hatch	David

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Hatch	Katherine	Heffner	Brett	Henrie	Clare
Hathaway	Susan	Heid	Angie	Henry	Norma
Hathaway	Christopher	Heidelberg	Elfy	Henry	Donna
hathaway-perrell	pamela	Heidgerd	Rebecca	Henry	Mary Anne
Hathorn	Samuel	Heidt	Jeff	Henry	Marshall
Hatton	Jennifer	Heilemann	Marc	Henry	Mallika
Hauber	Barclay	Heilesen	Karen	henry	william
Hauck	Molly	Heilman	June	Henry-Wilfong	Amy
Hauf	John	Heimberg	Bobbie	Hensey	Lisa
Haugen	Monna	Heinert	Maureece	Henshaw	Mel
Haughton	Gaston	Heines	Carolyn	Hensley	Sam
haun	carol	Heinkel	Lisa	Henson	Lana
Hauser	Elizabeth	Heinold	Lucia	Henson	Corinna
Hauser	Jennifer	Heinonen	Valerie	Henson	Barbara
Havassy	Nancy	Heinrich	John	Hentz	Ann
Haven	Kimberly	Heinrichs	Jeanette	Hepburn	Chet
Havener	Kevin	heinrichs	clark	Hepburn	Frances
Havens	Keith	Heintz	Andy	Hepburn	Marge
Havercamp	Michael	Heisler	Mike	Hepp-Dax	Sigrid
Haverkorn van	Rijsewijk Paul	Heit	Michael	Herbert	Jean
Hawes	Joyce	Helein	Katharine	Herbert	Lauren
Hawk	Carolyn	helenchild	liz	Herda	Frank
Hawkins	Ryan	Helfand	Hedy	Heredia	Patty
Hawkins	Paul	Hellekson	Heidi	Herlihy	Bernie
Hawkins	Helen	Hellems	Matt	Herlihy	Joanna
Hawkins	Becki	Hellenga	Allen	Herman	Christine
Hawn	Sage	Heller	Betty	Herman, Rev. Fr.	James J. Andrew
Hawxhurst	Peter	HELM	AMANDA	Hermann	Heinrich & Elizabeth
haycraft luongo	Carolyne & Ray	Helmer	Kathleen	Hermanns	David
Hayden	Ken	Helmer	Susan	hermanson	nicole
Hayes	Amanda	Helmers	Joke	Hermeyer	Dave
Hayes	Pauline	Helrich	Kevin	Hermort	Helene
Hayes	Bob	Helsing	James	Hermreck	Sylvia
Hayes	Andy	Helu	Viliani	Hermreck	Nancy
Hayes	Kenneth W	Helverson	Jeanne	Hernandez	Cathy
Hayes	Kenneth	Helwig	Melissa	HERNANDEZ	AT
Hayes	Jane	Helwig	Julie	Hernandez	Rudy
Hayes	Alison.	Hemzacek	Elizabeth	hernandez	helen
Hayes	Sara	Hendershott	Carmen	Hernandez Herrera	Yadira
Hayman	Carol	Henderson	Christian	Herndon	Laura
Haynam	Ken	Henderson	Nancy	Herold	Susan
Hayne	Janice	Henderson	Donna	Heroldt	Elizabeth
Haynes	Elisabeth	Henderson	Cheryl	Heron	Robert
Hayworth	Laura	Henderson	Holly	Heron	Courtney
Hayworth	Michelle	Henderson	Cheri	Herr	Don ita
Hazelton	Judith	Henderson	Brian	Herr	J.Michael
Hazelton	Harry	Henderson	Melinda	Herrera	Daniel
HEAD	JIM	Henderson	Chelsie	Herrero	Laura
Heald	Mark	Henderson	Debora	Herrin	Elizabeth
Healy	Gretchen	Henderson	Genette	Herrin Swindall	Sandra
Healy	Lillian	Henderson	DeWitt	herring	melissa
Heaning	Richard	Henderson	Holly	Herring	Woodrow
Hearn	Sarah	hendra	chey	Herrington	Mama
Heart	Rev. Melody	Hendrell	Lynda	Herrington	Jennifer
Heath	Linda A.	HENDRICKS	SANDY	Herron	Amanda
heath	jesse	Hendrickson	Linda	Herschler	Mildred
Heatherly	Samantha	Hendrix	Dennis	Hersh	Emily
Hebbeler	Michael	Hendrix	Wanda	Herwig	Steven
Hecker	Mary	Hendry	Khati	Herzog	Marty
hedahl	bj	Henggeler	William	Hesh	Suzanne
Hedani Andrilla	Dee	Henke	Margaret	Hess	John
Hedden	Andrew	Henn	Suella	Hesse & Doug Dyer	Susanne
Hedgecock	Betty	Henneberry	samantha	Hesselink	Joanne
Hedges	Ken	Henneman	Chip	Hessler	Kathryn
Hedrick	John	Henning	Linda	Hetrick	Nathan

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Heuertz	Rachel	hinshaw	michael	Hohenegger	Beatrice
Heussenstamm	Rachel	Hinthorne	Jon	Hohn	Greg
Hewett	Rosemary	Hinton	Morgan	Hojnacki	Carla
Hewitt	Cheryl	Hioki	Jonathan	Hokanson	Kristin
Hewitt	Genevieve	Hirsch	Harriet	Hoke	Dee
Hewitt	Christine	Hirsch	Deborah	Hoke	Bethany
Heylen	Koen	Hirsch	K.	Hoke	Jackie
Heyman	Merlyn	Hirt	James	Holbrook	Esther
Heyn	Mamie	Hirth	Carol	Holcombe	BRIAN
Hiatt	Caroline	Hise	Diane	Holden	Stephen E.
Hibner	Melissa	hisel	christina	Holden	Louanna
Hibshman	Steve	Hiskey	Lauren	Holemans	Alice
Hickey	P	Hitchner	Ben	Holland	Jane
Hickman	Tammv	Hites-Clabaugh	Lucinda	Holland	Susan
Hicks	Barbara	Hitow	Rachel	holland	gabriele
Hicks	Ava	Hittson	Terra	Holland	Dana
Hicks	Dwayne	Hittson	Amanda	Hollander	Emily
Hicks	Robert	Hjelmgren	Jacqueline	Hollingsworth	Deen
hideki	mana	Hjorleifsdottir	Vala	Hollingsworth	D.
Hieber Jr.	L.D.	HLAT	MIKE	Hollis	Ashley
Hiestand	Nancy	Ho	Deborah	HOLLMAN	FREDDE
Higbee	Arthur	Ho	Esther	Holman	Tara
Higginbotham	Emily	Ho	Yan	Holman	Joe
Higgins	Jane	Hoad	Steve	Holmberg	June
Higgins	joseph	Hoang	Giang	Holmes	Hughes
Higgins	Hollis	Hoar	Yvonne	Holmes	John J.
High	Vicki	Hoats	John	Holmes	Valerie
High	Mari Helen	Hobbins	Elsie	Holmes	Carolyn
Higuera	Phylecia	Hobbs	Tracy	Holmstrom-Smith	Alexandra
hijmans	petra	Hobbs	Joel	Holt	Charlotte
hildebrand	judy	Hobbs	Jana	Holt	Rhonda
Hildebrand	Bonnie	Hobby	Amos	Holt	Amy
Hildebrandt	Todd	Hobson	Angela	Holt	Bill
hildreth	alison	Hoch	Rhea .	Holt	Sharon
Hili	Virginia	Hoch	Albert	Holt	Andrew
Hill	Joseph	Hochberg	Adrienne	Holter	Lance
Hill	Joann	Hochman	Abby	Holthaus	Tracy
Hill	Jeannine	Hockman	Laurie	Holtkamp	Catherine M.
Hill	Aubrey	Hodder	Andrew	Holtrop	Holly
Hill	Cal	Hodes	Harold T.	Holub	Cynthia Bertrand
Hill	Chari	Hodges	E.	Holy	John
Hill	Sheri	Hodges	Karen	Holzbach	Windy
Hill	Susan	Hodges	Kelley	Holzer	Jonathan
hill	christine	Hodges	Christina	Holzer	Marie
Hill	Beverly	Hodgin	Matthew	Hom	Dane
Hill	Wesley	hodgson	lynn	Homer	Michael
Hiller	Jessie	Hodson	Betty J	Honican	Albert
Hiller	Jason	Hoehn	Amy	Honisch	G.
Hillery	Karen	Hoehn	Barbara	Honkola	Laura
Hilliard	Kristen	Hoekstra	Dirk	Hook	Chris
Hillier-O'Hara	Ramona	Hoenigswald	Frances G.	Hooley	Dan
Hills	Rev. Gordon	Hoeschler	Rebecca	Hooley	Matthew
Hills	Sally	Hoff	David	hooper	tracy j.
Hilson	John	Hoffer	William	Hooper	Edward G.
Hilton	Yvonne	Hoffman	Elizabeth	Hooper	Persephone
Himschoot	Malcolm	Hoffman	Beth	hooper	sharyle
Hind	David	Hoffman	Lilli	Hoopes	Phila
Hinds	Kathryn	Hoffman	Sheri	Hoover	Lana
Hinds	Gareth	Hoffman	Adam	Hoover	Janet
Hinds	John	Hoffman OFM	Fr. Jim	Hope	Cathy
Hines	Charles	Hoffmann	Karen	Hope	Jane
Hinkelman	Carol	Hoffmann	Stuart	Hopewell	Kristen
Hinkson	Joshua	Hogue	Charlie	Hopkins	Ernest
Hinners	France	HOGUE	jerris	Hopkins	Blair
Hinojosa	Christin	Hogue	Susie	Hopkins	Paul

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
hopkins	marcia	Hrubetz	Amanda	Hunt	Dee
hopkins	jeff	Hsia	Emily	Hunter	Aurora
Hopkins	Rebecqa	Hsu	Bill	Hunter	Elizabeth
Hopkinson	Patty	Hubbard	Eleanor	Hunter	John
Hoppenbrouwers	Elke	Hubbard	thomas	Hunter	Jennifer
Horgan	J Michael	Huber	Mary J.	hunter	lynda
Horjus	Maika	Huber	Ivan	Hunter	Liberty
Hormel	Jay	Huber	Brad	HUnter	Jessica
horn	roger	Hubert	Jeni	Hunter	Brent
Horn	Arthur	Hubler	Elizabeth	Hunter	Emily
Horne	Tina	Hubley	elizabeth	Hunter	Tina
Horning	Denise	Hubner	Lara	huntley	susan
horowitz	tina	Hudalla	Jane	hunziker	matt
Horrigan	Caitlin	Huddleston	Claire	Hupp	Melinda
Horst	Mr. Rene	Hudgins	William	hurlburt	john
Hortaridis	Stacy	Hudgins	Janet	Hurley	Kristin
Horton	Daniel	Hudgins	Christopher	Husain	Marium
horton	francis	hudson	peyton	Hutchcroft	Dennett
Horvath	Elizabeth	Hudson	Aaron	Hutchins	Wesley
Horwitz	Simca	Hudyma	Tom	Hutchinson	George B.
Hosford	Joyce	Huebner	jerold	Hutchinson	Ray
Hoshour	Cathy	Huey	Terry	Hutchinson-Smyth	Jeff
hosick	alfred	Huff	Patrina	Hutchison	Sandra
Hostiuck	Gregory	Huff	Sabrina	Hutson	Martha Walker
Hotchkiss	Kirsty	Huffman	Charles	Hutson	Merri
Hottle	James	HUFFMAN	HOLLY	Hutson	Steve
Houck	Holiday	Huffman	Paula	Hutto	Rachel
Houghton	Nancy	Huffman	Jeremy	Hutton	Ann
Houle	Catherine	Huffman	Tim	Hwang	One
Houle	Susan	Huffstickler	Lisa	Hyatt	Donald
Houlihan	Eileen	Hufnagel	Glenn	Hyde	Rebecca
Housel	Mary	Hufstader	Chris	Hyde	Julia
Houser	Keith	Huggins	Martha	Hyde	Andrew
Houser	Ezra	Huggins	M	hynd	j
houston	ann	Hughan-Rojeski	Mary	Hynes	Nancy
houtakker	catherine	Hughes	Brendan	I	Chad
Hovekamp	Larry	Hughes	Mary Lou	I barley	Frances C
Hover	Kimberly	Hughes	Jean	i. levitt	sallie
Howald	WilliamN.	Hughes	Pat	lacono	David
Howard	D. Douglas	Hughes	Angie	iannarelli	ann
Howard	Sarah	hughes	michael	Ibanez	Miguel
Howard	Carl	Hughes	Dennis	Ibbotson	D'Averil
Howard	Beatrice	Hughes	Christina	Iezzi	Marcia
Howard	Kristin	Hughes	David	igini	chloe
Howard	Pam	Hughes	Marikka	Ihrig	Eileen
Howard	Sarah-	Hughes	Violeta	lichtman	eric
Howard	Dahmadonziap	Hughes	Mary	lissman	Jerry
Howard	R	Hughey	Bruce	Ikeda	Virginia
Howe	Warren	Huhn	Patricia	Ilardi	Sandra
Howell	Lydia	Hulett	Allene	Imam	Hayat
howell	sara	humbert	inge	ingaldson	linda
Howell	Oakley	Humpal	Lindsay	Ingall	dingall@pie.midco.net
Howell	Jayne	humphrey	priscilla	Ingels	Nancy
Howell	Aaron	Humphrey	Kenneth	Ingemansen	Hannelore
Howenstein	David	Humphrey	Jay	Inglese	Jacquelynn C.
Hower	Barbara	Humphrey	Victoria	Ingram	Steven
Howes	Elaine	Hunt	Lee	Ingram	Richard
Howes	Alithea	Hunt	Kathryn	Innmon	jane
Howes	Andrea	Hunt	Jim	Inoue	Curtis
Howe-Vercos, MA, MFT	Jill	hunt	karen	Inouye	Laura
Howland	Marsha	Hunt	John	Insogna	Sal
Hoyt	Craig	hunt	sarah	insogna	leonard
Hrdina	Dolores	Hunt	Nina	Internl Peltier Forum	Elsie Herten -
Hresko	Marijane	Hunt	Howard	lorio	Brian
Hrisafinis	Nataly	Hunt	Ruth	Iriarte	Verona

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Irish	Lura	James	Michelle	Joesting	Joan
Irvine-Spatz	Caridwen	James	Peter	Johannesen	Allan
Irwin	Zachary	James	Monica	Johannsen	Peggy
Irwin	John	James	David	Johns	Julia
Isaac	Elizabeth	Jane Dodd	Mary	Johns	Bob
Isakson	Anna	janek	gloria	Johns	Jennifer
Islam	Sanaul	Janke	Ricky	Johns	Jennie
Isozaki	Sue	jankowski	lee	Johns	Timothy
Ivanov	Mandy	JAN-LAI	MAVIS	Johnsen	Scott
iverson	susan	Jansen	Ester	Johnson	Mr. Lynn Paul
lynn	andy	Jansson	Edwina	Johnson	Greg
lynn	beverlylynn 12	Janu	Bruce	Johnson	Sexangary
Izzo	Martha	janus	joan	Johnson	Kelly
Jacir	Amanda	Janusko	Robert	Johnson	Karolyn
Jack Morgenstern	Helga Freund &	Janzen	Gayle	Johnson	Kim
Jackowsky	Meredith	Jaquess	Theresa	Johnson	Ana
Jackson	Ann	Jarboe	JoLynn	Johnson	Kim
Jackson	Elizabeth	jarcho	william	Johnson	Lindsey
Jackson	Weldon H	Jarczyk	Jp	Johnson	Vicki
Jackson	Maria	jarvis	shannon	Johnson	Susan
Jackson	Amanda	Jarvis	Russell	johnson	sarah
Jackson	Clay	Jarvis	Ashley	Johnson	Dustin
Jackson	Elizabeth	Jasinski	Debi	johnson	jean
Jackson	Brande	Jasper	Alan	Johnson	Ernie
Jackson	Phillip	Jasper	Jessica	jOhnson	martha
Jackson	Molly	Jauch	Tonia	Johnson	Katrina
Jackson	Christina	Jaunakais	Christina M	Johnson	Helen
Jackson	Brenda	jauregui	katherine	Johnson	Lorraine D.
JACKSON	JAMES	Javed	Henna	Johnson	Jonna
Jackson	Nate	Jaworski	Lee	Johnson	Michael
Jackson	Cindy	jay	bonnie	Johnson	Lynn
Jackson	Tracy	Jefferies	Judi	johnson	Ingrid
jackson	julia	Jefferson	Paul	Johnson	Chessa Rae
Jackson	Sharon	Jeffery	candyce	Johnson	Nicole
Jackson-Ricketts	Justine	Jeffrey	Sean	Johnson	Michael
Jacobs	Kristie	jeffrey	monroe	Johnson	Cher
Jacobs	George	Jelacic	Robert	Johnson	Kent
Jacobs	Daniel	Jemison-Ball	Doric	Johnson	Kendra
Jacobs	Patricia	Jen	Jennifer	Johnson	Jeanie
Jacobs	Lisa	jenkins	jon	Johnson	Theresa
Jacobs	Melanie	Jenkins	William	Johnson	Willow
Jacobs	Mandy	Jenkins	Maria	Johnson	Karl
Jacobs	Cherie	Jenkins	Lynn	Johnson	Antone
Jacobsen	Andrew	jenkins	ben	Johnson	Qayyum
Jacobsen	Stephen	Jenne	Karen	johnson	stephanie
Jacobson	Germaine de Pibrac	Jennings	Lisa	Johnson	Ara
Jacobson	Chani	Jennings	Michael	Johnson	Caroline
Jacobson	Dean	Jennings	Barbara	Johnson	Ann
Jacobson	Michael	Jennings	Julia	Johnson	Rhonda
Jacobson	Robert	Jenusaitis	Robert	johnson	lawrence
Jacobson	Regina	Jerman	Kathryn	Johnson	Perry
Jacobson	Stephen	Jerome	Patrick	Johnson	Glynnda
Jacoby	Susan	Jerome	Anna	Johnson	Sarah
Jacus	Anna	Jeromski	Grace	Johnson	Pat
Jaeger	Gregg	jerz	cathy	Johnson	Lindsay
Jaeger	Teresa	Jessop	Julia	Johnson	Peter
Jaegers	Martha	JETTEN	MER	johnson	nancy
Jaffe	Joel	Jeune	Alexander	Johnson	Winter
Jahn	Beverly	Jewell	Ben	Johnson	Kari
Jaine	Nick	Jezierski	Ben	johnson	rick
Jakusz	Darlene	jhaveri	mona	Johnson	Bernadette
Jalbert	Diane	Jimerson	Shawn	Johnson	Alice
jamati	edna	Jimison	Cari	Johnson	Haley
james	susanne	Jinishian	Lucy	Johnson	Daniel
James	Debaura	jo	mary	Johnson	Lila

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Johnson	Jessica	jorgensen	lynn	Kanz	Jennifer
Johnson	Augusta	Jorgensen	Eric	Kapella	Jamie
Johnson	Katrina	Jorgensen	Josh	Kaplan	Phil and Susie
Johnson	Steve	Jose	Annamma	Kaplan	Trina
Johnson Hydowski	Diane	Joseph	Jon	Kaplan	Sarah
Johnson Sr	Harry	Joseph	Herb	KAPLAN	Richard
Johnston	Timothy	Joseph	Cassandra	Kaplan	Brittany
Johnston	Denise	Jovovic	Tamara	Kaplan	Flora
Johnston	Jim	Joyce	Mary Anne	Kapner	Joanna
Johnston	Jeff	Joyner	Phil	Kappus	Mike
Johnston	Chris	Judd	Whitney	Kappy	Glen
Johnston	Lauren	Judd	Linda	Karan	Elizabeth
Johnston	Teresa	Judge	Melissa	Karasic	Dave
johnston	josiah	Judge	Christopher	Karasik	Beatriz
Johnstone	Grace	Judge	Ainsley	Karchmer	Ellie
Joldersma	Karis	Judkins	Alicia	Kardell	Shirley
Jolliffe	Karen	Juffer	KA	Karewe	David
Jonaitis	Charles	Julstrom	Gladys	Karigaca	Nancy
Jones	Jenny	June	Doris	Karjalainen	Mikko
Jones	Sally	Jury	Wildecy de Fatima	Karl	Kenyon
Jones	Ann	Juschka	Darlene	Karlsen-Hobbs	Sunnie Karin
Jones	David	Justice	samuel	karlson	fred
Jones	Lois	Justice	Jamie	KARMAZIN	MICHAEL
Jones	Timothy C	k Bell	Brooke	Karow	Beth
Jones	TedM	K1ucsr	Carmen	Karr	Terrie
jones	ken	Kachroo	Kinn	Karsch	Astrid'
Jones	Maria	Kacouris	George	Karshna	Kerry
Jones	Terri	Kadas	Linda	Karve	Anita
Jones	Roslyn	Kadium	Valerie E.	Kasdorf	Katherine
jones	bob	Kaehn	Max	Kaska	Sarah
Jones	Colleen	Kafer	Maryann	KASPER	BOBBIE
Jones	Christina	Kah	Sarah	Kasper	Casey
jones	david h	Kahkonen	Judy	Kass	Donald
Jones	Gary	Kahler	Jason	Kasserman	Katherine
Jones	Kathleen	Kahn	Janet	kasten	Nancy
Jones	Miguel	Kahn	Peter	Kater	April
Jones	Henry	Kahn	Karen	Katis	Lauma
Jones	(The Rev.) Allan B.	Kahn	Richard	Katus	Jean
Jones	Christa	Kahney	Pauline	Katz	Melissa
Jones	Maria	Kainz	Jessie	katz	marilyn
jones	judith	Kaiser	Jessica	Katz	Louise
Jones	Edmund	Kaiser	Megan	katz	elizabeth
Jones	Felicity	Kaiser	William	Katzenmeyer	adene
Jones	Vickie	Kaiser	Harvey	Kauanui, Ph.D.	Kehaulani
Jones	Pamela	Kalan	Susan	Kaufer	Lanny
Jones	Jennifer	Kalenack	Peter	Kauffman	Elizabeth
Jones	Harold	Kalisiak	Michelle	KAUFMAN	DEBRA
Jones	Annika	kalka	paul	Kaur	Ravneet
jones	lena	Kallenbach	Kevin	Kautzer	Candace
Jones	Sarah	Kallinen	ta~a	Kavanaugh-Black	Andrew & Ms. Diane
jones	steve	Kaloe	Corey	Kawakami	Tedd
Jones	Don	Kalovsky	Robert	Kay	Rachel
Jones	Ten ley	Kalter	Coby	Kaye	Ira
jones	m	kalthoff	wendy	Kayser	Gabrielle
Jones Barnes	Jennifer	Kalusa	Anna Katrina	Kayyal	Amjad
Jones, Jr.	Johnny	Kampa	Jan	Keady	Monica
Jones-Ford	Jacqueline A.	Kanaan	Maria	Keaffaber	Max and Janice
Jones-Giampalo	Mary	Kanak	Richard	Keams	Chelsea
Jones-Umberger	Stanley	Kandell	Paul	Keams	Rick
Joos	Sandra	Kane	Daniel	Keary	Mike
Jordan	Jim	Kane	Sarah	Keathley	Catherine
Jordan	Mechelle	Kanoff	Alexandra	Keating-Secular	Karen
Jordan	Ava	kansas	sher	Keatts, RN.	Sarah
Jordan-Walker	Amadi	Kanter	Laura	Keddem	Aliza
Jorgensen	James H	Kantor	Imre	Keddy	Elizabeth

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Keefer	Nina	kemp	Reiko	kim	jen
Keegan	Marilyn & James	Kemper	Michael	kim	Sam soul
Keele	Courtney	kenana	Rahab	Kim	Traci
Keeley	Pamela	Kenderish	Katelyn	Kim	Michele
Keeley	Joanna	Kendrick	Jack	Kimball	Carol
Keeley	Pamela	Kendrick	Natasha	Kimbrel	Alicia
Keeling	Monique	Kenna	Ellen	Kimelman	Atid
Keeling	Raymond	Kennard	Clara	Kimes	Katherine
Keeling Elwazani	BeverlyAnn	Kennedy	Meghan	Kincaid	Meaghan
Keenan	mittchell J	Kennedy	Patricia	Kincaid	William
Keeping	Joy	Kennedy	Anna	Kind	Pamela
Keesee	Linda Lee	Kennedy	Katya	Kind	Christine
Keesing	Donald	Kennedy	David	kinduell	glenn
Keg le	Jennifer	Kennell	Fred	king	raye
Keggi	Jane	Kennon	Gail	king	martha
Kegley	Roger	Kenny+Glover	Robert+Julia	King	Gregory
Kehn	Heidi	Kent	Sylvia	King	Zelma
Keir	Alex	Kenworthy	Peter	King	June
Keiser	John L.	Kenyon	Leonore	King	Greg
Keiser	Robert	Kepner	Susan	King	Debby
Keiter	Robert	Kercher	Becky	King	Dave
keith	patricia	Kerchevall	Charlene	King	Gary
Keith	Samuel	Kerfoot	Iphigenia	King	Lindsey
Keith	Bobby	Kern	Marie	King	Marissa
Keith	Randall	Kerner	Paula	King	Dana
Kekic	Daniel	Kerr	Sarah	King	Janet
Kellar	Joanne	Kerr	Laurie	King	Martina
Keller	Warren R.	Kerridge	Jane	Kingsley	Megan'
Keller	Tamara	Kerruish	Valerie	Kiniry	Ed
Keller	Drew	Kerschner	Leanne	kinlicheeny	Jeanette
Kelley	Alice	Kersting	Patricia	Kinne	David
Kelley	Robert	kesling	bill	Kinney	peter
Kelley	Caroline	Kesselman	Barry	Kinney	Douglas
Kelley	Timothy	Kessler	Shannon	Kinny	Rod
Kelley	Don	Kessler	Carol	KINSEY	FREDRIC
Kelley	Dylan	Kessler	Irene	Kinsey-O'Neil	Mogi
Kelley	Jan	Ketcherside	Sharon	Kinsman	Judy
Kelley	Marion	Ketchum	Amy	Kintree	Andrea
Kelley	Karen	Key	Lynda	Kinyanjui	Susie
Kelley	Robert	Keyosha	Keyosha	Kiper	Elizabeth
kelley	kim	Keys	Sharon	Kipp	Thomas
Kellman	Steven G.	keyser	diana	Kirby	Nancy
Kellogg	David	Khalilollahi	Daryoosh	Kirby	Monica
Kells	Dara	Khalsa	MhaAtmaS	Kirch	Jan
Kelly	Wayne	Khalsa	Adarsh	Kirchner	John
Kelly	Alice	Kharazi	Parisa	Kirk	Lorraine
Kelly	Barbara	kharazi	fariba	kirk	kristin
Kelly	Kristen	Khokhar	Tayyaba	Kirkland	Kathy
Kelly	David	Kiaer	Alita	Kirkpatrick	Jody
Kelly	Martin	Kibby	Larry	Kirks	James
Kelly	Bridgette	Kidder	Will	Kirkstadt	Jill
Kelly	Nancy	Kidwell	Kate	Kirmmse	Judith
Kelly	Megaen	Kiefer	Jeffrey	kirschenheiter	alicia
Kelly	Arlene	Kiefer	Brittany	Kisel	Yael
Kelly	Joanna	Kiernan	Thomas	Kiser	Rebecca
Kelly	Barbara	Kieval	Shena	Kish	Ashley
Kelly	Jamia	kijewski	kenneth	Kisor	Dave
Kelly	Lee Anna	Kika	Sue	Kiss	Suzanne
Kelly	Nora	Kildea	Susannah	Kistler	Chad
Kelly	Lara	Kilduski	Sue	Kitts	Mike
Kelly	Dennis	Killen	Christine	Kitzantides	Irene
kelly	dominica	Kilp	Lucy	klages	robert
Kelly	Jessica	Kilpatrick	Meagan	Klass	Kristin
Kelly-Banks	Marri	kilpatrick	muck	Klassen	Elizabeth
Kelp	Griffin	Kim	Rhiannon	klassman	kathryn

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Klatt	Emily Louise	Kolchin-Miller	Maia	Kramer	Anna
Klauber	Gordon	Kolesar	Lynda	Kramer	jeff
Kleckner	Janet	koller	krista	Krasner	Beverly
Kleeh	Kim	Kollmar	Richard	Kratz	Patricia
Kleier	Jeremy	Koloze	Kathy	krause	al
Kleiman	Dan	Komba	Michael	Krauss	Anne
Klein	Philip	Komisarof	Jeff	Krauze	Sharon
klein	kristy	Komito	Loretta	Kravetz	Sinead
Klein	Kelley	Kommann	Christopher	Kraynak	Ed
Kleinberg	Robert	Komorous	Robert	Krehbiel	Stephanie
Kleshinski	Frank X.	Komperud	Jilly	Kreider	Erika
Klett	Jacob	Konechne	Teresa	Kreiss	KEvin
Kligerman	Nicole	Konermann	Alyssa	Kreiss	Kevin
Klimchak	Amre	Konzelman	Daniel	Kremer	Gregory
kline	lajeanne	koo	rebecca	Kress	Eleanor
Kline	Jeff	Koo	Jolia	Kreuser	Debbie
Klinger	Jill	Koontz	Dorothy	Kreutz	Eileen
Klinke	David	Kopas	James	Kreuzer	Michaela
Klipsch, OSU-L	Sr. Mary Wm.	Kopp	Helen	Krezel	Mary
Klockars	Jeremy	Kopp	zachary	Krieger	Steven
klohr	Antonia	Koppel	Julie	krimsky	kate
Klopp	Basey	Koral	Mark	Krimstock	Steve
Kluger	Benzi	Koren	Margaret	Kring	Juli
Kmetz	L. Ellen	Korenak	Kelly	Kringas	adrian
Knabe	Kari	Korioth	Timothy	Krishnamurthy	Pavan
Knapp	Andrew	Korioth	Carolyn	Krisko	Kevin
Knaub	Lynn	Korman	Scott	Kristensen	Leah
Knauth	Alix	Kornbluth	Sarah	Kriz	Anne
Knauth	Claire	Kornhauser	Rachel	krizman	katherine
Knauth	Ann	Kortsch	Karen	Krohn	Fred
kneer	lisa	Koshinskie	Michael	Kroll	Kathy
Kneiper	Sandy	Koshofer	Bonnie	Krommenhoek	O.W.
Knight	Candice	Koster	Fred	Kronenberger	KathyLou
Knight	B	Kosuda	constance	Kronenberger	Laura
Knipe	Nancy	Kotrba	Bradley Scott	Krpan	Anita
Knop	Anne	Koumoutseas	Kathe	Krueger	Wayne
Knopp	Sharon	Kountoupes	Evelyn	Krug	Val
knott sr	Thomas	Kountoupes	Carla	Kruger	Korean
Knowles	Jonathan	Kountoupes	Cary	Kruggel	Thomas
Knowlton	Lindsay	Kountoupes	Nicola	Krulikowski	Caitlin
Knox	Deena	Kourkoumelis	C	Krupinski	KR
Knox	Patricia	Kourtis	Linda	Kruschwitz	Vicki
Knox	Harley	Kovach	Robin	Kruse	Barb
Knutsen	Karl	Kovalsky	Ellen	Kruse	Melissa
knutson	barbara	Kovar	Marie	Kruse	Mike
Knutson	Sarah	Kovarik	Dina	Krystosek	Michael
Koch	John B.	Kovic	Diana	Ku rzwei l	Andrew
Koch	Andreas	Kowal	Karen	Kubein	Adele
Koch	Frank	Kowalsky	Samantha	Kubiak	Katie
Kochert	Marlene	Kowgier	Mark E	Kubisiak	John
Kochmeister	Jan	Kozel	Julie	Kubo	Keiko
Koeller	Jennifer	Kozel	Tom	Kucich	Amanda
Koenig	Titus	kozelski	carol	Kuebel	Bill
Koester	Elizabeth	Kozinski	Susan	Kuehn	Randy
Koester-Radmann	Tanya	Kozlowski	David	kuenn	Ashley
Kogler	Marta	Kozminski	Daniel	Kugi	Elizabeth Ann
Kohan	Shayna	Kraan	Aletta	Kugler	Linda
Kohjima	Joji	Kradjel	Elizabeth	Kuhn Jr	Robert
Kohler	William Lee	Kraft	Mary Jo	Kuhn, SC	Ruth
Kohn	Carolyn	Krahn	Dorothee	Kuhns	Betty
Kohn	Steve	Krahn de Cruz	Kristin	Kuiper-Squires	Carol
Kohn	Marilyn	Kralj	Susan	Kulczycki	John
Koivisto	Ellen	Kramer	Katie	Kulick	Gil
Kolanko	Kenneth	kramer	julie	Kuljian	Robert
Kolber	Regina	Kramer	Laurence	kullman	Marie

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Kult	Don	LaFrank	Kathleen	LaPlante	Jasmine
Kumar	Somu	lager	Linda	LaPlante	Ellen
Kumar	Aman	lahnle	Debra L	LaPointe	LeMoine
Kumar	Naresh	LAHR	KEN	Lapp	Julia
Kundert	Henrietta	Lahren	Rodney	Lappo	Robert
Kunesh	Judith	Lai	Jade	Laprais	Laure
Kunkel	Michael	lai	carla	Larch	Patricia
Kunny	Susan	Lais	Jeffrey	Larimore	Chad
Kunstadt	Carole	Laliberte'	Joan	Larkin	Sarah
Kuny	Megaera	Lally	John	Larkin	Amanda
Kuppinger	Ellen	Lally	Anne	Larkin	Kay
Kuriger	Katrin	Lam	Jessica	Larkins	Carolyn
kurtz	christian	Lamarre-Leroux	Michele	Larr....de	Dominique
KURTZ	JOHN	Lamb	Molly	Larsen	Kelli
Kurtz	Elizabeth	Lamb	Bob	Larsen	Robert
Kurtzhall	Teresa	Lamb	Eugene	Larsen	Kenneth
Kurzdorfer	Eric	Lamb	Jeremy	Larsen	Karen
Kusch	Mimi	Lamb, Jr.	Daniel	Larsen	Niobe
Kush	Blake	Lambert	Bettina	larsen	fleur
Kushner	Carol	Lambert	Lawrence	Larsen	Ryan
Kuster	Christine	Lambert	Gwen	Larson	Mary
Kuticka	Sheri	Lamoureux	Daniel	Larson	Al
Kuziel	Michael	Lampke	Karen	Larson	Magali
Kvet	Rosalind	Lampman	Shane	Larson	Gil
Kvet	Stacy	Lamport	Suzanne	Larson	Jane
Kwo	Ken	Lam-Yam	Windy	Larson	Karen
Kyle	tobbi	Lanagan	Ranna	larson	myq
kyle	robin	Lancaster	Osbert	Larsson	Linda
Kyle	Anne	Lance	Jennifer	LaSage	Lynda
Kyper	John	Land	Donna	Lasahn	Jacqueline
Kyvig	Elizabeth	Land	Martha	LaSchiava	Dona'
L.	Faye	Landa	Hazel	Lashbrook	Brenda
L. Chaatsmith	Marti	Landeen	Dorothy	LaShoto	Stephanie
L. Klimczak	Gloria	Landeo	Eva	Lasseter	Betty
La Force	jonathan	landeros	francisco	Lassiter	Luke
LA FORGIA	MARIA	LANDERS	LYNNE	Lasso	Diego
La Frinere	Rochelle	Landers	Jennifer	Last	Steve
La Rue	Deborah	Landis	Raymond	LASUK	TANYA
La Russo	Arista	Landon	Jessica	Latner	Nancy
La Salle	Tania	Landreth	Marsha	Latto	Victoria
La Zarr	Mailie	Landua	Paula	Lau	Pamela
Labadie	Wm. & Jenna	Landuyt	Renee	Laub	Andrew
Labadie	Scott	Lane	Alexa-Jesse	Laubhan	Mrs. Donna
Labay	Alice	Lane	Marcie	Laue	Naomi
Laberee	Jane	Lane	Jana	Laue	John and Sandra
labik	Jeffrey	Lane	May	Lauer	Martha
labo	gregory	Lane	Kenneth	Lauer	Stephen
labor	Krista	Lang	Belinda	lauer	stefani
Laborde	Barbara and Raul	Lang	Lynn	Lauer	Mel
Labovitz	Nancy	lang	Dominick	Laughtland	Josh
LaBrot	Patricia	Lang	Rich	Laureano	Henry
Labuda	Mitch	Lange	Michael	Laurence	Dorothy
laCanne	Elaine	Langer	Jennifer	laurie	annie
Lacey	Dave	Langeteig	Kendra	Lavalle	Dorothy
lachariades	Catherine	Langford	Jill	Lavender	Shell
LaChica	Victoria	langley	Mark	Lavy	Fred
Lacker	Marcia	Langley	Mary	Lawler	Mary
lacy	vanna	Langlois	Gerard	Lawlor	Robert
LaDeur	Penny	Lango	John	lawrence	carol
Ladner	Zoe	langridge	karen	Lawrence	Jessica
Lafferty	Christine	Lanham	Louise	Lawrence	Ronald
Lafferty	Johanna	Lanham	Kristen	Laws	David & Judith
LaFleur	Steve	laPan	Elizabeth	Lawson	Roxanne
Lafontant	Sophia	Lapenas	Cara	Lawson	Charles
LaFortune	Joyce	Lapite	Arthur	Lawson	Pippa

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Law-Tefft	Colleen	Leibowitz	Lynda	Leung	Claudia
Lawton	Larry	Leighton	Alan	Levangie	Richard
lawton	maureen	Leighton	Melanie	Levens	Dane
Laxier	Scott	Leikam	Bill	Leventhal	Eric
Layden	Patricia	Leimanis	Daina	Levin	Michael
Layden	Marcella	Lein	Doris	Levin	Ben
Layne	David	Leininger	Robert	Levin	Merrilee
Layton	Charlotte	Leipzig	Laura	Levin	Jon
Lazar	Jodi	leister	marcia	Levin	Harvey
Le	HaoAnh	Leitner	Kay	Levin	Francee
Le	Vi	Leiva	Christian	Levin	Perry
Le Rose	Tisha C.	Lelm	Nic	Levine	Christy
Lea	Susan	Lemaire	Nicole	levins	Janet
Leach Jr.	Don	lemay	satya	Levinson	Hilary
Leal	Andrea	LeMieux	Greg	Leviton	Peggy
Leal-McBride	Odilia	LeMieux	Christine	levitt	michael
Learmann	Prisca	Lemke	Connie	Levy	Jill
Leary	Joanne	Lemke	Melissa	Levy	Sara
Leavitt	Donna	Lemmon	John	Levy	Robert Brian
Lebert	Mary	Lemon	David	Levy	Debbie
LeBlanc	Teri	Lempa	Kathie	Levy	Jordan
LeBon-Herb	patty	Lempert	Bobbi	Lewandowski	Jenaire N.
Lebroke	Sheri	Lemski	Alex	Lewandowski	Jean
leccese	geraldyn	Lender	Bonnie	Lewandowski	Janet
Leckie	Hannah	Lenhart	Melissa	LEWIS	Anne
Lecrone	Scott	Lennon	RachelA.	Lewis	Lisa
Ledden	Dennis	lennon	chris	Lewis	Alanna
ledebuhr	Deanne	Lennox	Rick	Lewis	Michael S
Leder	Priscilla	Lenox	AJ	lewis	mary
Ledesma	David	Lentz	Cathy	lewis	red
Ledgerwood	Lynn	Lenz	Andrew	Lewis	Donna
Lee	Mishwa	Leon	Jose Miguel	lewis	lois
Lee	Gary	Leon de Schneider	Martha	Lewis	Chris
lee	jon	Leonard	Marie	Lewis	Meg
Lee	Lynda	Leonard	Bobbi	lewis	o
Lee	Joan	Leonard	Angela	lewis	bill
Lee	Daniel	Leonard	Valerie	Lewis	Sherry
Lee	Melissa	Leonard	Can	Lewis	Sally
Lee	John-	leonardi	val	Lewis	Constance
Lee	Shaun	Leonardi	Andrea	Lewis	Renee
Lee	Carrie	Leong	Karen	Lewis	Cheryl
Lee	James	LePage	Lucille	Lewis	Wanda
Leeds	Kleomichele	Lepore	Giovanna	Lewis	Lee
Leemkuil	Julie	LePow	Cody	Lewis	Natansee
Lees	Angela	Lerman	Nick	Lewis	Bobby
Leesekamp	Kris	Lerner	Lora	Lewis-Murphy	Zack
lefebvre	susan	leroy lamica	frederick	lewiston	marc
lefsyk	sara	Lertxundi	Cristian	Leyser	Barbara
LeGalley	C.J.	Lesch	Monika	L'Heureux	Judith
Leger	Irene	lesh	mark	Liang	Alicia
leger	nikki	LeSieur	Esther	Ilani	Dorit
Legg	Melanie	leslie	emma	Lianzi	Theresa
Legge	RJ	Leslie-Dennis	Donna	Liberatore	Donna
Leghart	Robert	Lesniewski	Mark	Lich	Stephen
LeHew	Bob	Lester	Patricia	Lichtenecker	penny
Lehman	Sheila	Letcher	Tina	lick	WilliamJ.
Lehman	Megan	letchworth	cindy	Lieber	Susan
Lehman	EricG.	Leto	Brian	Lieberman	Laura
lehman	ON	Lettiere	Michael	Lieberman	Amy
Lehman	Sue	Lettieri	Tammy	Liebermann	Jerry
Lehman	Jen	Letzel	Birgit	Liebowitz	Barbara
Lehmann	Erika	Letzel	GAY4nther	lies	Lisa
Lehmkuhl	Kim	Letzel	Gisela	Lies	April
Lehner	Susan	Letzel	Maria	Light	Jessica
leibold	richard	Leunen	Alice Van	Light	Jessica

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Lightner	Marjorie C	Livermore	Bill	Losinger	Jess
Lightsey-Ford	Melinda	Livingston	Cynthia	Iotsch	alexandra
Lilienthal	Debbie	Livingston-Dunn	Connie	Lotti	Jamshid
Lilly	Kristin	Lizer	Deja	Lotti	Rita
Lilly	VeLora	Llewellyn	James	Loubieres	Laurence
Limm	Bright	Lloyd	John	Loucks	Robert
Lin	Marissa	Lloyd	Susan	Loudin	Frank and Janet
Lin	Erica	Lloyd	BDaie	Lougee	Seth
Lin	Emily	Lloyd	Whitney	Loughmiller	Karen
Lin	Grid	Loar	Carol	Loutzenhiser	Mike
Linarez	KJ	Lobdell	James	Louvis	Judith
Lince	Joan	Lobel	Colleen	Lovas	Liana
lincoln	Shelley	Lock	Anita	love	amber
Lind	Eric	Locke	Maggie	Love	Jason
Lind	Nancy	Locke	Mark	Love	Phoebe
Lind	Margaret	Locke	Randall	Love	Marigold
Lind	John	Locker	Orna	love	roni
Lindberg	P~mela	Locker	Georgia	Love	Michael L
Linder	Lyle	lockie	j	Lovegrove	Lisa
Linder	Steven	Lockington	Jeanette	Lovelace	Marcia
Lindner	Judith	Locklear	Heather	Lovelace	Angie
Lindsay	Ilona	Lockley	Nakia	Lovett	Harold
Lindsjo	Dr Johan	Lockwood	Peter	Loving	Elizabeth
Lineberger	Danny	Lodato	Robert	Low	Richard
Links	William	Loeb	Rema	lowe	nancy
Linn	Karen	LoFaro	Elisabeth	Lowe	Joiwind
Linnerooth	Steve	Loforte	Jean	Lowe	Bevyn
Linnerson	Gail	Logan	Karhonkwison	Lowe	Rebecca
Linnerson	John	Logan	Chris	Lowell	John
Lioi	Samantha E.	Logan	Elaine	Lowery	Bonnie
Lipari	Philip	Logan	Dustin	Lowmass	Stephanie
Lipka	Dick	Logsdon	Angel	Lowmass	Lynda
Lipman-Stem	Elizabeth	Logue	Michael	Lowrance	Sanna
Lippa	Marise	Logue	Terrence	Lowrance	Erin
Lipper	Carol	Lohuis	Delmont	Lowry	Heather
Lippert	Connie	Lombardi	Robert	lozada	Jimmy
Lippert	Timothy	Long	Diane	Lozano	Mark
Lippert	Amy	Long	Jeannie	Lozano	Luis
Lippitt	Debra	Long	Bonnie	lozano-pardo	Ana
Lippman	Daniel	Long	Kristina	Iranzi	Mariana
Lippman	Susan	Long	Vivian	Lu	Yi-Mei
Lippold	Kye	Long	Leland	Lucas	Lisa
Lipschik	Matthew Paul	Long	Eric	Lucas	Rosemary
Lipson	Daniel	Longardner	Rebecca	lucas	Pam
Lisafeld	Monica	Longid	Beverly	lucas	steven
Lischalk	Beki	Longley	Joshua	lucas	david
Lischka	L	longoria	elena	lucas	laura
Lischner, MD	Harold	Loomis	Erin	Lucey	Marie
Lish	Christopher	Loomis	Barbara	Lucier	Dale
lisinovic	Iejla	Lopes	Ronald	Lucker	Barbara
Lisle	Phyllis	lopes	jOdie	Luckey	Paul
Liss	Mary_	Lopez	Mary	Ludden	Sarah
Lista	Cassandra B.	Lopez	Maria	Ludvik	Elizabeth
LITE	JOSEPH	Lopez	Michelle	Ludwinowicz	Derek
Little	Ryan	Lopez-Chavez	Jorge	Luebben	Thomas
Little	George	Ioratta	wennona	luecking	neal
Little	Erika	Iorber	natasha	Lufkin	Marie
Little	Eko	Lord	Rebecca Michele	Luis Greco	Jose
Little Running Deer	Ann	Loree	Joe	Lujan	Judy
Little Wolf	Elynor	Lorenc	Chris	Lujan	Ruben R
Littlefox	Ed	Lorenz	Joseph	Lukomski	Paul
Littleman	Celesta	Lorenzo	Anthony	luk-Pat	Gerard
Litwin	Ralph	Lorenzo-Villegas	Cionin	Luksenburg	Lillian
Liu	Anna	Lorigo	Joseph	LULEJIAN	GRACE
Liveri	Anthony	Losciale	Kathleen	Lum	Theodore

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Lum	Christie	MacDonald	BC	Maher	Ayden
Lumpkin	Kirk	Macdonald	Kevin	Maher	Therese
Luna-Lajeunesse	Genevieve	MacDonald	Lynn	maheu	vicki
Lund	Joseph	MacDonald	Candy	Mahler	Roger
Lund	Amy	MacDonald	Jody	Mahon	Kathryn
Lundberg	Judith	Macdonald	Brandie	Mahoney	Ai
Lundemo	Charlotte	Macdonald	Laura	Mahoney	Krista
Lundgren	Melinda	Macdonald	Felicity	mahoney-fernandes	bridgef
Lundgren	Jan Marie	Macdonell	Julia	Mahrt III	Jack
Lundin	Shirley	Mace	Elisa	Maia	Nancy
Lundin	Marissa	Machida	Natalie	Maichuk	Zachary
Lundy	Linda	MACINTYRE	BECKY	Maier	Rebecca
Lungo	Mark	Mackay	Marilyn	Maimer	Teresa
Lupien	Hannah	MacKenzie	Meghan	Mainelli	Margaret
Lusk	William	Mackenzie	Judith	Maino	Paola
Lussier	Leah	Mackie	Fawn	Maione	Marylinn
Lustgarden	steve	MacKiliop	Tina	maisey	catherine
Lustica	Susannah	Mackin	Richard	Maizel	Joshua
Lustig	Karen	MacKinnon	Elsie	maker	janet
Luther	Norman	MacKinnon	Iain	Makes Marks	Luan
Luttrell	Trisha	MacKinnon	Helen	Maki	Alexander
Lutzker	Daniel	Macko	Katherine	Makino	Kay
Lux	Kerry	mackowski	martin	Malaspina	Katie
Luxem	David A.	mackowski	donna	Malcolm	Patrice
Luykx	Aurolyn	Maclean	Sandra	Malcolmson	Leslie
Luyo	MeJisa	MacLellan	Eleanor	MALDONADO	Elizabeth
Lyle	Sammantha	MacLeod	Mary	Malin	Diana
Lyle	Ferris	MacLeod	Janet	Mallard	Matthew
Lyles	Nancy	MacIroy	Kelsea	mallett	chad
lynch	khadija	MacMerchys	S.	Malley	Karen
Lynch	Michael	macmillan	ian	Malley-Morrison	Kathleen
lynch	laura	MacRae	Diann	Mallin	Liz
Lynch	Claudia	MacTavish	Jodie	Mallner	Rev. Marlena
Lynch	Josh	MacVicar	Joan	mallove	elise
Lynch	Patricia	MacViear	Susan	Malloy	Ben
Lynn	Sandy	Macy	Michelle	malloy	athena
Lynn	Tiffany	Macy	Katherine	Malmberg	Marilee
Lynne	Robin	Maczen-Cantrell	Katrina	Malone	Sue
LynniRichards	John/Brent	Madagan	Sharon	Malone	Arlene
Lynskey	Elisa	Madden	Colleen	Malone	Sean
Lyon	Dawn	Madden	Hope	Malone	Margaret Ann
Lyon	Jamie	Madden	Don	Malone	Maggie
Lyons	Rachel	maddocks	aurora	Maloney	Barry
Lyons	MaryAnne	Maddox	Eva	Maloney	Marilyn
Lyons	Judith	Madera	Hilda A	Maloney	Paul
Lyons	Richard	Madera	Elsi	maloney	ruthie
Lysecki	Mary	Madiman	Mokshay	Malpass	Todd
Lytle	Denise	Madom	Heath	Malta	Elizabeth
M	Crystal	Maes	Megan	Malyata	Shayna
M	Emily	Maffie	Michael	Mancuso	Marcello
m.	michele	Magalas	Marie Christina	Mandel	Josh
M. Brown	Lynn	magallanes	kaluk	Mandosa-Hayes	Katie
M. Daniel	Romy	Magee	Dan	Mandracchia	Paula
M. Dishong	Nicole	Magee	Deb	Maness	Mitchell
M. Maher	Barry	maggied	michael	Mangelsdorf	Joyce
Maahs	Kristen	Magin	Elizabeth	Mania	Sharon
Mabry	Larry	magliano	tony	Manis	Jennifer
Mac Bean	William	Magness	Jackie	manisto	christie
Mac Hott	Richard	Magoffin	Patricia	Mann	Judith
mac lead	lea	Maguire	Joel	Mann	Bonnie
MacArthur	June	maguire	matthew	Mann	Gregory
Macaux	Emily	Mah	Barbara	Mannarino	Sheila
Macaux	Robert	Mahaparn	Reeni	MANNING	KRISTI
macbeth	joan	Maharaja	Nitai pada	manning	gaylen
MacCallum	Crawford	Maher	Tim	Mann-McFarlane	Sonay

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Mansayagan	Jimid	marshall	katherine	Marx	Jonathan
Mansfield	Anne	Marshall	Taylor	Maschal Walsh	Kathy
Manske	Jill	Marshall	Carolyn	Masck	Beth
Manton	Judith	marshall	norma	Masek	Danielle
Mapes	Kip	Marshall	Lisa	Maseng	Karen
Maples	Patricia	Marston	J.	Maslanek	Michael
Marangoni	Eugene	Marta	Benet	Mason	Lynette
Marashinsky	Amy Sophia	Martell	Jeni	Masotti	Katherine
Maravelas	G.	Martellaro	Karen L.	Massaro	Rhea
Marcarenhas	Althea	Martens	Jeannie	Masser	Kathleen
Marcel	Andre L.	Martin	Joan	Massey	Pamela
Marchand	Lauren	Martin	Halimah	Massey	Richard
Marchello	Jaime	Martin	Anya	Massey	Jack
Marchese	John	Martin	Larry	Massey	Eileen
Marciniak	Catherine	Martin	Drew	Massimini	Esther
Marconi	Elaine M.	Martin	Mickey	Massouh	Paula
Marcus	Jack David	Martin	Cindy	Mast	Scott P.
Marcy	Jessica	martin	bridget	Masterson	Rik
Maresca	Josh	Martin	Rie	Mastin-Kamps	Janice
margetts	marina	Martin	Marsha	Mastri	Francis
Margolin	Neal	martin	melodie	Masur	David Lee
Margolis	Ben	Martin	Zoe	Masur	Cleo
Mariadas	Ritesh	Martin	Megan	Mata	Karen
Marie Dimmick	Carolyn	Martin	Carrie	Mateo-Lujan	Perla
Maringer	Gawan	Martin	Patricia	Mateos	RishaLinda
Marino	Barbara	martin	ginna	Matherly	Allen
Marino	Lori	Martin	Roland	Matherne	Jason
marino	maureen	martin	yara	Mathes	Fred
Marino	Brittany	Martin	Dwaine	Matheson	Alexander
Marino	Rebecca	Martin	Michael	matheson	ellen
Marinus	lucinda	Martin	Mamie	Mathevet-Femlling	Jean
Marion	JoAnna	Martin	Ken	Mathews	Debra
Markle	Robin'	Martin	Molly	Mathieu	Laura
Marko	Lynne	Martin	Nicole	Mathis	Leanne
Markovic	Frances	martin	jane	mathis	terry diane
Markowitz	David	Martin	Helen	Mathison	Andy
Marks, Dr. Richard B.	& Michael C. Ford	Martin	Richard	Mathiss	Barb
Marks	Peter	Martin	Shanta	Matisse	Loralei
Marks	Rachelle	martin	elaine	Matlin	Jeremy
Marks	Elise	Martin	Larry	Matlock	KL
Marks	Jeremy Nathan	Martin	Lucille	Mato Nunpa	Chris
Marks	Mary	martinek	yanna	Mattes	Martha
Marks-Koshar	Alice	Martinez	Michelle	Matthew Brennan	Timothy
Marksz	Gabrielle	martinez	zhenia	Matthews	Jean
Markus	Mary	Martinez	Judith	Matthews	Elaine
Marley	Carol	Martinez	Mary E.	Matthews	Jennifer
Marlowe	Denise	Martinez	Steve	matthews	rebecca
Marony	Jennifer	Martinez	Sonia	Matticks	Kim
marotta	maria	Martinez	Siobhan	Mattingly	Georgia
Marowitz	Jenny	Martinez	Mary	Mattingly	Joseph
Marquand	Lisa	Martinez	Rodrigo	Mattos	Kenneth
Marquet	Adrienne	Martinez	Linda	Matushak	Kim
marquette	martha	Martinez	Amanda	Matz	Tamara
marquez	aurora	Martinez	Rudy	matz	patricia
marron	terry	Martinez	Christopher	Matz	Carla
Marsh	Gail	Martinez	Deborah	Matza	Joanne
Marsh	Sherry	Martinez- Turrubiarres	Sarai-David	Mau	Gregg
Marsh	Scot	Martinez-Guidos	Rosa	Mauer	Michael
Marsh	Ingrid	Martin-Hay	Carol	Maufer	Thomas
Marsh	Marilynn	Martin-Kelly	Lisa	Maupin	George
Marshall	Rebecca	Marty	Elsa	maupoux	marc
Marshall	Erin	Martz	Edwin J.	Maurer	Jim
Marshall	Sister Patricia	Marugg	Cynthia	Maurer	Aaron
Marshall	Richard	MARUNICH	NATHANA	Maurin	Elana
Marshall	Kerwin	Maruri	Trishia	Mavalvala	Mahrugh

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Mavoumin	Kathleen	McCarthy	Erin	McElmurray	Elizabeth
max	cree	McCarthy	Martin	McElrath	Athena
max	birgit	mccarthy	jane	McElravey	Toby
MAXWELL	SUSAN	McCarty	Mitzi	McElroy	Stacey
Maxwell	Darris	McCasland	bob	mcewen	rebecca
Maxwell	Duchesne	McCaughey	Scott	McFadden	Ellis
May	Serena	McCauley	Linda	McFarland	Robert
may	pam	McClain	Barbara	McFarlane	Jon
May	Tara	McClain	Jack	McFarlane	Laura
Mayberry	Cathy	McClanahan	Kathy	mcgarry	virginia
Mayer	Glenna	McClary	S.B.	Mcgarvey	Greg
Mayer	Fred	McClasky	Stephen	mcgee	aaron
mayer	debbie	McClatchey	Walter	McGee	Brian
Mayer	Olive	McClatchey	Virginia	McGee	Michael
Mayerat	Robin	McCleary-Kiffe	Elizabeth	McGee	Frank
mayers	mindy	McClellan	Brad	McGee	Nancy
Mayers	Marilyn	McClellan	Sharon	McGeehan	Carol
MAYERS	NAOMI	McClintock	Nancy	McGibbon	Joseph
mayhew	meleina	McClure	Brian	McGill	Ron
Maynard	Jerome	McCluskey	o'Kelly	McGill	Ann
Maynard	Kim C.	McConnell	jeanette	McGinley	Eileen
Maysen	Kathryn	McConnell	John H.	McGinn	Chris
Mazure	david	McConnell	Ellen	McGlamary	Marilyn
Mazurek	Shaun	McCool	Melissa	McGlennen	Molly
Mazza	Jessica	mccord	doug	McGlynn	Maureen
Mazzetti	Michael	McCormick	Molly	McGonagill	Jeffery
Mazzola	David	McCormick	R. Bruce	McGovern	Elizebeth
Mazzola	Alex	McCormick	Jessica	McGovern	Donlon
Mazzuca	Regina	McCown	Katie	mcgowan	virginia
Mc Dermott	Amanda	McCoy	Kim	McGowan	Susan
McAdam	Kyle	mccoy	reginold	McGowan	Wendy
McAdams	Tonya	McCranie	T. K.	McGowan	Ronald
McAllister	Dennis	McCrate ,CPPS	Mary Rose	McGowan	Jeanie
McAnallen	Rachel	Mccreary	Tyler	mcgowen	reece
McAnney	Joseph	McCreless	Erin	McGrath	Caitlin
McArthur	Sandra	McCrone	Lucy	McGregor	J
McAtee	Jeanne	Mccrory	Chad	McGuire	Jennifer
McAvoy	Eileen	McCubbin	Rebecca	McGuire	Ron
MCBRIDE	JOAN	McCue	Connie	McGuire	Teresa
McBride	Ginny	McCullough	Al	McGuire-8chwartz	Mandy
McBride	Fern	McCullough	James	Mcilvaine	Tacia
McBride	Margaret	mccullough	melissa	Mcinerney	Peter
McBroom	Jason	McCullough-Payne	Leslie	Mcintosh	James
McBryde	Lisa	McCune	Bonnie	Mcintosh	Andrew
McCabe	Thomas	McCune	Sylvia A	Mcintosh	Celia
McCabe	Lezlie	mcdade	joyce	Mcintosh	Tim
McCabe	Eileen	McDaid	Jennifer	Mcintyre	Micah
McCafferty	Terence	McDaniel	Lisa	McKay	Claire
McCaghy	Larry	McDaniel	Emily	mckay	wayne
McCain	Patricia	McDaniel	Jennifer	Mckee	John J.
McCaleb	Dorothy	McDaniels	Julie	McKeever	Tim
McCall	Charles	McDermott	Kate	McKelvey	Don
McCaney	Tom	McDermott	Wendy	McKelvie	Patricia
McCann	Mary	McDevitt	Kathy'	McKenna	Anna
McCarter	Tom	McDevitt	Jimmy	McKenna	Dale
McCarthy	John	McDevitt	Kate	Mckenna - slade	Lucie
McCarthy	Sharon	McDonald	Audrey	McKennon	Mark
McCarthy	Glenda	McDonnell	Jennifer	McKeon	Amy
McCarthy	Maura	McDonnough	Rachel	McKeon	Julie
McCarthy	Diane	McDonough	Elizabeth	McKeown	Grant
McCarthy	Elizabeth	McDowell	Malcolm	mckerley	craig
McCarthy	Elizabeth	McDowell	Janice	McKiernan	Cheryl
McCarthy	Charles	McDuffie	Helen	McKinley	Daniel
McCarthy	Jim	McDuffie	Holly	McKinney	Janet
McCarthy	Megan	McElhill	Betty	McKinney	Sandie

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
McKinney	Bob	Meagher	Brigid	Merl	Judi
McKinnon	Randall	Mealy	John	merletti	Kathleen
McKnight	Shoshanah	Meanwell	David	Merlin	Lara
mcknight	vanessa	Meara	Theresa	Merlini	Leigh
McLaughlin	John	Medda	Livia	Merlini	Lisa
McLaughlin	Daniel	Medeiros	Kimberly	Merljak	Julija
McLaughlin	Nancy	Medeles	Allyson	Merrell	Sandra
McLaughlin	Riley	medina	javier	merrett	susan
McLaughlin	Patrick	Medina	Divina	merrick	constance
McLaughlin	Christopher	Medina	Alicia	Merrill	Tony
McLaughlin	Kathryn	Medlin	Glenda	Merrill	Rodney
mclean	mary	Medwid	Sister Virginia	Merriman	J
McLearn	Megan	Medwid	Stephanie	Merritt	Courtney
McLeod	Hazel	Meehan	Amanda	Merz	Jennifer
Mcmahan	Sue	mefford	pauls	Mesa	Victoria
Mcmahon	Sandra	meghrouni	sara	Mesina	Eva
McMahon	Denise	Meier	D.	Mesler	Corey
McMahon	Mary	Meier	Priscilla	Messenger	Molly
McMahon	Peter	Meiring	Olivia.	Messer	Christopher & Alice
mcmahan	earl	Meissler-Deslandes	Lillian J.	Messih	Matt
McManigle	Maria	Mejia	Manuel	Messing	Mark
McMaster	Carrie	mejia	adrian	mestes	orville
McMennamin	Camille	mejia	mj	Metcalf	Shirvonne
McMichael	Adria	Mejias	Ulises	Metcalfe	James
McMullen	Gail	Mejides	Andres	Meth	Cecilia
Mcmullen	Cathy	Mele	Lucia Tallchief	Metreger	T
McMullin	sarah	melendez	maria	Metroplos	Joanne
McMurray	Melinda	Melendi	Miguel	Mettam	Diane
McMurray	BeverlyT.	Melina	Catherine	Metz	Stacey
McMurrin	Leanne	Melinte	Eugen	Metz	Emily
McNamara	Eileen	Mellis	Delia	METZEN	Stepha.nie
McNamara	Paul	Mello	Elizabeth	Metzger	Julia
McNamara	Susannah	Mellor	Chris	meuer	rita
McNamara	Mary	Melloy	David	Meunier	Justin
McNamara	Andrew	Melnicoff	Jessamyn	Meyer	Joanna
McNamara	Kellyn	Melton	Wallace	Meyer	Hannah
McNaron	Harold	Melton	Brian	Meyer	Thelma
McNary	Kara	Melton	B.L.	Meyer	Alex
McNeal	Daniel L.	Melton	Kathryn	Meyer	Marilyn
McNee	Malcolm	Melton	Lori	Meyer	Joele
McNeil	Rosemary	Melton	Renee	Meyer	Stacey
McNeill	Douglas	Melvin	David	Meyer	Derek
McNeil-McKeag	Jane	Melzer	Brad	Meyer	Ross
McNulty	Meghan	Menard	Jana	Meyer	Michele
McNutt	Andy	Menard	Rose Marie	Meyer	Emily
Mcparland	Edward	Menck	Rhea	Meyer, Ph.D.	Raymond
McPherson	Nancy	Mendel-Reyes	Meta	Meyerhof	Greta
McQuade	Joanna	Mendoza	Uaratiex	Meyers	Karen
McQuade	Carolyn	Mendoza	Steve	meyers	gail
McQuarrie	Sean	Menon	Premachandran	Meyers	Donna
McQueeney	Joe	Menton	James	Meyers	Dana
mcright	blue	Mentzer	Shannon	Meza	Kathy
McShane	Bernice	Menyuk	Paula	Michaeloff	Patricia
McShane	Suzy	Meranda	Heather	michaels	P
McStravick	Katherine	Meranze	Michael	michaels	m.
McSweeney	Patrice	Merbouh	Mageda	Michaud	Dayle
McVan	Kevin	Merced	I.	Michaux	George
McVay	William	mercedes	constance	Michel	Julia
McWethy	Bonny	Mercer	Benjamin	Michel	Paul
Meacham	Matt	Merchant	Patricia	Michleski	Doreen
Mead	Cynthia	Merchant	Sally	Michlin	Sonya
Mead	John	Merchant	Deb	Michon	Nancy
Meade	Kristen	Mercogliano	Jeanette	Micolini	Monica C.
MEADOWS	ERVIN	Mercuri	Sandra	Micucio	Amanda
Meagher	Michael	Merkelbach	Joseph	Middleton	Beth Rose

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Mieczkowski	Laura	Miller	Phil	Mohaupt	abby
Mierisch	George	Miller	Barbie J.	Mohney	Susan
miescher	jennifer	Miller	Jan	Mohr	Anna
Mieyal	Timothy	Miller, Jr.	Michael	Mohr	Jon
Mignano	Michael	Millett	Jonah	Moisan	Peter
Mijo	Francis	Milliken	Laura	Mojica	L.
Mikalson	Claire	Milliken	Gerry	Molder	Michael
Mikkelsen	Floris	Millman	Judith	Moldovan	Lori
Miklaski	Sheri	Mills	Krystal	Molgora	Bianca
Milam	Tim	Mills	Danielle	Molinero	Cynthia
Milam	Jennifer	Mills	Mary	Molini	Cindy
Milam	Kelly	Mills	Phoebe	Moller	Cilia
Milazzo	Joayn	Mills	Julie	Monaco	Carol
Milberger	Pamela	Milne	Theresa	Monahan	Bobbie
Miles	Mark	Milner	Robin	Monahan	Tierney
Milewski	Karen	Milonova	A1eksandra	Mone	Carol
Milford	Mike	Miltner	Michael	monette	cj
Milia	Fiorella	Mims	Pat	Monger	Tonya
Milich	June	Minden	Rosemary	Monk	Kathleen
Millar	Robert	mindyorris	Dr	Monnelly	Michael
Millensifer	Aimee	Miner	Curt	Monroe	Dean
Miller	Dick	Miner	Monica	Monroe	Joel
Miller	Nancy	Mink	Douglas	Monson	Ron
Miller	Gertrude	Minklei	Paula	Montag	Angelique
Miller	Catherine Pino	Minneman	Lynn	Montag-Olson	Linda
Miller	Suzanne	Minogue	Catherine	Montague	Katherine
Miller	John	Minor	Shannon	Montalbano	Kenny
Miller	Cecilia Ann	Minthorn	lisa	Montalvo-Teller	Taina
Miller	Francine	Minutaglio	Sue	Montapert	Anthony
Miller	Edwin	Minyard	Kiesha	Montayne	Linda
Miller	Betsy	Miranda-lopez	Elizabeth	Mont-Eton	Jean
Miller	Karen	mirmontazeri	alireza	Montgomery	M.P.
Miller	Barbara	Mirsch	Linnea	Montgomery	Hillary
miller	wendy	mirzabagi	ellie	Montgomery	Rose
Miller	Kimberly	Mitchell	Heather	Montgomery	Denise
Miller	Debbie	Mitchell	Nancy	Montgomery	Tami
Miller	Richard	Mitchell	Brian	Montz	Allen
Miller	Kerby	Mitchell	Ina	Moodie	Jane
Miller	Linda	Mitchell	Stephanie	Moomey	Colleen
Miller	Mary	Mitchell	Judith	Moon	Carolyn
Miller	Nancy	Mitchell	Jonathan	Moon	Jessica
miller	roger	Mitchell	Janet	moon	giles
Miller	Melissa	Mitchell	Mark	Mooney	Kimberly
miller	melissa	mitchell	Helen	Mooney	Vicki
Miller	Phyllis	Mitrovic	Sue	Mooney	Adrien
Miller	Jim	Mitsuda	Michael	Moonilal	Marisa
Miller	Debbie	Mittchell	John	Moonsong	Errolwolf
miller	jessica	Mittenthal	Jay	Moore	Jacinda
Miller	Richard	Mittereder	Jennifer	Moore	William
Miller	V.	Miura	Siobhan	Moore	Hugh
Miller	Phil	Mizner	Roselynn	Moore	Yolanda
Miller	Anne	Mlynczak	Raymond	Moore	Richard
Miller	Ruth	Mobley	David	Moore	Valerie
Miller	Kat	Mock	Theresa	Moore	Janie
Miller	Jason	Mock	Tristin	Moore	Pat
Miller	Colin	MOCK, M.D.	T. RANDALL (RANDY)	Moore	Dedric
Miller	Eric	Moctezuma	Patrick	moore	Charleen
Miller	Kenneth	Moe	David	Moore	Margaret
miller	david	Moeller	Mary Joyce	moore	james
Miller	Jackie	Moeller	Elke	Moore	JoAnn
Miller	Karen	Moeller	Bruce	Moore	Joelene
Miller	Susan	Moffett	Renee	Moore	Philip
Miller	Don	Mohammadi	Jameson	Moore	Derek
Miller	Dorothy	Mohan	Sharmila	Moore	Christina
Miller	Robin	Mohaupt	Hillary	Moore	Timothy

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
moore	kathy	Morrissey	Michael	Muller	George
Moore	Cheryl	Morris-McLaughlin	Nicole	Muller	Kaitlyn
Moore	Heidi	Morrison	Donald	Mulligan	Mary Ann
moore	marie	Morrison	Catherine	Mullins	Michael
Moore	Jackie	Morrison	Susan	Mullins	Melissa
Moore	Cynthia	Morrison	Connie	Mullins	Vernetta
Moore! Ruth Kitchen	Joan	Morrison	Thomas	Multer	Lioba
Moore-Leamon	Silver	Morrison	Carol	Mulvey	Lori
Moorer	Era J.	Morrissey	Janet	Mumma	Garrett
Morado	Carolyn	Morrow	Margery	Mummery	Donna
Morales	Lydia	Morse	Penney	Mummery	Alexandra
Morales	Diana	Mortensen	Ruth	Munger	Doris
moran	annette	Mortimer	Lesley	Mungle	Terri
Moran	Monica	Mortola	Jonathan	Munn	Heather
Morath	Casey	Morton	Lisa	Munson	LeAnn
moravitz	stefanie	MORY	Stephanie	Murakami	Hideyuki
Morea	Deanna	Morytko	Megan	Murdoch	Phyllis
Morehouse	Rebecca	Moschopoulos	Carolyn	Murdoch	Bernadette
Moreno	Joseph	Moseng	Rosela	Murdock	Lauren
Moreton	Shannon	Moser	Janet	Murdock Baker	Emily
Morey	Denise	MOSES	JEAN	Murin	Jean
Morez	Julia	Moses	Gail	Murphy	Elizabeth
Morez	james	Mosher	Kristin	Murphy	Kathy
Morgan	Patricia	Moski	Alison	Murphy	Michael
Morgan	Pat	Moskovitz	Sandra	Murphy	Peter
Morgan	Maxie	Moskow	Shirley	Murphy	Raymond
Morgan	Susan	Moss	Paul	Murphy	Bonnie
Morgan	Sharon	Moss	Sylvia	Murphy	David
Morgan	Jarrett	Moss	Karyn R	murphy	michele
Morgan	Michael	Moss	Marjorie	murphy	wendy
Morgan	Kathleen	Moss	John	Murphy	Peter
Morgan	Tanner	Mosse	Victoria	Murphy	Debra
Morgan	Helen	Mosser	Karen	Murphy	Jane
Morgan	Sheila	Mostowy	Catherine	Murphy	Lori
Morgano	Francine	Moszyk	John	Murphy	David
Morgenstern	Ava	Motl	Julie	Murphy	Patricia
Morgret	Mimi	Mott	Ian	Murphy	Judith.
Moriarity	Richard	Mott	Peggy	Murphy	John
moriarity	eric	Mott	Jessica	murphy	joni
Moriarity	Dan	moufarrege	oana	Murphy	Lianne
Moriarity	Greg	moufarrege	sacha	Murphy	Michelle
Moric	Hrvoje	Moughan	Maryagnes	MURRAY	MARGARET
Moric	Ivica	Moumin	Adrienne	Murray	Dan
Morin	Polly	Moyes	Marilyn	Murray	Elise
Morita	Nancy	Moylan	Carrie Lynn	Murray	Wilfred
Morley	Mary	Moyle	Carol	Murray	Margaret
Morningstar	Meredith	Moynahan	Kimberly	Murray	Miriam
Morningstar	Cory	Mrozinski	Kristina	Murti	Vasu
Morrell	Janette	Mudd	Victoria	Musial	Stacy
Morrey	Sara	Mudd	Bernadette	Mutch	Mary
Morrey	Michael	Mueggenborg	Lara	Muthig	Thomas
Morris	Sharon	Muelken	Walter	Mutino	Eliza
Morris	Bruce	Mueller	Kayla	Muzeroll	Phyllis
Morris	Lindsay	Mueller	Paul	Myer	Raymond
Morris	Kathleen	Mueller	Kathryn	Myers	Mary
Morris	Daniel	Mueller Ph.D.	Robert	myers	sylvia
Morris	Rob	Muetz	Percy	Myers	Suzan
Morris	Carla	Mughal	Ayesha	Myers	Scott
Morris	Karen	Muhly	Ernest J.P.	Myers	Ed
Morris	Andrea	Muhmenthaler	Thomas	Myers	Tamara
Morris	Wilda	Mulcahy	Sarah	Myser	Eric
Morris	Randy	Mulford	Shawn	N	A
Morris	Beth	Mullane	Sharon	Naber	Mark
Morris	Richard	Mullen	Jen	Nace	Bob
Morris Kipnis	Denise	Mullen	Sandra	Nacio	Eljo

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Naclerio	Lynda	Nehring	Paul	Newman	Ivy
Nadler	Robert	NEIDELL	MERLE	Newsome	Joshua
Nagel	Bobbie	Neiderhiser	Jenae	Newton	Carol
Nagel	John	Neidich	Theresa Donatiello	Newton	Peter
Nagel	Melissa	Neighbor	Joyce & Fred	Newton	Donald
Nagle	Lisa	Neil	Michael	Newton	Carolyn
Naha	cynthia	Neill	William	Newton	Barbara J.
Naha	Nola	Neilson	Ashley	Nez	David
Naha	Cynthia	Neimanis	Aleksija	Ng	Sauw
Naholowaa	Makalika	Nein	Meredith	Ngolera	Muzinga
Nail	Sandra	Neisler	Jennifer	Nguyen	Kate
Nair	Rajesh	Nelligan	Kathleen	Nicarthy	Ginny
Nakada	Tomas	Nelsen	Judith	Niccoli	Cheryl'
Nakatsu	Tyler	Nelson	Elizabeth	Niccolini	Dianora
Nakonieczny	Tomasz	Nelson	Victoria	Nichole	Sandia
Nam	S.	Nelson	Jesse	Nicholls	Catherine
Namminga	Lynn	Nelson	Monica	Nichols	Warren
Nankin	Marion	Nelson	Steven	Nichols	Carmen
Napoleon	Laura	Nelson	Dana	nichols	tiffany
Napolitano	Katherine	nelson	jackie	Nichols	Maureen
naranan	gomathy	Nelson	Miles	Nichols	Bill
Narine	Nadira	Nelson	Guy	Nichols	Jason
Narnerow	Evan	Nelson	Barbara	Nichols	Gilbert
Narode	Joshua	Nelson	Liz	Nichols	Deborah
naser	paul	Nelson	Andrew	Nicholson	Merri
Nash	Bruce	Nelson	Joseph	Nicholson-Schenk	Marguerite
Nash	Sarah	Nelson	Karen	Nickell	JK
Nash	Sheila	Nelson	Linda	Nickelson	Ashley
Nash	Barbara	nelson	erin	Nickerson	Nancy
Nash	Tim	Nelson	Kathie	Nicklay, Ret.Sgt USA	Stephen K., Med
Nash	Jonathan	nelson	janice	Nickodemus	Kathy
Nash	Roberta	Nelson	Leslie	Nicks	Mark
nash	nora	Nelson Edwards	Rebecca	Nicol	Scott
Nash-Hall	Emerald	Nelson-Calhoun	Joy	Nicol	K.
nasif	maria	Nelson-Pope	Hope	Nicol	Laura
Nasir	Megan	Nemati	Sara	Nicolas	Verene
Nathan	Rev. Nano	Nemeroff	Amanda	Nicolaysen	Anna Marie
Nathan	Jodie	neogy	ayisha	Nicolini	Elizabeth
Nations	Lisa	Nephew	Judy	nicolle	sean
Naujokas	Deborah	Neraas	Julie	Nicolls	Kani
Nava	Miguel	Neral	David	Nidess, M.D.	Rael
Nava	Al	Ness	Lisa	Niedermayer	PamelaG.
Navarette	Justin	Nestler	Ryan	Nielsen	Kate
Navarro	Peter	neuberger	john	Nielsen	Daniel
Navidad	Susan	Neufeld	Shauna	NIEMAN	CATHY
Navidi	Joesph	Neuhauser	Alice	Niemann	Jennifer
Nazari	Mohsen	Neuman-Scott	Mark	Nienaber	Bill
neal	cynthia	Neuse	Elizabeth	Nieto-Salinas	Erin
Neal Seetharaman	Vikram	Neustadt	Landon	Nigro	Laurie
Neary	Carol	Neuzil	Denise	Nihipali	Michele
Neary	Michael	Neves	Melanie	Nijenhuis	C
Neas	Linda	Neves	Elizabeth	Nilsen	Cara
Neber	Evelyn.	New	Robert	Nilson	Aaron
Nedeau	E. James	Newberg	Stephen and Robin	Nissen	Ida
Needell-Riffin	Sissy	Newcomb	Steven	NiUo-Hanley	Emily
Needham	Meredith	newell	scott	Nixon	Paul
needier	carrie	Newhouse	Katharine	Nixon	Robert
Neeley-Brown	Liam	Newman	Janice	Njora	Alison
Neff	Rachel	Newman	Tim	Noah	Ian
Neff	kzgurl2003@yahoo.com	Newman	Cheri	Noah	Sandra
Neff	Caleb	Newman	Svein	Noble	Mary Lou
Negri-Leary	Thomasena	Newman	Peggy	Noble	Lindsey
Negron	JoAnna	newman	roberta e.	Noble	William
Nehring	Roger	Newman	Margaret	Noble	George
Nehring	Claire	Newman	Ricki	Noble	J

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
noe	lynn	O'Brien	Mary	OLIVEREZ	DANIEL
Nolan	Annette R	O'Brien	Amy	Olivi	Louise
Nolan	Donald	O'Brien	Kate	Olivier	Christina
Nolan	Fiona	O'Brien	Jennifer	Olivier	Bonnie
Nolan	Ryan	O'Brien	Caroline	Ollila	Diane'
Nolet	Catherine	O'Brien	Kevin	Olmstead	Lyn
Noll	Stephanie	O'Bryant	Emily	Olmstead	Harry
Nollette	Neal	Obuszewski	Max	Olmsted-Oyama	Kimberly
Nolta	Louise	Ochal	Melissa	Olmes	Mary
Noonan	John	Ochmanek	eddie	olsen	shawn
Noone	Molly	O'Connell	Timothy J.	Olsen	Corey E.
Noorbakhsh	Nanette	O'Connell	Chris	Olsen	Del
Nor	Laksmi	O'Connell	Carole	Olson	Kim
Nordenstrom	Ingrid	OConnell III	James	Olson	Ruth
Nordholt	Dale	OConnor	Randy	Olson	Emelie
Nordholt	Dennise	OConnor	Ruth	olson	renee
Nordholt-Dean	Alisa	O'Connor	Maura	olsowka	valerie
Nordstrom	Jim	O'Connor	Kathryn	Olsson	Craig
Norgart	Joanne	O'Connor	Susan	Oltrogge	Kymberly
Norgart	Ashley	O'Connor	Richard	Olver	Martha
Norris	Amanda	O'Connor	Michael	O'Malley	Polly
Norsen	EvelynW	O'Connor	Carly	Omee	Mary
Norton	PI	Odayin	Kawaneh	O'Melia	Jeanne
norton	penelope	Odell	Roberta	Omic	Tara
Norton	Lorraine	Odell	Norma	Omitsu	Makiko
Norton	Jane	O'Dell	Shaun	O'Neil	Terri
norwood	julie	Odem	Nicholas	ONEILL	Karen
Nosbisch	Frances	O'Doherty	Gerard	O'Neill	Kara
nostrant	Cynthia	Odum	Mr. & Mrs. RG	O'Neill	Jenny
Notgrass	Randall	O'Donnell	Mary A.	O'Neill	BRidget
Notti	Linda	O'Donnell	Erin	O'Neill	Tara
Nottingham	Ashley	O'Donnell	Richard	O'Neill	Michael
NoUner	Elizabeth	O'Donnell	Dawn	O'Neill	Valjean
novak	peter	O'Donnell	Annette	Ong	Robert
Novak Milliken	Beth	Oelfke	Jackie	Onishuk	Frank
Novalich	June	Oetting	Alexis	Onizuka	Michiru
Novitski	Margaret	OFlaherty	Ann	Ono	Jody
novo	emilia	OFUCHI	RYU	Onstott	Larry
Novotne	Holly	Ognibene	Karen	Opderbeck	Cynthia
novotny	marta	ogren	mike	Opipari	Linda
Nowak	Elayna	O'Haire	Hugh	Orban	Michael
Noyes	Daniel J.	O'Halloran	Margaret	Orcutt	J
Nuesch	Raymond	OHARA	KHUMPANI	orcutt	cindy
Nuess	Mike	O'Hara	Morgan	Ordway	Penny L.
Nulman	Eugene	Ohearn	Sara	O'Reilly	Tara
Nunes	Lara R.	Oi	Nina	O'Reilly	Marilyn
Nunes	Sandra	Oils	Karen	Orendi	Diana
Nunez	Rayleen	O'Kai	Amergin	Orfitelli	Maggie
Nunley	Elane	O'Keeffe	Sean	Orians	Douglas
nurse	abbie	O'Kelly	Patrick	OrJey	Ray & Wendy
Nuth	Tara	Okimow	Marlena	Orlando	Robert
Nwokoye	Anne	Okun	Lewis	Orloff	Nadyne
Nwokoye	Nkiruka	Okuzumi	Margaret	Ormerod	Kerri Jean
Nydam	Seth	Olan	Kay	Orner	Stanley
nylander	susanna	Olander	Alan	O'Rourke	Kate
Oatley	Alan	Olasov	Ben	Orr	Becky
Oatman	Chuck	Olch	Paula J	Orszulak	Sarah
Oberholtzer	Donna	Olds	Nanne	Ortez	al
Oberlin	Rebecca	Oleskevich	Diana	Ortiz	Joseph
Obermeier	Anita	Olive	David	Ortiz	Ximena
Obermeyer	Julie	Oliver	Gary	Ortiz	Gaye
Obrien	Tracey	Oliver	Michelle	ortiz	cynthia
OBrien	Deirdre	Oliver	Jerry	ortiz	sally
O'Brien	RobertC.	Oliver	Kristy	Ortiz	Vanna
O'Brien	Kerry	oliver	wysteria	Ortiz	Amanda

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Orum	Shyama	Pagel	Diane	Parker	Judith
Osborn	Rachael	Pagliarini	Lynn	Parker	Mark
Osborn	Jamie	Pahl	Orion	Parker	Leni
Osborn	Rebekah	Paine	Will	Parker	Shannon
Osborne-Smith	Andrew	Painter	Carol	Parker	Nancy
Osburn	Ruth	Painter	Joanne	parker	tanya
Oscarson	Janice	Pais	Julia	Parker	Theresa
Oseas	Rue	Paiva	Daniel	Parks	Mike
Osei-Bryson	Kweku-Muata	Pakaki	Jordan	Parlow	Sydney
Oser	Wendy	Pakarow	Evelyn	Parnau	Serena
O'Shea	Lynn	Palatas	Michele	Paro	Roberta
Osias	Edward & Ruth	Palau	Fleur	Parr	Janet
Osman	Kristen	Palazzo	Tom	Parrish	Sam
Osnes	Beth	Palermo	Angela	Parshall	Sharon
Osowski	Mary Ellen	Palladine	Michelle	Parsley	Patricia
oster	julie	Pallante	Mette	Parson	TL
Ostoich	Julie	Palm	Jennifer	Parsons	Diana
Ostrowski	Steffanie	palmateer	pamela	Parsons	Stacey
O'Sullivan	Katherine	palmer	howard t.	Parsons	Michael
O'Sullivan	Anne	Palmer	Carol	Parsons	Gail
oswald	linda	Palmer	Kristy	Partlow	Sammantha
Otero	Gabriella	Palmieri	Donna	Partridge	Jennifer
OTHMAN	NOORAZA	Palmisano	Bianca	Pasichnyk	Richard
Othmer	Julia	Palmiter	Dick	Pasillas	Rebecca
O'Toole	Annmarie	Palmour	Hayne	Pasin	Veronica
Ott	Edward	Palombo	Matt	Paskal	Alison
Ott	Tyler	pan	pinky jain	Patch	Frances/Sumner
Otterson	Jenni	Pancaldi-Flynn	Emmanuelle	Patchell	Beverly
Otterson	Roger	Pancner	Robert	Pate	Gerry
Ouazzani	Lisa	Pandit	Sudhir	Pate	Andrew
ouellet	lasalette	Panek	Jill	Patel	Denise
Ouellette	Tracy	Panemangalore	Myna	Path	Elizabeth
Ouellette	sedona	Pangilinan	Hilary	Pathak	Priyanka
Ouellette	Katherine	paniagua	tanya	Paton	Peter
Ourusoff	Nicholas	Pann	Robert	Patrick	Darren
Overdevest	Serena	Pannell	Erin	Patrizzi	Lee
Overland	Jane	Pannell	Jean	Patterson	Joanna
Overman	Dale	Pantie	diana	Patterson	Thomas
Overn	Karen	Pap picco	Sr. Joanna	Patterson	Jean
Overstreet	R. E.	PAPANDREA	JOHN	patton	therese
Overton	Ned	Paradis	Erica	Paul	Richard
Owen	Chris Gordon	Parcell	Teresa	Paul	Randall
Owen	Ken	Pardo	Jose	Paul	Sarah
Owen	Julie	Pare	Nancy M.	Paul	Lynda
Owen	David	Pare	Melanie	Paul	Daniel
Owens	Sharon	Parent	Stacey	Paul Hawley	Edward
Owens	Cindy	Parini	Christine	Paul Tomey	Jess
Owens	James	Paris	Heidi	Pauli	Ben
Owens	Jake	Paris	Karin	Paulik	Cecile
Oxyer	Jim	Parisi	Kathleen	Pauline	Jean
p.	k.	Parisi	Anthony	Paupp	Terrence
P.	Josie	Parisi Kirby	Julie	Pavlock	Lisa
Paape	Joyce	Park	Jeannie	Pawlowski	Georgia
Pace	Ann	Park	James	Paxson	James
Pace	Rosemarie	PARKE	MELINDA	Payne	John
Pacheco	Andres	Parker	Michael	Payne	Blake
Pacheco-Theard	Lauren	Parker	Catherine	Payne	William
Pacic	Thomas	Parker	Cindy	Peachey	Joanne
Pacifico	Chris	Parker	Erika	Peacock	Lauri
Packard	roger	Parker	Rebecca	Peacock	Lily
Padilla	Rosa	parker	sid	Peacock	Sarah
Padro	Manuel	Parker	Danny	Pearce	Virginia Dale
Page	John	Parker	Tari	Pearce	Dia
Page	Elizabeth S.	Parker	Douglas	Pearson	Bruce L.
Page	Pam	Parker	Deborah	Pearson	Moby

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Pearson	Sidney	Perkus	Marion	Pevoto	Claire
Pearson	Donna	Perlman	Deborah	Pexa	James
Pearson	Rick	Pernice	Sebastian	Peyton	Monica
Pech	Eileen	Perniciaro	Yagino	Pfab	Irvin
Pech	Bruce	Pero	Barbara	Pfeiffer	William
peck	jean	Perras	Richard	Pfeiffer	Jennifer
Peck	Laura	perreault	al	Pfohl	Anthony
Peck	Hannah	Perrot	Nicole	Phelps	Patricia S (& John)
Peck	Courtney	PERROTEAU	Christian	Phillips	Patricia
Peckinpah	Deneen	Perroud	Charles	Phillips	Rich
Peckman	Joyce	Perry	Jeannie	Phillips	Julie
Peckman	Joyce	Perry	Nathaniel	Phillips	Tomi
Pedersen	John	Perryman	Jennifer	Phillips	Therese
Pedersen	Lisa	Persinger	Heather	Phillips	Laura
Peebles	John	Persson	Rebecca	Phillips	Scot
Peel	Reginald	Persson	Betty	Phillips	Linda
Peerman	Dean G.	Perugini	Joe	Phillips	Michael
Pegg	Barry	Peschka	Talia	Phillips	Chip
Pegoda	Emily	Pescrillo	Jordan	Phillips	Casey
Peirce	Sumner	Pestel	Niki	Phillips	Jessica
Peitzmeier	Sarah	Peterka	Celeste	Phillips	Martha
Pekrul	Jeffrey	Peters	Mr. & Mrs. Gene & Doris	Phillips	Rose
pelfrey	gary	Peters	Audrey	Phillips	Benjamin
Pelissier	Dominique	Peters	Sarah	Phillips	Raymond
Pellecchia	Erin	Peters	Amy	Phillips	Katy
pelleg	joshua	Peters	Melody	Phillips	Jeffrey
Pellerin	Christine	Peters	Susan	Phillips	Natalie
Pellus	Cheryl	Peters	Susan	Phillips	Roxanne
Peluso	Anthony R.	Peters	Jennifer	Phillis	Ashley
Pendergast	Jerry	Petersen	Elsa	Philpot	Judith
Pendleton	Marianne	Petersen	Uwe	Philpot	Melaine
Pendze	Irene	Petersen	Colyn	Phipps	Valeree
Penn	Emily	Petersen	Nathalie	Picard	Susan
Pennington	Sharon	Peterson	Kimberly	picardi, m.d.	mary
Pentecost	Brenda	Peterson	Courtney	Picchetti	Gloria
Peppard	Dean	peterson	reina	Picciotti	Melanie
Pepper	Natalie F.	Peterson	Mary	Picciuca	sebastiano
Pepper	Stephen	Peterson	Deborah	Pickard	Janice
Pepper	William	Peterson	Esther	Pickelsimer	Denny
Peraino	Albert	Peterson	Easton Shane	Pickett-Gordon	Shauna
Peralta	Sharon	Peterson	Tiamoyo	Picking	Faith
Percival	Terry	Peterson	carol	picklesimer	kristie
Percynski	Becky	Peterson	Sandra	Picon	Vanessa
Perdelwitz	Monte	Peterson	Eric	Piechocki	Maria
Perenne	Laise	Peterson	Janna	Piegari	Roslyn
Peres	Todd	Peterson	April	Pieniazek	Annette
Perez	Matt	Peterson	Susan	Pier	Mollie
Perez	Juan	Peterson	George	Pier	Tessa
perez	rosemary	PETERSON	TINA	Pierce	Karen Kay
perez	peter	Peterson	Greg	Pierce	caroline
Perez	Clara Elsa	Peterson Carvalho	Annaka	Pierce	Camille
Perez	Victoria Alicia	Petke	Lois & John	Pierce	Loretta
Perez	Martha	Petkov	Marilyn	Pierce	Carol
Perez	Susel	Petkovsek	Richard	Pierce, LL.M.	Karol
Perez	Laura	Peto	Shari	pierone	sally
Periano	Robert	Petrack	Esther	Pierson	Sue
Perillat	Kathleen	Petrakis	Chris	Pierson	Marilyn
Perin	andrAee	Petren	Conor	Pierson	Lacey
Perin	Alfred	Petrie	Noel	Pietroski	Alyson
Perkins	Guy	Petro	Stephen	Pietrzak	Darlene
Perkins	Roberta	Petrucelli	Rita	Pifer	Anthony
Perkins	Joel	Pettit	Bree	Pihl	Eric
Perkins	Laura	Petty	Diane	Pike	Andrea
Perkins	Miranda	Pettyjohn	Jo	Pikoulas	Cynthia
PERKINS	Sonja	Petumenos	Nicholas	Pili	Minnie

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Pinchot	Ariel	pollner	judy	Prather	Sabine
Pinder	Paige	Pollock	Jenna	pratt	cheryl
Pine	Paula	Polmateer	Timothy	Pratt	Yvonne
Pineda	Annalee	Polski	Michael	PRECIADO	OLIMPIA
Pineiro-Hall	Esther	pomerantz	fred	Precious	Mark
Pines	Sharon	Pomies	Jackie	Prellwitz	Carl
Pino	Manuel	Ponce	Tom	premo	michelle
Pinsker	Aaron	Pool	Roxann	Prentiss	Jillian
pintado	isabel	Poole	Priscilla	Presser	Joseph
Pinto Pereira	Antonio	Poole	John R	Pressley	Arlethea
Pinxten	Rik	Poole	Callie	Preston	Cynthia
Piper	R.K.	Poor	Santina	Preston	Susan
Piper	Cynthia	Poos	Sebastian	Preuss	G.
Pippia	Toni	Poos	Carin	Prezzato	Marge
Piquado	laura	Pope	Joanna	Price	Elisabeth
Piranian	Margaret	Pope	Brian	Price	David
pirch	Charlotte	Pope	Annie	Price	Erin
Pires	Lisa	Pope	Roger	Price	Norma
Pirtle	Heather	Poplawski	Terry	Price	Randan
Pisanic	Lisa	Poplin	Rebecca	Price	Julie
Pitmon	Gayle	Popolizio	Carlo	Price	Lori
Pitt	Leonard	poppe	donnal	Price	Elizabeth
Pitt	Terry	Poppe	Sue	Price	Derek
Pittenger	Robert	Poppele	Jonathan	Pricoli	Joan
Pittman	Judith	Porpora	Sue	Primm	Austin
Pittman	Amanda	Portala	Bethanne	Prince	Danielle
PITTS	LORETTA	portalewska	agnieszka	Prindle	Paula
Pitts	Jenae	PORTER	All SA	Pritchard	Joyce
Pitts	Kelsey	Porter	Richard	Prizler	Mary
Pixley	Jill	Porter	Carrie	Probola	Eric
pizzella	Joe	Porter	Joseph	Proctor	David
Plair	John	Porter	Margaret	Proctor	Douglas
Plate	Jeffrey	Porter	zachary	Profitt	lori
Plater	Emily	Porter	Melody	Prosperie	Johnnie
Platzky	Franklin	Porter	Leroy	Prostko	Linda
Plesofsky	Nora	Porter	Brian	Proulx	David
Plimpton	David	Porter-Ricco	Diana	Prouty	Christina
Plourde	Adam	Portier	Jorge	Provencio	Rick
Plumer	Sarah	Portillo	Rose	Pruitt	Patricia
Plumlee	Erin Celeste	Portney	Thomas	Pryor	Anna
Plumley	Michael	Posnak	Jamie	Prystal	David
Plummer	Beth	Pott	Caroline	Przekaza	Auryn
Plute	Cheryl	Pott	Beverly	Przybylski	Ruth
Plyler	Stephanie	Potter	Brandon	Ptak	Emilia
Pocius	Nicolette	Potter	Katherine	Puckett	Sarah
Pocius	F. Jay	Potter	Michael	Puckett	Chiffone
Podber	Alan	Potts	Ruth	Puelle	Gerryl E.
Podorsky	Diana	Pouteau	Jean L M	Puetz	Daniel
Poe	David	Povec	Karen	Puglik	Andrea
Poe	Robert	Powell	Len	Pugsley	Laken
Pohle	Jessica	Powell	Nicole	Pullen	Daryl
Pohorylo	Anna	powell	ashley	Pulliam	Linda
poisl	donna	Powell	Riley	Pulliam	Jane
Poist	Ellen	Power	Marie	pupillo	liz
Poland	Teresa	Powers	Elena	Purcell	Jill
Polesky	Alice	Powers	Donald	PURDIE	DENISE
Polhamus	Scott	powers	linda	Purdie	Alexandra
polish	bret	powers	maureen	Purdon	Vicki
Polk	Carol	Powers	Kristen	Purnell	Til
Pollaezek	Peter	Poythress	Preston	Pursell	Cass
Pollaezek	Noah	pradhan	esther	Pusel	Joyce
Pollard	Bev	Prado	Federico	Pylko	Jan
Pollard	Nanci	Prak	Robin	Pylypowycz	Christine
pollet	tippi	Prasad	Brinda	qua	jennifer
Polli	Dianne	Prat	Luis	Quacinella	Lucy

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Quade	Elena	Rake	Don	Rauscher	Frank
Quade	Debra	Raker	Andrew	Raven	Amy
Quade	Pamela	Rakita	Sara	Raven	Alice
Quadri	Maheen	Rakocy	Elizabeth	Rawlings	Kandice
QUAINTANCE	SUSAN	Ramer	Carla	Rawson	Holly
Qualin	Christy	Ramey Watson	Thomas	Ray	Jamey
Quam	Michael	raming	logan	Ray	Lea
Quammen	Parker	Ramirez	Sally	Ray	Cheryl
Quartieri	John	ramirez	maria	Ray	Carol
Quas	Eva Maria	Ramirez	Amanda	Ray	Eve
Quatral	John	Ramirez	Trudy	Ray	Barbara
Quebral	Alicia	Ramkissoon	Kevin	Ray	Kathleen
Quick	Brian	Ramlo	Brenda	Ray	Nicky
Quick	Terri	Ramos	miguel	Ray	Benjamin
Quickel	Susan	Ramos	Edna	Rea	Elizabeth
Quiero	Janelle	ramos	traci	Rea	James & Zhita
Quigley	Darcy	Ramos	Brandy	Reader	Michelle
Quincey	Jayda	Ramos	Lawrence	Reading	Roger
Quinn	Michael	Ramsay	Rebecca L.	READING	HARVEY
Quinn	Brandon	Ramsey	Jeannie	Reagan	David
Quinn	Mary	Ramsey	Daria	Reams	GailJ.
Quinn	Valentina	Randall	D.	Reback	Mark
quinones	Miranda	Randall	Ann	Rebmann	Ehren
Quintero	Guilmarie	randall	sara	Red Elk	Lois
Quire	Mark	Randel	Jillian	Redder	Bruce
Quirk	Michael	Randel	Fred	Reddi	Tara
Quitquit	Wanda	Randolph	Barbara	Redditt	Dixon
Quoetone	Walter	Randolph	Alexis	REDISH	MARYELLEN
R. Alvarez	MarA-a Fernanda	Randolph	Dacia	Redish	Julie
Raab	W. Arthur	Randolph	Dan	Redmond	Mark
Rabaut	Martha	Range	Lauren	Redpath	Gerard
Raber	Dima	Ranieri	Nancy	redstone	miriam
Rabin	Mariola	Ranieri	Joyce	Reed	Mary and Thomas
Rabstenek	Christine	Rankin	Beth	Reed	Sandy
Rabstenek	Diane	Ranney	Myrna	Reed	Mary
Rachfal	Rachel	Ransom	Jill	Reed	Sherri
Radany	Molly	Rapaport	Mary	reed	min
Radel	Carol	Raper	Connie	Reeder	Pamela
Radens	David	Rapoza	Joette	reef	jack
Rader	Doug	Rapp	Daria	Reehl	V.
Radice	Christine	Rapport	Charles	Rees	Janet
Radicke	Rolf	Rash	John P.	Reese	Garth
Radio	Carolyn	Rashall	Rosa	Reese	Gary
Radke	Irene	Rashall	Star	Reeves	Linda
radko	danuta	Rasmussen	Victoria	Reeves	Robert
radner	iJohn	Rasmussen	Richard	Reeves	Donna
Rado	Andrew	Rasmussen	Donovan	Refregier	Lea-Ann
Radovsky	David	Rasmussen	Jennie	Rego	Chelsea
Raebeck	Annabel	Rasor	Margaret	Rehl	Chris
Rafferty	Elizabeth	Raster	Amanda	Rehm	Rush
raguckis	sarah	Ratcliffe	Kim	Rehn	Debra
Raha	Cynthia	Rateb	Menar	Rehwaldt	Kathleen
Rahesha	Namua	Rath	Karen	reiber	dan
Rahm	Don	Rathje	Tate	Reichel	Rhonda
rahman	asad	Rathod	Madhavi	Reichert	Robyn
Rain	Ron	Ratliff	Greta	Reichert	Christina
rainbow	billy	Ratner	Jill	Reichhold	Sharon
raineri	paul	Ratterman	Monica	Reichman	Sydney
Raines	M.E.	Ratto	Deanna	Reichmann	Pamela
Raines	Christy	Rau	R. Ronald	Reichmuth	Teresa
Rainwater	Dette	Rau	Little Elise	Reichsman	Ann
Raisbeck	Barbara	Rauenhorst	Stacy	Reid	Tracy
Raiser	A. Lynn	Rauh	Merlyn	Reid	Charlotte
Raisman	Rebecca	Rauscher	Janet	Reid	John
Raitio	Jaana	Rauscher	Grant	Reidenbach	Gregory

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Reidy	Steven	Richards Sr.	Michael	Rivenbark	Randi
Reigelman	Jessica	Richardson	Jean	Rivera	Mario George
Reilly	Duncan	Richardson	Roberta	Rivera	Eileen
Reilly	Jeffrey	Richardson	Megan	Rivera-Shapiro	Mirian
Reilly	C	Richardson	Rhuta	Rivero	Mark
Reilly	John	Richardson	Paul	Rivero	Aaron
Reindollar	Elizabeth	Richardson	Deanna	Rivero	Valorie
Reinert	Dianne	richardson	charonne	Rivers	Robyn
Reiter	David	Richardson	Eileen	Riversmith	Bridget
Reiter	Karen	Richey	HildaJ	Rivers-Stutzman	Julianne
Rekstad	Michelle	Richkus	John	rivet	nicole
Relyea	Tezel	Richman	Beth	Rivington	Yvonne
Remer- Thamert	Justin	Richmond	JoAnn	Riznyk	Cheri
Remi	Bob	Richter-Goldberg	Rosalie	Rizzo	Nina
Renard	Tom	Rickman	James	Roach	Edward
Rengers	Edward	Rickun	Robert	Roane	Christine
Renteria	Rafael	Riddle	Donna	Roark	Warren
Renton	Barbara	Rideout	Emily	Roat	Rachel
Renville	Maurine	rider	vicki	Robadue	Christopher
Resnick	Kathleen	Rider	Dianne	Robb	Bekke
Rettig	Terri	Ridley	Sarah	Robb Jr.	Keith
Reuther	Carol	Ridley	Donald	Robbert	John
Rex-Galindo	David	Rieger	Sherry	Robbins	Daniel
Reyal	Erol	riehart	dale	Robbins	Mary
Reycraft	Anna	Riehle	Ann	Robbins	Regina
Reyes	Luisa	Riel	Laura	Robbins	Robin
Reyes	Heidi	Riemann	Karl	Robbins-Wade	Mary
Reynolds	Morgen	Rietz	John	robers	john
Reynolds	Lyndsey	Rifkind	Michael	Roberts	Dawn
Reynolds	Melissa	Rigatti	Karen	Roberts	Cristina
Reynolds	Jonelle	RIGGAR	KAREN	Roberts	Chris
Reynolds	Dolores	Riggins	Patricia C.	Roberts	Latria
Reynolds	Jane	Riggs	Rhianna	roberts	j
Reynolds	Renee	Riggs	Cheyenne	Roberts	Nicholas
Reynolds	Thomas	Righi	Susan	Roberts	Jeannie
Reynolds	Carey	Riker	Sheila	Roberts	wendy
Reza	Joseph H.	Riley	Callie	Roberts	Tiffany
Rhine	Pam	Riley	Kelly	Robertson	Renee
Rhoades	Janice	Riley	Stuart	robertson	michael
Rhoads	Kirk	Riley	Sharon	Robertson	Jennifer
Rhodes	Shannon	Rinas	JJ	Robertson	Rogue
Rhodes	Anna Marie	Rincon	Claudia	Robertson	John Mark
Rhodes	Steve	Rincon	Marisol	Robertson	Kathleen
Rhodes	Michael	Rineer	Robert	Robertson	Samantha
Rhodes	Ryan	Rinesmith	Judith	Robertson	Linda
Rhodes	David	Riney	Josh	Robertson	Georganne
Ricafrente	Christy	Riney	Jeffrey	Roberts-Pring	Barbara
Ricci	Debra	RING	CHRIS	Robes	Joan
Rice	Ann	Ringel	Tedi	Robin	Sylvia G.
Rice	Dan	Ringelstetter	Richard	Robin	Lois
Rice	Loree M.	Riojas	Judith	Robinett, DC, MSTCM	Margaret, CMT
Rice	Beverly	Riolo	Marion	Robins	Jack
Rice	Susan	Rios Jr	Jesus	Robins	Allan
Rice	Laura	Ripple	Martha Jane	Robinson	Tammy
Rice	Anne	Ripps	Robert	Robinson	George
Ricevuto	Chuck	risch	e.	Robinson	Marian
Rice-Williams	Lisa	Rising	Linda	Robinson	Christina
Rich	Marg	Risvold	Cindy	Robinson	Lilian
Richard	David	Ritchey, Jr.	Albert	Robinson	Barbara
Richards	Susan	Ritchie	Stuart	Robinson	Marianne
Richards	Danielle	Ritsher	Cynthia	Robinson	Harold
richards	eleanore b. Richards	Ritter	Robin	Robinson	Colleen
Richards	Eric	Rivard	Michael	Robinson	Kristy
Richards	Jenny	Rivard	Cynthia	Robinson	Amy
Richards	Liz	RIVAROLO	MARCO	Robinson	Becca

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Robinson	Cathy	Rojas	Jessica	Rosich	Nickie
Robinson	Gretchen	Roka	Ruthann	Ross	Krista
Robinson	Maya	Rolf	Carol	Ross	Susan
Robinson	Clarence	Rollens	Tommy	Ross	Joe
Robison	Cheryl	Rollins	Gail	Ross	Laura
Robles	Rhonda	Rolon	Carmen	Ross	Marie
robo	jason	Romaine	Shirley	Ross	Wilson
Robson	Lance	Roman	Barbara	Ross	Stuart
Roby	Kathleen	Romano	Nicholas	Ross	Marsha
Rocchio-Gymer	Gina	Romano	Joyce	ross	eben
Rocco	Peter	Romano	Lenea	Rossen	Ellise
Rocha	Monica	Romard	Theresa	Rosser	Brian
Rocha	Lourdes	Rome	James	Rosser	Maureen
rocha	candace	Rome	Karen	Rosser	Sam
Roche	Peter	Rome	Amanda	ross-kuhn	claudia
Rochel	Brian	Romeo	Duncan	Rosson	Cara
Rocheleau	Jessica	Romeo	Daniel	Rost	Linda
Rock	Linda	Romero	Emmanuel	Rotcher	Michael
Rock	Janet	Romero	Monika	Roth	David
rocker	marcelle	Romero	Sheila	Roth	Jerome
rockey	phil	Romero	David	Rothchild	Lana
Rocks	Brent	Romero	Lucia	Rothman	Barbara Katz
Rockwell	Beth	Romero	Malissa	Rotholz	Louise
Rodd	Kyle	Romero	Fernando	Rothschild	Amy
Rodd	Constance	Romesburg	Denise	Rottenkolber	Ingrid
Roddy	Sheila	Romney	Paul	Rouggly	Miriam
Rode	Forrest	Romney	Heather	Roundy	Kirstin
Rodemann	Louis	Ronner	Peter	Rousso	Marie
Rodgers	Suzanne	Room	laura	Routh	Ken
Rodgers	Constance	roome	donald	Routh	Lori
Rodin	Nick	Root	David	Rouvier	Julia
Rodman	Shirley	Rorvick	Shelley	Rowan	Cathy
Rodney	Ray	Ros	Eva	Rowan	Thomas
Rodriguez	Jennifer	Rosalen	Elizabeth	Rowan	Louis R
Rodriguez	Efrain	Rosas	Greg	Rowe	Carol
Rodriguez	Sarah	Rose	Eric	Rowell	Alec
Rodriguez	Elisabet	Rose	Judith	Rowell	Laurie
Rodriguez	Chris .	Rose	Pat	Rowen	Robinmarie
Rodriguez	Miguelina	Rose	Diane	Rowker	Carolyn
Rodriguez	Traci	Rose	Emily	Rowland	John
rodriguez	joseph	Roselius	Suzanne	Rowley	JoAnne
Rodriguez	Jennice	Rosen	William	Roy	Joanna
Rodvien	Lisa	Rosen	Judith	Roy	Joe
Roe	Christina	Rosenberg	Joanna	Royall	Debra
Roe-Darden	Janet	Rosenberg	Amy	royder	scott
Roehm	Michael!	Rosenberg	Robert	Royer	Erica
Roels	Martina	Rosenberg	Jonathan	Royer	Noelle
Roemer	Megan	Rosenberger	Paul	royster	brandi
roemisch	debrah	rosenblatt	suzanne	Royster	Elizabeth
Roepe	Alison	rosenblood	jamie	Royston	Tricia
Rogan	Sue	Rosenfeld	Henry	Rozner	Jay
Rogers	Thomas	Rosenfelder	Chris	Ruark	Thomas
Rogers	Mary	Rosenstein	Richard & Carolyn	Ruberti	Giovina
Rogers	Seth	Rosenstein	David	Rubi	Alicia
rogers	diana	Rosenstengle	Eugene	Rubin	Michael
ROGERS	DONALD	Rosenthal	Sarah	Rubio	Gail
Rogers	Alyssa	Rosenthal	Bill	rubio	wonono
Rogers-Frost	Sheridan	Rosenthal	Jutta	Rubio	Jerome
Rogoski	Claire	Rosenthal	Ann	Ruch	Frederick
Rogow	Sally	Rosenthal	Daniel	Ruch II	David
Rohlf	Gerard	Rosenthal	Cornelia	rudder	priscilla
Rohrbach	Leah	Rosenwinkel	Earl	Rudek	Victoria
Rohrer	Carolyn	Rosenzweig	Lauren	Ruderman	Howard
Rojas	Juan	Rosete	Michael	Rudisill	Susan
Rojas	Raymundo Eli	Rosian	Brian	Rudman	Marge

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Rudolph	Ana	S	Kara	Sanchez	Emma
Rue	Robert	S.	Elizabeth	Sanchez	Ralph
Ruelas	Miguel	Saal	Ellen	Sanchez	Dana
Rueter	Sean	Saalfeld	Samantha	Sanchez	Tom
ruff	nicole	Saarinen	Anu	Sanchez	Shelby
Ruffra	Tyler	Sabadie	Francisca	Sanchez	Jhocelyn
rugani	early	Saballett	Alfonso	sanchez	zuma
Rugel	Emily	Sabatini	Kathy	Sanchez	Marco
Ruggles	Jeanne	Sabato	Mariellen	Sanchez, Sr.	Daniel
Ruiz	Moises	sabelhaus	vivian	Sancken	Renata
Ruiz	Vincent	Sabersky	Carol	Sand	A1lyson
Ruiz	RAMAPRIYA	Sable	Rosalie	SANDBERG	STEPHEN
Ruiz	Joel	Sabo	Corinne	Sanderman	Debra ,
Rukavina	Ida	Sabo	Mary	Sanders	Catharine
Ruland	Michael	Saccato	JoAnn	Sanders	Gary
Rullman	Stacy	Sachs	Susan	Sanders	Michael
Runnels	Jack	Sackman Family	Mike	Sanders	Linda
Runyon	Jennifer	Sadanand	Ashwinee	Sanders	Richard
Runza	Lauren	Sadighi Akha	AmirA	Sanders	Rachel
Rupp	Liz	Sadler-Hart	Lisa	Sanders	Patricia
Ruppel	Lynne	Sadowski	Alice	Sanders Jr.	Michael
Ruscansky	Kia	Saga	Analeah	Sanderson	Richard
Rusch	Vincent	Sager	Mary Jane	Sandgren	David
Rusert Gillette	Patricia	Saha	Ananda	Sandler	Noah
Rush	Charlene	Sahakian	David	Sandlund	Layla
rush	mark	SAi nchez Sucsa	Maritza	Sandok	Florence
Rush	Caitlin	sailer	randy	Sandon	Emma
rush	richard	Saiz	Maria	Sandoval	Ruben
Rushkewicz	julie	Sakren	Paul	sands	norman
Rusk	Robert	Sala	Joseph	Sands	Wendy
Rusnac	Rima	SALAMON	MARK	Sands	Sean
Russell	Nerissa	salas	jan	Sanghvi	Ameer
russell	jeannette	Salas	Victoria	Sangineti	Alicia
Russell	Heidi	Salazar	E. Judith	Santa Maria	Andrea
Russell	Sean	Salazar	Alicia	Santamaria	Eva
russell	karen	Salela	Pamela	Santamour	Bing
russell	claire	salerno	coburn	Santana	John
Russell	Toni	Salgado	Pedro	santaniello	Lindsey
Russick	Sharon	Salinas	Eric	Santarelli	Mark
Russo	Wendy	Salisbury	Anne	Santerre	Roger
Russo	Meredith	Salisbury	Ryan	santo	michelle
Russom	Roberta	Salisbury	Anthony	Santora	Marc
Rust	Francis	Salmon	Richard Sam	Santoro	Julian
Rust	Devon	Salome	Jen.-	Santos	Saskia
Ruth	Phyllis	Salter	Sarah	Santos	Ricardo
Rutkowski	Robert	Salter	Nick	Santos	Joseph
Ruvo	Loretta	Salter	James	Santos	James
Rux	Kristi	Salteris	Laura	Santos	Barbara
Ryan	Sheila Mary	Salters	Richard	Santos	Edwin
Ryan	Pamela	Salzer	Anne	Saperia	David
Ryan	Therese	Salzmann	Anne	Sapp	Wendy
Ryan	Anne Marie	Sam	Maxine	Sapp	Rhetta
Ryan	Kathy	sam	randell	saracino	Josie
Ryan	Teresa	Samara	Carissa	Sarett-Cuasay	Eileen
Ryan	Dorothy	Samayoa	Lucia	Sargent	Tonya
ryan	kate	Samela	Rastic	Sargent	Todd
Ryan	Kevin	Sammis	Richard	Sargis	Albert
Ryan	Michael	Samoleski	Elaine	Sarra	Michael
Ryan	Rita	Samp	Cecelia	Saslow	Randi
Ryan	Shawn	Sample	Madeline	Sasonoff	Alixine
Ryan	Anne	sampson	corinne	Satlow	Clifford
Rydberg	Carole	Samuels	Josh	Sato	Momoe
Ryder	William	San Paolo	CM	Satory, scn	Irene
Ryder	Samantha	Sanabria	Pedro L.	Satter	Rebecca
Rynaski	Helen	Sanchez	Virginia	saucedo	adrian

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
saucedo	stephanie	Schepper	Brent	Schreiber	David
Saud	Jack	Scherker	Steven	schreiber	rosalie
Sauer	Roger	Schermer	Linda	Schriner	Macie
Saum	Judith	Scheuerpflug	Klaus	Schroder	Jim
Saum	Douglas	Schier	R. William	Schroeder	Susan
SAUNDERS	KATHY	Schiff	David	Schroeder	Steven
Saunders	Britton	Schilder	Mary	SChroyer	Robert L
Saunders	Ella	Schille	Charles	Schuchard	Susan
Saunders-Hawranek	Rita	Schiller	Heidi	Schuessler	Betty
Sauvageau	Lisa	Schilling	Gwendolyn	Schuetz	Clarice
Savage	Charlotte	Schilling	Daryl	Schuff	Kristina
Savage	John and Patricia	Schlaman	Freda	Schuler	Bob
Savage	Kate	Schlamm	Rhoda	Schulman	Audrey
Savage	Joy	Schleimer	Sylvia	Schulman	Shani
Savary	Carol	Schlesinger	Robert	Schulman	Heidi
Savasta	Elizabeth	Schlessinger	Susan	schulsinger	herb
Savastano	Salvatore	Schley	Harriet	schult	abby
Savitch	Steve	Schmalzer	Paul	Schulte	Peggyjo
Savoia	Mary	Schmaus	Christine	Schulte	Helen
Sawdon	Rosemarie	Schmeltekopf	Karen	Schulte	Richard
Sawicki	Stephanie	Schmermund	Rich	schultz	laura
Sawyer	Dana	schmid	ulla	Schultz	Fernanda
Sawyer	Rebecca	Schmidt	Rosemary	Schultz	Sidney
Saxe	Anne	Schmidt	Sara	Schultz	Cathy
Saxton	Jan	Schmidt	Arthur	Schulz	Ed
Saylor	S.	schmidt	roger	Schulz	JoAn
Saylor	Jack	schmidt	marylou	Schulz	Mary
Sayre	Michele	schmidt	tanya	Schulze	Jane
Sbernini	Cecilia	Schmidt	Aimee	Schulze	Maureen
Scadden	Jayne	Schmidt	Michael	Schulzetenberg	Eric
Scaduto	Nikki	Schmidt	Jason	Schumacher	Amy
Scales	Michael	Schmitt	Brian	Schuman	Richard
Scalia	Jason	Schmitt	Rachel	Schurr	Arthur
Scalise	Molly	Schmitt	Roselyn	schuster	john
scalzo	eugene	Schmitt	David	Schuster	Lorene
Scannell	Shawn	Schmittauer	John	schut	dini
Scarcella	Andrea	Schmitz	Jonathan	Schutt	Kristy
SCARMEAS	NIKOLAOS	Schmorleitz	Richard	Schuyler	Scott
Scarritt	Linda	Schmuck, RSM	Mary	Schuyler	Heather
sch	rebec~a	Schnabel	Erik	SChuyler	Jamie
SchA~nbADchler	Cyril	Schneeberger	Susan	Schwalback	Kristin
Schabacker	Sam	Schneider	Iyawata	Schwan berg	Sandra
Schade	Barb	Schneider	Judith	Schwartz	Jeff
Schadt	Jahna	Schneider	LoxiM.	Schwartz	Sally
schaefer	jerry	Schneider	John	Schwartz	Ian
Schaeffer	Keith	Schneider	Julie	Schwartz	Evan
Schafer	Robin	Schneider	Ginny	Schwartz	Matthew
Schall	Donna	Schneider	Bob	Schwartz	Tamar
Scharber	Jack	Schneider	Gerri	Schwartz	Richard
scharff	ellen	Schneider	Mark	Schwartz	Jessica
Schartz	Ellen	schneider	jennifer	Schwartz	Ed
Schary	Joy	Schober	Jonathan	Schwartzentruber	Tamara
Schatz	Steve	schoenbrodt	christa	Schwarz	Joanne
Schatz	Vivian	scholing	Marie-anne	schwarz	molly
Schatzberg	Steve	Scholl	Susan K	Schwarz	Mariah
Schaub	John	scholl	cassie	Schwarz	Karl
Schauer	William	Schonemann	Roberta	Schweifler	A1lyson
Schauffler	Brendan	Schooler	H	schweninger	dayle
Schaumberg	Jon	Schoon	Rebecca	Schwich	Peter
Scheele	Robert	Schoonover	L.	Scoggins	Jeffery
Schell	Catherine	Schoorl	Sara	Scolfaro	Cristiane
Schell man	Anne	Schrader	Cindy	Scott	Courtney
Schemers	William I	Schram ke	Carol	Scott	Lloyd
Schepper	Gary	Schreck	Heather	Scott	Ingrid
Schepper	Peter	Schrecker	William	Scott	Andrew

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Scott	Karen	Senauke	Laurie	Shapiro	Milton
Scott	Dorinda	Senechal	Karen	Shapiro	Amanda
scott	joan	Senogles	Simone	Shapiro	Eve
Scott	Gwendolyn	Senour	Jon	Shapiro	Madeline
Scott	Lydia	Senshu	Masako	Shapiro	Michael
Scott	Jessica	senyonga	mary	Shapley	Nina
Scott	Anita cheryl	Sepulveda	Chrissy	Sharee	Donna
Scott	Deborah	Sequichie-Kerchee	Debbie	Sharkey	Anne and Dave
Scott	LeslieD	Serber	Bob	Sharma	Shobha
scott	sarah	Serfozo	Zora	Sharma	Suchitra
Scott	Whitney	Sergent	Sharon	Sharp	Donna
Scott	Douglas	Serrano	Nancy	Sharp	Angelia
Scott	Mary	Serrano	Russell	Sharroth	Erica
Scott Gonzales	Rebecca	Serrano	Jennifer	Shashani	Fuoad
Scoville	Pam	Serulneck	Justin	Shattuck	Everett
Scudder	Joy	Sessions	Kerry	Shattuck	Sandra
Scuder	Amanda	Sessions	Rose	Shaughnessy	Kathleen
Scul	Dale	Seth	Barry	Shaughnessy	Diane
Scully	Olivia	Sethee	Jai	Shaw	Marian
Scurrah	Martin	seto	myma	Shaw	Barbara
Seakwood	John .	Sewall	Christopher	Shaw	Mary
Sealey	John	Sewell	Jamin	Shaw	Lyn
Seals	Wayne	Sewell	Judith	Shaw	Allison E
Seaman	Daire	Sexton	Shannon	Shaw	Amanda
Seaman	Gerda	Seyam	Zahra	Shaw	Lisa
seaman	colleen	Seybold	William	shay	tim
Searle	John	Seyfried Jr	WilliamM	Shea	Shannon
Searles	Dave	Seymour	Stephanie	Shea	Mary E
Searles-Wilson	Wendy R.	Seymour	Rosie	Shears	Darrell
Sears	Julie	Sferra	Gloria	Shedd	Rebecca
Sears	Carol	Sgro	jonathan	Sheehan	Susan
Seastone	Star	Shackelford	Charles	Sheehan	Brian
Sebastian	roberta	shaddick	susan	sheehy	ean
Sebesta	Doyle	Shadrick	Roxann	Sheets	Mary-Elise
Sechrist	shelley	Shafchuk	Patsy	Sheetz	Jennifer
Secor	David	Shafer	Jennifer	Sheldan	Vijay
Seddon	Portia	Shafer	Margaret	Shell	Mickey
Seekatz	Russ	shafer	siegred	Shell	Nico
Seemed	Angela	Shaffer	Sarah	Shell	Nic
Seery	Patrick	Shaffer	Helen	shelley	erga
Seery-Murphy	Stephanie	Shaffer	Tria	Shelton	Caroline
Seff	Joshua	shaffer	john	Shelton	Charles
segal	bob	Shaffer-Gottschalk	David	Shenk	Suzanne
Seger	Kimberly	Shah	Rupa	Shepard	Lucie
seiberlich	judith	Shahayda	Amy	Shepard	Emily
seibert	john	Shahid	Dilshad	Shepard	Tanya
Seichrist	gretchen	Shaich	Harry	Shepard	Evelyn
Seidman	and Mrs. Peter	shaiman	Marsha	Sherbum	Shane
Seines	Carl	Shain	M. David	Sheridan	Leslie
Seitz	Susan	shalhon	vicki	Sheridan	Lenore
Selak	Annie	Shambaugh	Gerald	Sheridan	Jill
Selander	Spencer	Shananaquet	Lu M.	Sherk	Linda
Selbin	Susan	Shananaquet	Lorraine	Sherman	Kim
Selden	Priscilla	Shane	Bryan	Sherman	George
Self	Mary	shane	gregory	sherman	diane
Sell	Christine	Shank	Barb	sherrets	scott
Sellner	Michael	Shank	Donald	sherrill	cyndi
Selquist	Donna	Shankar	Navin	Sherrow	Teri
Seltzer	Rob	Shanker	Vidhya	SHERTS	AMY
Seltzer	Bob	Shanker	Adrian	Sherwood	Walter
Seltzer	Jordan	shanley	georgina	sherwood	lydia
seltzer	madeline	Shannon	lois	Shevins	Elizabeth Shevins
Selvius	Amy	Shannon	Nancy	shevis	aron
semmler Gerstman	Amy	Shantz Jr	Joseph J	Shevis	Aron
Semprini	Dennis	Shapere	Alfreda	Sheykh	Arghavan

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Shields	Tawnya	Silberberg	maja	Siston	Alicia
shields	margaret	Silberman	Yoni	Sitomer	Joan
shields-farrelly	bobi	Silberman	JB	Sivin	Nathaniel Elijah
Shifrin	Ellen	Sillman	Mikaela	Siwik	Allyson
Shiley	Cathy	Sills	Peter	Sizemore Behrend	Christi
Shillito	Dale	Silva	Adam	Skadden	Stuart
shiloh	jana	Silva	Miguel	Skalisky	Jane
Shimkonis	Mike	Silva	Ana	Skamangas	Cristina
Shine	Kim	Silva	Giovanni Paolo	Skarada	Darcy
Shine	Patricia	Silveira	Luciano	Skelton	Julie
shipherd	susan	Silveira	Marisa	skinner	cris
Shipp	Shelagh	Silver	Judith	Skirvin	Michael
Shirey	Eric	SilverKnight	Deborah	skirvin	laurence
Shirey	Keith	Silverman	Marc	Skolnick	Kate
Shirey	Elizabeth	Silverman	Seth	Skop	Cindy
Shirk	Hayley	Silverman	Ruth	Skup	Deb
shishkin	rosemarie	Silverman	Ruth	Slack	Debbie
Shoemaker	Carol	Silverman	Bernard	Slack	Beverly
Shoemaker	Lynn	silverman	peter	-Slagowski	Naomi
Shoemaker	D	silverstein	sasha	Slater	Stephanie
Shogren	Matt	Silverstein	Shana	Slater	Debra
Shohan	Doug	Silvey	Bruce	Slattery	Leda
Sholl	Janet	Simadiris	Marcella	Slavens	Jesse
Shontell	Virginia	Simeone	Sara	Slayter	Elizabeth
Shope	Nina	Simington	Birl	Slayton	Rebecca
Shore	Rosalind	Simmer	Doug	Slayton	Ed
Short	Bethany	Simmons	Paul	Sloan	George
shotland	ben	Simmons	M	Sloane	Jeanne
Shotwell	Andreia	Simmons	Jason	Sloat	Richard
Shotwell	Shenna	Simmons	Ymani	slocum	Joel (& Deborah)
Shoulderblade	Magoo'	simmons	steve	Slocum	Jean
Shoun	Ellen	Simmons	Vickie	Slone	Myra
showers	sterling	Simms	Twik	Slotznick	Molly
Shpiiler	Natasha	Simon	Ellen	Sluyter	Jeanne D.
Shrestha	Sheila	simon	nancy	Smaldone	Robert
Shrum	Kenneth	simon	gary	Small	Judith
Shufeldt	Warren E.	simonian	tom	Small	Sally
Shuford	Carla	Simons	Margaret Rose	Small	Sydney
Shuler	Heidi	Simons	Heather	Small	James
shuler	ken	Simonson	Naimah	Smarandoiu	Rose
Shulman	Susan	Simpson	Fran	Smee	Chloe
Shulman	Joseph	Simpson	Andrew	Smerbeck	Audrey
Shumway	Diane	Simpson-Loizou	Rachel	Smiler	Bonnie
Shurr	Amanda	Sims	Vidya	Smiley	Janelia
Shuster	Charity	Simshauser	Vanessa	Smith	Rich
shweder	robin	Sinclair	Cathy	Smith	Meredith
Siano	Christiaan	sinclair	morne	Smith	Richard
Siavelis	Melissa	Sindlinger	Ursula	Smith	Rebecca
Sickels	James	Sine	Meridith	SMITH	DEBORAH
Siddens	Gianna	Sing	Judy	smith	ian
Siddiqi	Bernadette	Singer	Barbara	Smith	Linda
Siddique	Rabia	Singer	Josh	smith	camilla
Siddiqui	Leila	Singer	Haunani	smith	susan
Sidwell	Cheryl	Singer	Elizabeth	Smith	Judith A.
Siegel	Larry	Singer	Marissa	Smith	Alice
siegrist	toni	Singer	Douglas	Smith	Mary Agatha
Siemens	Mark	Singh	Shanti	Smith	Cecile
Sieve	Patricia	Singleton	Thomas L	Smith	Diana
Sifferlin	Margaret	Sinke	Caleb	Smith	Brian
Sifuentes	Froylan	Sioet	Marilyn	Smith	Geoffrey
Sikes	Aaron	Sippel	Marianne	Smith	Flora
Sikora	Patricia	Siracusa	Rene	Smith	Sarah
Sikoryak	Robert	Siri	Patricia	Smith	Julie
Silagy	Frank	sirk	katie	Smith	Sharon
Silber-Becknell	Adam	Sisson	Karren	Smith	Deanna

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
smith	helen	Snyder	Todd	Spiegel	Gail
Smith	Ann U	Snyder	James	Spiegelberg	B.
Smith	Shirley	Snyder	Allison	SPIELER	DAVE
smith	crista	Snyder	Alyssa	Spielman	Eric
Smith	Kathryn	snyder	laura	Spielman	Cheryl
Smith	Kate	Snyderr	Stephen	Spilker	Ashley
Smith	Andy	Sobotka	Daniel	Spinks	Andrew
Smith	Raymond	Soder	Erika	spiro	robert
Smith	Amy	Soderkvist	Lars	Spisak	Thomas
Smith	Jessica	Soer	Gert	Spisak	T James
smith	shirley	Soffler	Judy W.	Spitalny	Andrew
Smith	Sharon	Sofley	Dein	Spitz	Marlene T.
smith	elizabeth	Sokolow	Fred	spivey jr	robert
Smith	Stacey	soliz	andrew	Spont	Ursula
Smith	E	Solnit	Rebecca	Spoon hunter	Tarissa
Smith	Peter	Solomon	Beverly	spowart	arthur
Smith	Ellen	Solomon	Marilyn	Spragge	Maura
smith	ronald	Solso	Hillary	Sprague	Pam
Smith	Lauren	Soltis	B	sprayregen	ann
Smith	Angela	Solzman	Bamboo	Springer	Judith
Smith	Gary	somma	linda	Springer	Aisha
Smith	Dona	Sommer	Timothy	Spross	Kathie
Smith	Michael	Sommer	Timmi	Spurr	John
Smith	Shirley	sommer	sally	Spyridakis	Kathrina
Smith	Doris	Sommers	Kathy	Squier	Sheila
Smith	Sue	Somodevilla	Todd	Squindo	Joseph
Smith	Lindsey	Somogyi	Anthony	Squires	Emma
Smith	Lindsey W	Sonia	Evita	srivastava	Swati
Smith	Kristyn	Sonnenblick	Rachel	St.Clair	Tydyn Rain
Smith	Kate	SooHoo	Lisa	St.Clair	Steven
Smith	Joshua	Sorensen	Rebecca	st.germaine	paul
Smith	Amy	Sorensen	Rachel	Staats	Tiffany
Smith	Arlyn	Sor-Lokken	SnowOwl	Stabiner	Elyse
Smith	Sean	Sorrell	Cheryl	Staby	Carolyn
Smith	Ashley	Sorrell-Kos	Isabelle	stachovic	gail
Smith	Meghan	Sosnowski	Nancy	Stack	Mary
SMITH	LISA	Soule	Nan	Stackpoole	Lauren
Smith	Steven	soule	michelle	stadler	loretta
Smith	Kenny	Soules	David J	Stadnicki	Emily
Smith	Tyler	Soulliere	Dacia	Stadnik	George
SMITH	Mea	Soumiya	Silvia	Stafford	Barbara
smith	mary	Sours	Brittani	Stafford	Deborah
Smith	Paul	Southard	Derek	Stafford	Paula
smithies	sally	Southerland	Ada	stagg	donald
smitswesaw	cindy	Southers	Randy	Stahl	Charlotte
Smolinsky	Gerald	Southwick	Alan	Stahl	Maria
Smucker	Don	Soviecke	Karen	Stahn	JA~rgen
Smyth	Ben	Sowa	William	Stair	John
Smyth	Sandra	Soyama	Takuji	Staley-Mays	Wells
Sneatlum	Lisa	Spaeth	Stacie	Stallings	M. Brianna
Snider	Jenny	Spain	Janet	Stallone	Craig
Snider	Ronda	Spangler	Briana	Stamp	Barbara
Snider	Marilyn J.	Sparks	Rick	Standard	Kathleen
Snider	Karen	Spatafore	Cynthia	Standing	Herbert
Sniegocki	John	spatz	gregory	Stanford	OJ
Snitkin	Bary	Spayne	Nikolas	Stanley	Nick
Snively	Chris	Spears	Nancy	Stanley	Denise
Snook	Richard	Speed	Andrea	Stanley	Barbara
Snow	Gretchen	Spence	Tabitha	stanley	david
Snow	Rosemary	Spencer	Carla	Stansell	Tammy
Snow	Richard	Spencer	Thomas	Stansfield	Jack
Snow	Charlotte	spencer	elizabeth	Staples	Joyce
Snow	Olivia	sperber	stanley	Star	Relf A.
SNYDER	JOYCE	Spevak	Edward	Starbuck	Linda
Snyder	Steve	Spiegel	Erica	Stark	Sandra

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Stark	Alex	Stephens	Chris	Stone	Elena
Stark	Frances	Stephens-Bowen	Delena	Stone	William
Stark	Denise	Sterling	Suzanna	STONE	WILLIAM
Stark	Gregory	Stern	Carla	Stone	Jane
Starkloff	Carl	Stern	Myron B	Stone	Mike
Stark-Steinberg	Marin	Stern	Evelyn	Stone	Ransom
Starling	Jean	Sterrett	Mae	Stone	Peter
Starliper	Pam	Stetler	David	Stone	James
Starnes	JC	Stetser	Ann	Stone	Adam
Starnes	Capri	Steuck	Greg	Stone	Mandy
Starr	Phil	Steup	John	Stone	Janferie
Starr	Teri	Steve	Willie	Stone	Tlmothy
stasheff	jim	Steven	Kathleen	Stone	Laurie
Stassfurth	Helen	Stevens	Jose	Stone-Goddard	Damara
States	Sister Sandra	Stevens	Courtney	Stonestreet	Kathy
Statton	Alexandra	Stevens	L.A.	stookey	mary
Staudinger	Dieter	Stevens	Cynthia	Stork	Linda
Stauffer	Ellen	Stevens	Nathan	Story	Dhyan
Staun	Nicole	Stevenson	Sharon	Story	Terri
Stave	Rosemary	Stevenson	Nan	Stoscheck	Chris
Stavropoulos	Anne	Stevenson	Jan	Stout	Sarah
Stearns	Marilyn	Stevenson	Robert	Stout	Susan
Stearns	Lesley	Stewart	Fay	Stovall	Jessica
Stechmann	Erwin	Stewart	Kathy	Stowe	Jane
Steck	Richard	Stewart	Robert	Stowell	Mary
Steeb	Vincent	Stewart	Jerrell	Stowell	Scott
Steel	Daniel	Stewart	Dana	stowell	jenepher
Steele	Dennis	Stewart	Bernie	Stowe-Longchamp	Joyce
STEELE	LAURIE	Stewart	Carl	Strachan	Gloria
Steele	Jeffry	Stewart	Linea	Strahan	Polly
Steele	Debbie	Stewart	Evie	Strang is	Stephanie
Steele	Joshua	stewart	Alice	Strangstad	L
Steele	Yoyi	Stewart	Dianne	Strauss	John
Steelman	Dawn	Stieber	David	Strazzarino	Betsy
Steen	Lauren	stier	jonathan	STREBECK	ROBERT
stefani	darien	Stierhoff	Katharine	Streiff	Janette
Stefenel	Rudy	Stifler	John	Streng	Sister clara
Steff!	Valerie	Stiller	Steven	Strickland	Bill&Elizabeth
Steffen	Wayne	STILLMAN	Paul	Strickler	John
Steffes	Ayriel	Stimpert	Jacqueline	Stricklin	Courtney
Stefko	Kathryn	Stimpson	Sandra	Strikwerda	Laurna
Steigerwald	Mike	stirling	robert	Stripling	Dana
Stein	Howard	Stirling	Carol	Strom	Carol
STEIN	JENNIE	Stirrup	Mary	Strom mer	Felicity
Stein	Joseph	Stitt	Linda	Stromberg	Dale
Stein	Margit.	Stober	Paula	Strong	April
Stein	RA%diger	Stock	Sandra	Strong	William
Stein	L10is	Stockdale	Jean	Strong	Jordan
Steinberg	Michael	Stockwell	Charlene	Strong	David
Steinberg-Caudill	Gershon	Stockwell	Heather	Strong	Patricia
Steinbrecher	Klaus	Stockwell	Thomas	strong	irene
Steinbruck	John&Erna	stoddard	eugenia	Strother	Christina
Steindl-Rast	David	Stoddard	C.	Stroud	Jeffry
Steiner	Amy	Stodden	Kristen	Stroup	Marylyn
Steinhauer	Kathy	Stoffiere	Mary	Strouse	Aimee
STELLA	LEO	Stokes	Debra	Stuart	Judith A
stelljes	corey	Stokes	Richard	Stuart	Michael
Stelloh	Lisa	Stokes berry	Mele	Stuart	Karen
Stem	Nina	Stokesbary	Jen ai	Stuart Jr.	David
Stem	Roberta	Stoleroff	Debra	Stubbs	Margaret
Stembridge	Megan	Stoller	Amy	Stucka	Jennifer
Stenerson	Phyllis	Stolpe	Tammi	Studer	Madeline
Stepetin	Eir	Stoltenberg	JOHN and MARTHA	Studer	Laura
Stephens	Wanda	Stomi	Dominique	Stuhlfreyer	Monica
stephens	margaret	Stone	Barbara A.	Stull	Rita

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Stull	susan	Swanson	Lois	Tapp	Jane
Sturgeon	James	Swanson	Robin Rae	Tapp	Elizabeth
stutzin	sofia	Swanson	Kasey	Tapp	Carlan
Suarez	Cassandra	Swarts	James L.	Tarango	Norma
Suarez	Joel	Swartz	Nathan	Tarbox	Bryan
Suarez	Moraima	Swartz	Kathryn	Tardy	Dmitra
Sucher	Martha	Swayze	Sandra	Targon	Elvira
Suchocki	Michael	Swed	Madelyn	Tarpey	Tom and Kathy
Sudlow	Gretchen	Sweeney	Jay	Tartaglia	L
Sudol	Taryn	Sweeney	JJ	Tashjian	Randy,
Sudol	Laurie.	Swenson	Sarah	Taslitz	Joan
Sufock	Allison	Swenson	Keith	tate	pamela
Sugarman	Kate	Swerbilov	Dan	Tatum	Kristin
Sugimura	Anita	Swieczkowski	Shirley	Taverna	Stefano
Sukites	Kathryn	Swift	Thomas	Tawa	brigitte
Sulak	Dustin	Swindoll	Linda	tawes	sarah
Suler	Asia	Swint	Holly	Taxter	Mary Jane
Sullivan	Pat	swire	ben	Taylor	Dan
Sullivan	John	Switzer	Kimberly	Taylor	Joan M
Sullivan	Florence	Syeda	Fatima	Taylor	LauraMarie
SULLIVAN	JAMES	Sygman	Dr. Wayne	Taylor	Sarah
sullivan	kirsten	Sykes	Shirley	Taylor	Linda
Sullivan	Rob	Sylvester	Jane	Taylor	Damon
Sullivan	K.	Sylvia	Kerry	Taylor	Timothy
Sullivan	Judith	Sypris	Sarah	Taylor	Steve
sullivan	ryan	Szabo	Joseph	Taylor	Margaret
Sulphur	Susan	Szatkowski	Cynthia	Taylor	Paul
Sumka	Michele	Szot	Patricia	Taylor	Jennifer
Summers	Sandy	Szulman	Erin	Taylor	Trent
Summers	Paula	Tabellija-KJuever	Sara	taylor	sara
Sumulong	Estrellita	Tabrizi	Shireen	Taylor	Anita
Sundberg	RebecCa and Jim	Tabunda	Carlos Jr.	Taylor	Imogen
Sunflame	Brigit	Tachi-Hensley	Nobuko	Taylor	Frederick
Sunshine	Jane	Tackett	Michael & Cynthia	Taylor	Donald
Sunshine	Amos	Taeckens	Michael	Taylor	Steven
Sunshine	Carl	Taenzer	David	Taylor	Eric
Supernovich	Sherry	Taesch	Sonja	Taylor	Heather
SUPRIANO	ANTONE	Taffs	Valarie	Taylor	Robert
Surabian	Stacie	Tafoya	Eva	Taylor	Anne
Surbrug	Robert	taft	sarah	taylor	jeannine
surch	tasia	Taglienti	Richard	Taylor	Greg
Surdi	Rita	Tahmahkera	Dustin	Taylor	Dyanna
surdu	ion	Taho	Ernest	taylor	james
Suski	Jennifer	takatsch	julie	Taylor-Stanley	Ariana
Sussman	Karen	Talarico	Jennifer	Teatro	Stephanie
Sutera	Joy	talento	danielle	Tedesco	Terry
Sutterfield	Sheryl	Talhouni	Kareem	Teeple	Jen
Suttner	Linton	Talimalaw	Patagaw	Teevan	John
Sutton	Manuel	Tallmadge	Mike	Teitelman	Susan
Sutton	Christina	Tallman	Clinton	telfair	andrea
Suzuki	Lorraine	Tallman	Chad	Tello	Mariano
Svetlik	Jennifer	Tamaki	Be	Tempest	Jo-Anne
Swafford	Polly	Tamminen	Beth	ten Hulzen	Kalinke
Swagart	Patricia	Tamplin	Tom	Tener	Robin
Swalles	Jon	Tan	Frances	Tenney	Joanne
Swain	dennis	Tan	Charles	Tenney	Theresa
Swain	Lee	Tanner	Julie	Tepe	Zaine
Swaine	Elaine	Tanner	Theodora	Teplin	Debra
Swan	Courtney	Tanner	Leah	Tepper	Ella
Swan key	Mara	Tanner	Gail	Terbot	Lee & Charlotte
Swank	Phyllis	Tanner	Jeff	Terhune	Gregory
Swann	Hope	Tanquist	Roger	terra	wendy
Swanson	Jodi	Tao	Kazuko	Terra	Ann Marie
Swanson	Anne	Tapia	Kimberly	terrell	gina
Swanson	John	Taplinger	Arthur	terrio	Michaela

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Terry	Robin	Thompson	Nina	Tomalis	Karen
Terwilliger	Susan	Thompson	Jo-Ann	Toman	Mary A.
Tessitore	John	Thompson	Yamira	Tomassetti	Bonnie
Tester	David	Thompson	Gary	Tomchee	Christina
Tetro	Barbara	Thompson	Crystal	Tomczyszyn	Michael
Thakore	Vaibhav	Thompson	Michelle	Tomec	M.
Thaler	Gary	Thompson	Ethan	Tomeo	James
Thaler	Aaron	Thompson	Natasha	Tomlin	Patricia
Thandi	Paul	Thompson	Julie	Tomlinson	Michael
Thangaraj	Stan	Thompson-Jones	Victoria S	Tomlinson	Barbara
Theisen	Mary	THOMSEN	ZACK	Tomlinson Peaden	Karen
Theiss	Melissa	Thomson	Arran	tompkins	joe
Theisson	Andrea	Thomson	Janet	Tompkins	Maryvonne
Thelen	Deborah	Thomson	John	tomsky	andy
Thelen	Czarina	Thomson	Joy	Toney	Janet
Themelis	Karen	Thomson	Mark	Tonoff	Lois
Theodore	Andreea	Thorbjomsen	Brian	Tonsberg	Barbara
Thibodeau	Peggy	Thorbjornsen	Dylan	TOOBERT	MICHAEL
Thickman	Karen	thornberry	larry	Toomey	John
Thiele	Joanne	Thorne	Marion	torello	sam
thielen-montgomery	julie	Thornley	Dana	Toretzky	Harriet
Thierry	Martha	Thornton	Karen	Torgerson	Jenny
Thill	Bruce	THORSEN	JEAN	Toric	Amy
thimiakis	brigitte	Thrantell	Mary	Torok	Don
Thlocco	Chacotah	Thrasher	Linda	Torre-Bueno	Ava
thomas	kat	Thundercloud-Harrod	Louise	Torrenga	Joy
Thomas	James	ThunderEagle	Charles	Torres	Susan
Thomas	Pamala	Thurmond	Roberta	torres	paola
THOMAS	TREVOR	Thurston	Bonnie	Torres	Elaine
Thomas	Linda Garrish	Thyagarajan	Budalur	Torres	John-Michael
Thomas	Ben	Tice	Janet	Torrey	Lola
Thomas	Isabelle	tick	paul	Torrey	Cynthia
Thomas	Tina	Tidwell	Amber	Tothe	Tony
Thomas	Amy	Tierney	Catherine	Totten	Jason
Thomas	Gem	Tierney	Meaghan	Toubia	Monique
Thomas	Carolyn	Tieso	Guillermo	Touchstone	Tanya
Thomas	Aron	Tighe	Niamh	Touzard	Michel
Thomas	Kathi	Tignanelli	Doreen	Tower	Bill
Thomas	Will	Tileston	Carol	Towers	Laurien
Thomas	Jo	tileston	susan	Toy	Susan
Thomas	Seth	Tillman	Vicki	Trachtenberg	Peter
Thomas	Si	Tilton	Stephanie	Tracy	Kyle
Thomas	Courtney	Timko	Diane	Tracy	Jean
Thomas	Bonnie	Tindal	Marge	trafzer	clifford
Thomas	David	Tingle	Ethan	Trainor	James
Thomas	MC	Tingwald	Connie	Trammell	Lois
Thomas Hansen	Melinda	Tinsley	Becky	Tran	Loc
Thomason	Andy	Tinus	Carolyn A.	Tranberg	Debra
Thompson	Patricia	Tippens	Rebecca	Traster	Lou Ann
Thompson	Lorraine	Tipton	Christaleigh	Traugott	Marilyn
Thompson	Nancy	Tirrell	Elaine	Traverse	Andrea
Thompson	Susan	Tizard	Thomas	Travis	Thomas
Thompson	Karen	Tjessem	Sandra	Travis	Teri
Thompson	Julie	Tjoa	Debra	trebo	anna
Thompson	Kathe	Tobach	Ethel	Trego	Sharon
Thompson	Lucille	Tobe	Jeff	Treichel	Judy
THOMPSON	LORRAINE	Todd	Laurie	Treitman	Orly
Thompson	D'Edra	Todd	Bryan	Treitner	Richard J.
Thompson	Wendy	Tolk	lynne	Trejo	Rose
Thompson	Patricia	Tolleson	George	Tremblay	Diane
Thompson	Richard	Tollett	Candace	Tremblay-Costello	Robin
Thompson	Marie-Claude	Tolley	Mark	Trembly	Dennis
Thompson	Caroline	Tom	Janette	Trepp	Michael
Thompson	Susan	Tom	Dalton	Trevarthen	Kay
Thompson	Kris-an	Tom	Kevin	Trevithick	Deborah

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Triana	Lorenza	Uhte	Warren	Vanden Heuvel	Richard
Trick	Dan	Ulberg	Kate	VANDENBOSCH	L1ESBETH
Trifonopoulos	Trifon	Ulmer	Gene	Vandeputte	Joost
trimarchi	carolyn	Ulrey	Larry	Vanderhill	Margo
trimarco	joseph	Umstead	Joseph	Vanderleelie	Roy
Trimble	Paula	Underwood	Gerald	Vandervest	Sister Martin
Trimmel	Raffael	Underwood	Amy	VanDerzee	Susan
Trinh	Michelle	Ungar	Elizabeth	Vandewalker	Ian
Triplett	Craig	Unick	Chris	VanDyk	Laura
triplett	andrea'	unks	ryan	VanEtten	Margot
Trivett	David	Unrath	Matt	Vann	James E
Troast	Henry	Unruh	Jerry	Vannice	Michael
Trochez	Ginger	Updike	Kelley	VanPelt	Susan
Troendle	Timothy	Uptain	Douglas	VanSon	Noralie
Trollinger	Mike	Upton	Jayne	vanVeenendaal	Ruth
Tropiano	Emilie	Uransky	Gayna	Varadan	Elizabeth
Troup	Brenda	Urbain	Tina	Vargas	Marvin
Troxler	Philip H.	Urban	Monique	Varias	Stamatiot
Trubow	G.	Urbina	Claudia	Varney	Karen
Trufan	Hal	URBINA	ARTURO	Varney	C.Jean
Truitt	Kevin	Urbonas	Melissa	Varney	Eugene & Ruth
Truitt	Candace	Urciuoli	Stephen	VARNIOL	Madeleine Jeanne
Truitt	Lauren	Ure	laurie	varughese	rachel
Truong	Kimberly	Urist	Daniel	Vasil	Patricia
Trygar	Shelby	Utter	Frank (PapaRabbit)	Vasquez	Jose
Tryon-Crozier	Annette	Vachon	Dan	Vasquez	Jessica
Tsai	Joy	VAjsquez	Henry James	Vassilakidis	Sophia
Tscheschlok	Diana	ValA@raGii	catherine	Vasterling	Margaret
Tsui	Amy	Valadez	Kim	Vastola	Gina
Tucci	Gina	Valdes	Joshua	Vaudin	Anna
Tucker	Lee	Valdez	Andrea	Vaughan	Karen
Tucker	Sandra	Valdez	Andres	Vaughan	Jennifer
Tucker	Laurel	Valdez	Rene	Vaughan	Janel
Tucker	Jeff	Valencia	Suzanne	Vaught	Kevin
Tuepker	Anais	Valent	Rita	Veal	Judy
tufts	Geraldine	Valente	Christopher	vecchia	yvonne
Tuley	Trish	Valenti	Sasm	Veenstra	David
tullai	patrice	valenzuela	kara	Vega	Elinor
Tullius	Michael	Vallak	Junitta	vega-siferd	virginia
Tumarkin	Alexandra	Valle	Nancy	Vela	Louis
Tumer	Jeffrey	Valle Tetkowski	Olga	Velazquez	Jasmine
Tuor	Gordon	Valsamis	Kimberly	Veley	Catherine
turbeville	daniel	Van Blankenstein	Jeanne	Velez	Rebecca
Turgeon	Jeanne	van Bleemen	Dona	Vendelin	Carmen
Turley	Douglas	Van Dam	David	Venneman	Joetta
Turner	Wendy	Van Davis	Barbara	vent	olivia
Turner	Mike	van Davis	Jeffrey	Ventura	Maria
Turner	Hope	van de Laak	Angelique	Venugopalan	Vasan
Turner	Serena Lena	van der Kamp	Dixie	Veraldi	Anne
Turner	jeremiah	van Grunebaum	Claudia	Vercammen	Dan
Turner	Martha	Van Houten	Corinne	Verhoff	Molly'
Turnoy	David	Van Iderstine	Nancy	Vermeulen	TIm
Turnquist	Megan	Van Kempen	Margaret	Verret	Cathy
Turpin	Stephanie	Van Kersen	Bruce	Verruni	Lauren
Turpin	Larry	van Kints	Leo	Vesely	Sakura
tuttle	brendan	Van Leekwijck	Natalie	Vest	Lori
tuwaletstiwa	judy	Van Natta	Norma	VETTER	ROBERT
Twitchell	John	van Nifterik	Ellen	Vetter	Brooke'
Tyler	Matthew	Van Ooteghem	Rose	VIANELLO	VIRGINIA
Tyndall	Carl	Van Schuylenbergh	Koenraad	Viator	Tom
Tynes	Sarah	van Veen	Catherine	Vickers	Susan
Uchin	Andrew	VanAman	Linda	Vidal	Danielle.
uffman	bonnie	Vance	Jennifer	Vidas	Amalia
Uharriet	Sarah	Vancleve	Angela	Viebrock	Clint
Uhlinger	Douglas	Vande Brake	Mark	Vieira-DaPonte	Manuela

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Viens	Nancy	W.	Peggy	Walker	Megan
Viereck	Jennifer	W. Baker	Sara	Walker	Matthew
Vieth	Richard	W. Brown	Robert	walks out	dar
Vigilante	Diane'	W. Turner	Gene	Wallace	Judith Marie
Vigness	Jake	Waara	Jacquelyn	Wallace	Alexis
Viguera	Sara	Wacker	Heidi	Wallace	Megan'
Villalobos	Ramona	Waddell	Erica	Wallace	Melanie
Villalpando	Alex	Waddington	Susan	Wallace	Linda
Villarreal	Ray	Wade	Martha	Wallace	Nancy
Villate	Franz	Wade	Julian	Wallenfang	Sara
Villeneuve	Michele	Wade	Susan	walling	barbara
Vinayak	Vinayak	Wade	Paul	Walling-Stone	Linda
Vinegar	Jan	Wade	Patricia	WallisJr	Andy
Vines	Sarah	Wade	Veronica	Wallman	Joshua
Vinett	William	Wade	Katherine	Wallon	Linda
Vink	Joshua	Wadsworth	John	Walls	Karen
Vinlck	Martha	Wadsworth	Don	Walls	Barbar~
Vinten	Anna	Wadsworth	Candace	Walls	Janet
Violet	Carla	Waege	Lisa	wallsh	jesse
Vissell	Jenna	Wagner	Sandra	walpole	nellie
Visser	Joan	Wagner	Robert	Walser	Kirk
Vitanza	Anna Marie	Wagner	Michael	Walsh	Terri
Vitiello	Greg	Wagner	G. Blu	Walsh	David
Vitucci	Claire	Wagner	Chris	Walsh	Kathy
Vivlamore	Dianne	Wagner	Brent	Walsh	Eileen
vk clarke	karen	Wagner	Meredith	Walsh	Brittany
Vlasopolos	Anca	Wagner-Proctor	Cheryl	Walsh	Eileen
Vlist, van der	leo	Wahba	Lamiaa	Walsleben	Brendan
Vocat	Elsbeth	Wahler	Barbara	Waltasti	Marilyn A.
Voegele	Dawnielle	Wahlin	Nancy	Walter	Molly
voelcker	elsa	wahosi	Mare	Walter	Anne
Voelker	Rachel	Wainio	Joseph	Walter	Perianne
Voelkle	Rachel	Wainscoat	Kimberly	Walter	Lindsay
Voeller	Estelle	Wait	Dawn	Waltermire	Krista
Vogelson	William	Wake	Richard	Walters	Kelcie
Vogt	Christina	Wakeman	Melissa	Walters	Grace
Volkmar	Rhiannon	wakeman	mary	Walters	Jan
Volkov	Delores Estrella	waks	s	Walters	Camille
volpe	joe and mary	walasek	sabrina	Walters	Jody
Von Bramer	Jim	Wald	Susan	Walters	J.
von Hendricks	Cynthia	Waldbillig	Patricia	Walters	Lynn
von Hippel, Ph.D.	Ted	Waldman	Walter	Walther	regina
Von Keller III	George	Waldmann	Celine	Waltrip	Laura
von Krusenstiern	Lauren	Waldo	Jason	Wamer	Amy
von Laven	Kurt	Waldron	Robert (Chip)	Waner	Su
von Mettenheim	Susie	Waldron	Susan	Warble,Jr.	Ken
voncannon	benny	Waldron	Susan	Ward	Sheila
Vondrasek	Rose	Walker	Michael	Ward	Paul
VonEssen	Elizabeth	Walker	Lynn	Ward	Stephanie Bode
vongerichten	chad	Walker	Grace	Ward	Jacqueline
Vora	Ruchir	Walker	Todd	Ward	Douglas
Vos	Johari	Walker	Susan	Ward	Terrence
Vosk	Elizabeth	Walker	Stephanie	Ward Jr.	Ken
Voss	Kimberly	WALKER	Jason Michael	Warden	Richard
Vossoughi	Siamak	Walker	Kay	wardrop	emily
Vota	Christopher F.	Walker	Franeta	Warenycia	Dee
Voth Jr	Theodore H	Walker	Taijana	warfield	mary ann
Voves	Deborah	Walker	Lawrence	Wargo	Nicole
Vovides	Andrew	Walker	Gary	Warkus	Krystyn
vrabec	serge	Walker	Jessie	Warner	Darryl
Vu	Allison	walker	carrie	Warner	Debra B.
vuocolo	Francine	Walker	Leanne	Warner	David
Vuolo	Tricia	Walker	Tina	Warren	Gail
Vuyas	Victor	Walker	Andrew	warren	madelyn
W.	Amanda	Walker	Barbara	Warren	Daniel

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
WARRICK	SUE	Weiler	Judith	Westman	Betty
Warrow	Susan	Weiler	Lynn	Westphal	David
Warshaw	Natalie	Weimer	Margie	Westrich	Jennifer
Wartman	Caroline	weinberg	norman	Wexler	Jonathan
Waserman	Robyn	Weinbrenner	Jacquelyn	Weyaus	Ginger
Washburn	Norma	Weiner	Steve	Weyaus	Natalie
washburn	chris	Weiner	Judi	Weywadt	Rose-marie
Washington	Grace	Weiner	Kathy	whaleyf	jo
Washington	Kathy	Weingart	Robert	Whanger	Rey
Wasilewski	Niki	Weinhold	Robert	Wheeler	Betty
Wassilak	Laura	Weinstein	Elizabeth	Wheeler	John
Wassilie	Carl	Weinstock	Jonathan	Wheeler	Jeanne
Wasson	Christin	Weir	Ed	Wheeler	Mary
Wasson	Liz	Weir	Joyce	Wheeler	Denise
WASTASECOOT	MELISSA	Weisenburg	Susan	Wheeler	Debra
Watabe	Naoko	Weisenstein	Ellen	Wheller	Noreen
WATERMAN	Lynn	Weishaar	Jennifer M	Whetsell	Richard
Waters	Janet	Weishaus	Kent	Whetstone	Tony
Waters	D	Weisman	Sandra	Whipp	Bettye
Waters	Leo	Weiss	Benjamin	Whipple	David
Waters	Jason	Weiss	Joanne	whisler	robert
Watkins	Maria	Weiss	Karl	whitaker	kristin
Watkins	Lynn	Weiss	Heidi	Whitaker	Janice
Watkins	Shana	Weiss	Katherin	whitaker	joshua
Watmough	Jackie	Weiss	Ronnie	White	Frances
Watson	Cindie	Weisskirk	Lynne	White	Lois
Watson	Charlette	Weissman	Stephen	White	Pamela
Watson	Jan E.	Weisz	Russell	White	Jeff
Watson	Linda	Weksberg	Richard	White	Steven
Watson	Kate	Welch	Joanna	White	Dave
Watson	Margaret	Welch	Colleen	White	Jane
Watson	Kathleen	welch	megan	White	Harry
Watt	Sarah	Wells	Amanda	White	Valerie
Watt	Anne	Wells	Patrice	White	Shirley
Watt	Alexander	Wells	Jordan	White	Fanneta
Watters	Ann	Wells	Thorton	White	Jeffrey
Watts	Samantha	Wells	Gordon	White	Ellen
Watts-Rosenfeld	Susan	Wells	Teena	white	jessica
Waugh	Charles	Welsh	Jemma	White	Kathlyn
Waxman	Edward	welsh	mark	White	Sidney
Weage	Robin	Welsh	Karin	White	Apryll
Weahkee	William	Welsko	Alexandra	White	Lois
weathers	mark	Welter	Clare	White	Anna
weaver	judyth o.	Welton	John R	White	Derrick
Weaver	Pat	Welty	Eric	white	kristin
Weaver	Rachel	Wenderlich	Michelle	White	Christina
webb	Pat	Wenner	M.W ..	White	Collette
Webb	Ann	Wennerberg	Larry	white	maeve
Webb	Jill	Wenzel	Stacey	Whitehair	Barbara
Webb	Audrey	Wenzel	David	Whitesell	Lily
Webber	Amy	Wermeling	Patti	Whiteside	Glenn
Weber	David	Werner	Michael	Whiting	Wendy
Weber	Marissa	werner	polly	Whiting	Nancy
Webster	Jessica	Werner	Ralph	Whitley	Harriet H
Wechsler	Susan	Werner	Kate	Whitley	Daniel
Weddup	James	Werschulz	Aaron	Whitley	Katherine
wedelich	samantha	Werzinski	Joseph	Whitlock	Nancy
Wedge	D Eugene	Wescott	Kimberly	Whitman	Adrian
Wee	C.	West	Norman	Whitman	Cynthia
weed	curtis	West	Mary	Whitmer (USAF) Ret	Betty
Weems	Susan	west	alice	Whitmire	Diane
Wegner	Kelsey	West	Angela	Whitmire	Don and Peggy
Weick	Memie	west	terry	Whitney	Barbara
weide	logan	Westcott	Mark	Whitt	Portia
weil	sandy	westerman	megan	Whitten	Sandra

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
whittlesey	emily	Williams	Dr. Hamilton	Wilson	Mary Ann
Whitehead	John	Williams	Maggie	Wilson	Lorraine
Whyte	Charlotte	Williams	Rachel	Wilson	Diana
Wiatr	Theodore	Williams	Matthew	WILSON	TODD
Wichert	Christina	Williams	Todd	Wilson	Alexander
Wichman	Lee	williams	mary	Wilson	JAB
Wick	Jamie	Williams	John D.	Wilson	Dianne
Wickersham	Laura	Williams	Terrie C.	Wilson	Timothy
Wickert	Denise	Williams	Sheila	Wilson	Cassandra
Wickliffe	Steven	Williams	Janet	Wilson	Brittany
Wickline	Glenna	Williams	Jasen	Wilson	Thom
Wicklund	Sarah	Williams	Judy	Wilson	Brian
Wickstrom	Seth	Williams	Colleen	Wilson	B.
Widelitz-Cavallucci	Lori	Williams	Beverly	Wilson	Vicki
Widner	Tara	Williams	S. E.	Wilson	Gerard
Wiebe	Heidi	Williams	Martha	Wilson	Danny
Wiegman	Isaac	williams	mc	Wilson	Dazjae
Wieland	Kathy	Williams	Cathy	Wilson	Charles S
Wierzbowski	Dominik	Williams	Jeannie	Wilson	Megan
wiese	rebecca	Williams	Justin	Wilson	Ashlee
Wiesner	Joseph	Williams	Virginia	Wilson-Williams	Lyndsey
Wigerman	Mary	williams	susan	Wimberley	Lesley
Wiggins	Jeff	Williams	Alek	Winans	Lenny
Wightman	Abby	Williams	Ted	Wince	Bevington
Wiig	David	Williams	Lawrence	Wind	Sterling
Wilberding	Matt	Williams	Billie Jean	Windberg	Thomas
Wilbur	Margaret	Williams	Mary	WindRiver	Winifred
wilches	julio	williams	terri	Windwalker	Stormy
Wilcox	Robert H.	Williams	Christian	Winebrenner	Misty
Wilcox	David	Williams	Charline	Wineinger	Karen
Wilcox	Kimerly	Williams	Margi	Wing	Brian
wilcox	jill	Williams	Catherine	Wingerter	Curt
Wilcox	James	Williams	David	winholtz	betty
Wilcox	Ada	Williams	Angela	Wing	Guy
Wilde	Jennifer	williams-Brown	margo	Winkel	Marguerite
Wildeman	Miriam	Williamson	Barbara	winkels	phil
Wilder	Jennifer	Williamson	Joan	Winkle	Celeste
Wilder	James B.	Williamson	Maria	Winkler	Linda
Wiles	Jeffrey	WILLIFORD	BEATRICE	Winn	Marcus
Wiley	Sheri	Willingter	Jenny	Winner	Judith
Wilhelm	Janus	Willis	Jennifer	Winner	Laura
Wilhelms	Nancy	Willis	John	Winona	Roy
Wilkerson	Jere	Willis	Park	Winslow	Tonnie
Wilkerson	June	Willis	Sara	Winstead	Thomas
Wilkins	Lori	Willis	Cheryl ,	Winston	Michele
Wilkinson	Rev.W.D.(Rudy)	Willis	Marilyn	Winston	Yvette
Wilkinson	Harold	willis	Amanda	Winston	Elizabeth
Wilkinson	Richard	Williams	Laurie	winston	Steven
Wilkinson	Carleen	Willmore	Melissa	Winter	Ruth
Wilkinson	Sara	Willoughby	James	Winter	Susan
wilkinson	liam	Willoughby	Chris	Winters	Nicholas
Willard	Jon	Wills	Megan	Winther	Annette
Willcox	Faith M.	Willson	Genevieve	wippel	stephaniewippel@yahoo.com
Willett	Zach	Wilpan	Seth	Wirth	Charles
Willett	Thomas	Wilsman	Doug	Wise	Robert
willett	sally	Wilsnack	Jonathan	Wiseman	Richard
Williamd	Melissa	Wilson	David	Wiseman	Cori
Williams	Wayne	Wilson	Sharon	Wisemessenger	Angyl
Williams	Linda	Wilson	Miranda	WISHART	TIFFANY
Williams	Philip	Wilson	Mouna	Wisniewski	Karen
Williams	Brandon	Wilson	Dina	Witchner	Beverly
Williams	Kelli	Wilson	AnnMarie	witek	todd
Williams	Paul	Wilson	Kent	Witt	JoAnn
Williams	Holly	Wilson	L. M.	Witt	John
Williams	Terra	Wilson	Patricia	Wittenborn	Andrew & Kathleen

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Wittkowski	Kirsten	Woodall	Sandra	Yahner	Roxanne
Wittmaack	Christiana	Woodard	Shauna	Yalcinkaya	Serhat H.
Wittman	Charles	Woodard	Sandra	Yancey	Alejandra
wittmann	agnes	Woodard	Marcy	Yang	Jo-Shing
Wloch	Lisa	Woodbury	James	Yang	Yu-Mei
Wodinsky	Jessica	woodcock	angela	Yang	Tony Cheng
woessner	william	Woodman	Jean	Yang	Richard
Woestenborghs	An	Woodruff	Vaughan	Yang	Nick
Woestmann	Molly	Woods	Jeffrey	Yang	Young Soo
Wojcik	Robert	Woods	Julie	Yankel	Charles
Wojtalik	Alan	Woods	Tracy	Yanulis	Helen
Wold	Steven	Woods	Sara	Yarger	Larry
Wolde- Tsadik	Tsion	WOODS	CHRISTIAN	Yarrobino	Erin
Wolde-Michael	Tsione	Woods	Linda	Yasolsky	Patricia
Wolf	Linda S.	Woodside	Lisa	Yates	Joan
Wolf	Rachel	Woolery	Paul	Yates	Paul
Wolf	Ava	Wooley	Cynthia	Yates	Tracy
wolf	roy	Woolf	Don	Yazzie	Genevieve
Wolf	Michael	Wooll	Hefen	yazzie	rodney
Wolf	Jennifer	Woolley	Nancy	Yeager	Will
Wolf	Rachel	woolley	gilbert	Yeager	Andrew
Wolf	Sascha	Woolley	Cecil	Yeargain	Greg
Wolf	Joe	Woolsey	Nina	Yeuell	Kay
Wolfe	Prairie	Wooten	Meredith	Yim	Jennifer
Wolfe	Ellen Stockdale	Wopschall	Paige	Yocam	Elizabeth
Wolfe	John	Workman	Lauren	Yoder	Lisa
Wolfe	Rebecca	Wornum	Claudia	Yoder	Kiara
Wolfe	Kathleen	Worth	Ann	Yoder	Allison
wolfe	ann	Worth	Robert	Yogaratham	Ingrid
Wolfe	Renee	Worthington	Rachel	Yohe	Diane
Wolff	Michael	Wotske	Margaret	Yomtov	Adam
Wolff	Jean	Wozniak	Shawn	Yones	Monica
WolffWood	Jennifer	Woznick	Aimee'	Yorio	Justin
Wolfgang	Nicole	Wrathall Tobler	James and Debora	York	David
Wolford	Michelle	Wright	Sarah	Yost	Carol
Wolf-Purcell	Lauren	Wright	Elizabeth	Yost	Geoffrey
Wolfson	Milton'	Wright	zach	Young	Betty
Wolfson	Brett&Krystal	Wright	Richard	Young	Phil
Wollenweber	Jean	Wright	Gary	Young	Connie
woller-kansas	sharonrae	Wright	Genia	Young	Susan
Wolner	Kirsten	Wright	Madeline	Young	KC
Wolniak	Andrew	Wright	Darleen	Young	Richard
Wolper	A	Wright	Ryan	Young	David
wolt	daniel	Wright	Matthew	Young	Mike
Wolter	Mary	Wright	Stefan	young	janice
Wolters	Megan	Wright	Jo	Young	yak2001@earthli
Womac	Mitzi	Wright	Evette	Young	Emily
Womack	Shane	Wright	Joseph	Young	Vincent
Womble	Rev. Jeffrey	Wright Stove!	Patricia	Young	Judy
Wonderlich	Rachael	Wright, M.D.	Rhonda D.	Youngbird	Manlyn
Woo	Howard	Wrobel	Mark	Youngblood	Virginia
Woociker	Natalie	Wu	Katharine	Youngblood	Janet
Wood	Philip	Wullenwaber	Dana	Youngkins	George
Wood	Joyce	Wunn	Benjamin	Youngson	Patricia
Wood	Priscilla	Wurtz	James	Yourke	Oliver
Wood	Gordon	WYATT	Aimee	Yox	Larry
Wood	Allane	Wyatt	Simone	yu	christina
Wood	Kris	Wyke	Kimberly	Yune	Galina
wood	juli	Wylie	Mary	Yurcho	James
Wood	Dottie	Wynn	Gareth	Yust	John
Wood	Paula	Wynn	Margaret	zabriskie	Marguerite
Wood	Snowbear	Wynn	Bobby	Zaccagnino	William
Wood	Jane	x	paula	Zachary	Kelly
Wood	Corliss	X	Rolando	Zachry	James
Wood	Ben	Yaeger	Kimberly	Zahller	Kim

Table F3.2 (Continued)

Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name	Last Name	First Name
Zahller	Guy	Zeller	Laura	Zimmerman	Paulette
Zahner	Jill	Zellers	Raleigh	Zimmermann	Elizabeth
Zaill	Robert	Zelonis	Maggi~	Zimmermann	John
zakoura	Mike	Zentura	*	Zinke	John
zakrewski	edward	Zephier	Robin	Zinzow	Lisa
Zallinger	Kristina	Zerby	Robert	Zolkowski	Melanie
zalon	susan	Zerin	Evelyn	Zipkin	Sarah
Zaloski	Shari	Zerkowitz	Lisa	Zipprich	Sheila
Zaltzberg	Ellen	Zerzan	Paula'	Zirpolo	Janna
Zamudio	Maria	Zicarelli	Patricia	Zitter	Sarai G.
zande	Michelle	Zide	Arlene	Zitzelsberger	Rebecca
Zanetta	FabA.-ola	Ziegler	Robert	Zjawin	Sandy
zang	Elizabeth	Ziegler	Kimberly	Zlomke	Minta
zapata	Noel	Ziegler	Ellen	Zlotnicki	Jessica
Zapien	Mary	zielke	sarah	Zoeller	Mandy
Zaputil	Raquel	Ziemba	Beth	Zorn	Glen
Zarchin	Natalie	Zientek	Laura	Zoss	Jennifer
Zausner	Tobi	Zierikzee	R.	ZSnmiller	Therese Ann
Zaveloff	Erica	Ziering	Anna	Zucco	Kevin'
Zavislak	Matthew	ziesemer	gerald	Zuckerberg	Daniel
zawaski	Joan	Zimble	Joanne	Zumbrum	Brian
Zazow	Jamie	zimble	sharon	Zur	Robertta
Zdanoski	Julie	Zimmer	Audrey	Zur	Heather
Zeff	Elizabeth	zimmer	julie	Zurcher	Naomi
Zega	Susan	Zimmer	Nadine	Zwick	Linda
Zeiter	Daniel	Zimmerman	Jack	Zwirner	rod
ZEICER	BROOK	Zimmerman	Loy	Zwyer	Arlyne
Zelinsky	Rachel	Zimmerman	Edward		Michele

Note: Names appear as provided on petition.

TABLE F3.3 – NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS SUBMITTING POSTCARDS

Table F3.3
Names of Individuals Submitting Postcards

Adams, Eleanor M	Hall, Samudra	OLeary, Carmen
Agtuca, J	Hendricks Sr., Shawn W	Osceola, Jamie
Artichoker, Karen	Hernandez, Gloria F	Paddock, Kathryn
Arviso, Jeremy	Hillabrant, Walter	Pantoja, Dan
Avaleon-Ojeder, Matilda	Hohmann, Violet	Parker, Lucy
Baillet, Masayo	Holder, Marcus	Patterson, Elaine
Bain, Michelle	Holder, Zoe	Paurier, David
Balmer, May	Holley, Delbert	Pavel, Dalena
Barragan, Maggie	Holley, Evangeline	Peterson, Devin Shawn
Barros, Don	Hooper, Mande	Peterson, Marenda
Barros, Mary LouBelcourt, Cheryl	Horn, Kermit	Peysson, GHJ
Benstin, Arelon	Howland, Bernadette	Pinnecoose, Cidenhazah
Blackhawk, Vincent	Hunter Estrada, Marcia	Podgorski, Leigh
Bodeen, Toby	Jack, Lyle	Prontes, Mario
Bostian, Gina	Jackson, Mildred	Quade, Lynn K
Brewer, William	Jermgen, Valarie	Rayhnan, Tsosle
Brignoli, Josie	Johnson, Natasha Kaye	Redd, Elise
Brown, Rashele	Johnson, William	Richards, James
Brown, Tanna	Jones, Anna	Richardson, Allen
Brusseau, Cory	Keough, Ray	Rivera, Mark
Burns, Peter	King, Robert	Roberts, Tina
Burns, Rebecca	Kladar, Kathy	Rudolph, Karen
Campbell, John	Klaverkamp, Kerstin	Ryder, Misty
Cast, Laila	Kochamp, Bobby	Sammariapa, Lorren
Cedillo, Andres	Kudent, Victoria	Sammariapa, Pearl W
Cedillo, Laura	Laiwa, Lorraine	Sarber, Sinyen
Chacon, Ramona	Layfield, Diane	Shawn, Kelly
Conhis, Don	Lessard, Norma	Shay, Dan
Cordes, Jim	Lilly, Oscar	Shirley, Katherine
Corteese, Matt	Lilly, Robert	Shirley, Tricia
Coyhis, Jeannie	Linn, Michael	Simmons, Robert L
Cross, Anita	Loftus, Joyce	Simon, Harla
Cruz, Alexandria	Loring, Blossom	Souza, Sandy
Cuch, Maria	Louden, Lee	Spencer, Marc
Culver, Lois Penny	Maldonado, Gloria	Steinert, Carolina
Davis, Darren	Manuell Sr, Sterling	Sweetwyne, Frizena
Davis, Martin	Martin, Varene	Tanin, Cyee
Delipe, Diana	May, Madelyn	Tanin, Marjorie
Deputtee, Ozalla	Mayeda, Gerald R	Tanlee, Pamela
Duke, Ron	McAninch, Deanna	Taylor, Sabrena
Elgin, Lisa	McCann, Ross E	Thatcher, Christine
Erok, Tanya	Mckinnon, Gabrielle	Theringer, Todd
Espinosa, Jennifer	McKuen, Rod	Trudell, Richard
Esquivel, Alicia C.	Medall, Tomasita	Tullos, Judy
Fakhouri, Lorilie	Medina, Kurt	Walker, Jalea
Fishel, Julie Ann	Meoke, Vicki	Ward, Anjali
Fisher, Rhonda	Mikkelsen, Leatrice	Welch, Joanna P
Frank, Delphine	Mills, David	White, Jayne
Gage, Elizabeth	Miyamoto, Al Pilkea	Wieners, Henry
Gage, George	Moeller, Elke	Williams, Thomas
Gallagher, Karen	Moller, Detlev	Wilson, Barbara
Garcia, Carrie	Moore, Susie	Wolley, Margeret
George, Sandra	Moupin, Angela	Wood, Christina
Gerber, Emily	Nanaeto, Sheila B	Wright, Avis
Good Crow, Philip	Newman, Eugene C	Youngdale, Angela C
Green, Norma	Noble Rice, Charles	
Hall, Nonie	Obie, Merin	